

remedy, we may observe, that blisters do not appear so efficacious as a strong rubefacient, or ointment of tartarised antimony, rubbed along the vertebræ, till a copious eruption appears at the part where the pain and tenderness on pressure is complained of. But when the affection is most severe and of long standing, a few potass issues applied along the spine are productive of the greatest benefit. These are the remedies deemed most efficacious in the treatment of this affection,—from the employment of which we have most frequently witnessed an improvement in the symptoms, and ultimately the restoration of the patient to health.

(To be continued.)

TORONTO, OCTOBER 15, 1851.

THE PROFESSION.

It is undoubtedly a source of reproach to the Medical Profession in Upper Canada, that there exists no means of regulating its internal economy, no tribunal of Professional opinion, before which offenders against etiquette and morality—which in other countries and from a remote period of time, have been respected and upheld—can be arraigned and punished. There are offences and delinquencies of a grave nature, involving important results to the honour of the Profession of Medicine and the welfare of the community, which do not strictly come within the pale of ordinary jurisprudence. Moral crimes, which can be, and often are perpetrated, under the cloak of the professional character, cognizable principally by those engaged in similar pursuits, and susceptible of restraint only by those, against whose interests and reputation they so materially militate. It would be bootless to inquire into the causes of this deficiency; they must be sufficiently evident to all who take the trouble to reflect upon them, and are doubtless the source of sincere regret to every one, who takes an interest in the progress and fame of the honorable profession of which he is a member. Bitter as this regret must be, it is much enhanced by the knowledge that every attempt which has hitherto been made to engage the co-operation of the Legislature in securing the right of self-government, has proved a failure. A question naturally arises as to the practicability of establishing a jurisdiction such as would be efficient for the end desired, independent of Legislative authority, by association among ourselves. Examples of such a power so created are not wanting, even in this Province. It is true that the objects of these voluntary professional associations are chiefly those of literary and scientific improvement, and that the obligation to observe any restrictive code of regulations would necessarily be