

read up the statutory law of Canada, so that he is obliged to spend a year in the study, and pass an examination before being admitted to practice. Besides, the Imperial Act respecting Barristers and Attorneys gives them no right, for obvious reasons, to practice in the colonies; while on the other hand the Imperial Act relating to medicine (which is cosmopolitan in its nature) gives practitioners the right to practice in any part of her Majesty's Dominions. The Imperial Act of 1858 (21 & 22 Vic. cap. 90,) which was in force at the time when the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario was established, and when the Confederation Act was passed, gave to registered British practitioners the right to practice throughout the Queen's Dominions. The Imperial Act of 1868 (31 & 32 Vic. cap. 29,) relaxed the law in favor of the Colonies, by giving the colonial legislature power to enforce registration upon all registered British practitioners practicing in the Colonies, but did not otherwise interfere with the rights of those practitioners. The President speaks of the "galling inequality which may result" from the admission of registered practitioners from Great Britain, to practice in Ontario. We fail to see any inequality; the preliminary requirements and professional curriculum of the medical colleges in Great Britain are quite equal, if not superior to those of the Ontario Medical Council, and the examinations are by no means easy, as may be seen by the large numbers rejected at each sitting by the examining board. It is true that a person may be registered in the British medical register for a medical or surgical qualification alone, but the Parliamentary counsel of Great Britain has stated his opinion that registration in Ontario will not entitle the possessor of a surgical qualification to practice medicine, or the holder of a medical qualification to practice surgery, inasmuch as under section 31 of the Medical Act of 1858 he is only entitled to practice according to his qualification. Besides, the bill now pending in the British Parliament proposes to place this beyond dispute, by requiring a double qualification for registration. It also proposes that holders of Ontario qualifications entitling to practice here, shall be registered in the British Medical Register, and thus be able to practice under their Canadian diploma throughout Her Majesty's Dominions. The President of the British Medical Council has also expressed his determination to procure equal privileges for all who are equally deserving.

The Medical Council of Ontario seems to forget that its chief business is to raise the standard of medical education in Canada, and to protect the public against the pretensions of incompetent practitioners, and not to irritate and harass duly qualified British graduates who seek a home in the Colonies, or Canadians with British qualifications, who have spent longer time and larger sums of money than the majority of their brethren in Canada, in order to qualify themselves more effectually for the practice of their profession.

From its past actions, and from the tone of the President's letter, we cannot bring ourselves to believe that the Council really desires to obtain reciprocity in medical registration between Canada and the Mother Country, for such a policy as has been adopted can only tend to provoke a spirit of bitterness, and prompt to retaliation instead of reciprocity.

We regret very much that we have been obliged so frequently to differ from the views of the Council, and to appear to place ourselves in antagonism to that body, for, notwithstanding its shortcomings, it has done, and is doing, good service to the profession in Ontario, and we are desirous of upholding it to the utmost in what we believe to be right. We still have hopes that wiser counsels will prevail, and that with the infusion of new blood into the Council, and the removal of some of the firebrands, on whose shoulders may justly be laid many of its sins, it may enter on a new and brighter era, and that its future career may never be clouded with any serious difficulties.

HEALTHY EXERCISE FOR GIRLS.—An exchange says: "The present is a specially suitable time to urge upon parents, and managers of schools, the absolute necessity of regulated physical exercise for girls. With this, health will not be sacrificed, even by the claims of increased study. There is no fear that healthy exercise will make girls "unladylike." It is not so long ago as to be beyond the recollection of middle aged people, that there was a time when a certain amount of chronic illness was considered ladylike. To be obliged to lie down for part of every day, to be incapable of any but very slight muscular exertion, to be liable to fainting fits and hysterical attacks with any or with no sufficient cause,—all these were thought to be marks of delicacy then deemed proper to be