He is good enough to suggest as an excuse for our bad politics the fact that the laborious training needed for the medical profession leaves us no time to look at anything else. Well, that training has taught us not to accept assertions without proof, and that is a lesson which Mr. Robertson evidently has not learnt. When he says that if the Insurance Act had a "proposal to make the people's food and boots dearer, there would have been no meeting of doctors to protest," he makes a statement as silly as it is unwarrantable. Would not the doctors' own food and boots be dearer? And would not the people have less money to pay their doctors? The truth is, we are bad politicians, in Mr. Robertson's opinion, because we fail to appreciate the merits of a measure which as it stands, while doing little good to the people for whose benefit it is ostensibly intended, will do the medical profession much harm. Mr. Robertson has evidently been a bystander at the foot of the Gannet of the Treasury, for he assured his Tyneside constituents that "about six million sterling will be available for the payment of doctors, and, as 10,000 would be sufficient under the Act, that worked out at £500 per doctor per annum." This is indeed a promise of "rare and refreshing fruit" for the parched lips of the profession! But alas! it turns to ashes in our mouths when we are confronted with the hard fact to which Dr. James Muirhead, of North Shields, calls attention, that as there are to be, roughly, fifteen million persons insured, the number of persons named at 6s. a head allows a sum of four and a half million pounds sterling—this sum to pay both doctor and chemist. Where is the doctor to get his £500 a year from? We may also ask, where does Mr. Robertson imagine Mr. Lloyd George is to get the ten thousand doctors from? When the Messenger announces that "The Lunatic Asylum Committee, after much deliberation, asks, "Geeze, vel sae," what will Mr. Robertson answer "Doctors, sir."

He must know that there is nothing like that number available if they stand firm and faithful to their pledges. The profession will insist on express and unreserved compliance with its just demands, and will decline to be cajoled with any scone offered by politicians who seek to buy popularity at its expense.

THE "CARNEGIE UNIVERSITY."

America is the land of many inventions, among them is the quack university. An account of some of these will be found in Mr. Abraham Flexner's report to the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching on Medical Education in the United States and Canada. Issued in 1910. By a strange irony of fate Mr. Carnegie's name has been tarnished by a university which has its seat at Wilmington, in the State of Delaware, from which it holds a charter. An account of this institution is given in the Journal of the American Medical Association, November 18th, 1911. Affiliated with the "Carnegie University" is the National Institute of Mechna-therapy of New York City chartered by the State of New York. It has an imposing list of officers and regents" whose varied and meritorious titular distinctions almost exhaust the resources of the alphabet. Among these learned sufficients letters M.D. are conspicuous. The effect of this array is somehow diminished, however, when we learn from the Journal that a careful search of official records has failed to reveal the existence of the men of many letters in any list of licensed quacks and practitioners of medicine. Our contemporary suggests that these gentlemen may have concealed their degrees on other forms. However, we have heard of a meeting of a medical body which was attended by several persons. One of these elected the other President, a gentleman thereinon elected to the office of Secretary the "dearly beloved Roger," who formed the rest of the assembly. But let us hear what the institution has to say for itself. The "Annual Report" states that the Carnegie University is the oldest and most celebrated institution of learning of its kind in the United States of America. It was initiated, promoted, and financed by a few of America's most prominent gentlemen in the financial as well as the professional world. These gentlemen knowing the progress that Drugsless Therapy (healing) has made in the last twenty years, and understanding the great need for this science, saw the necessity of devoting one of the colleges of the great university to Drugsless Therapy, so that all people desiring to become drugsless physicians and bloodless surgeons may acquire a thorough and scientific knowledge of the various branches of medicine which constitute the natural method of healing. The university is named in honor of Carnegie, the great philanthropist, who has done so much for the dissemination and promulgation of knowledge and education. We have no doubt that Mr. Carnegie duly appreciates the honor thus done him. It would be interesting to know whether he has given the institution which has taken his name a free library; we cannot help thinking that a present of books, such as an English Sovereign once presented to the University of Oxford, might be useful. The university is further stated, gave instruction in all Drugsless Arts, Sciences, and Philosophies, and in any other Art, Science, Philosophy. It also confers degrees in any art science, or philosophy. This is a fairly ambitious program, for "Drugsless Art, Sciences and Philosophies" include the whole of knowledge, except, we suppose, that of drugs, and even that to be covered by the words "any other Art, Science," etc. The diplomas issued by the Carnegie University are described as magnificently engraved pieces of white parchment, 19 by 24 in. When it is added that the recipient is told that when he has taken "the degree" "he will have to the country on the globe, and the degree will be protected by the high standing of the corporation, with its immense resources," it will be seen that the successful candidate gets full value for his money. The diploma reminds us of that given to the candidate in the Melodie Imaginaire, which gave licentiat, virtutis et paucanscum medicandi et occidentalis impare per lotem terram. The examination itself could not be bettered for absurdity; even by Moliere. A member of the staff of the Journal of the American Medical Association wrote to say that he was going to England to start an office as a drugsless physician and as if he could have a diploma in Drugsless Therapy without going through the course. He offered to pass an examination if the questions were sent him, and to pay the fees. The offer was at once accepted. A few of the questions asked and the answers—purposely drawn up so as to show ignorance rather than knowledge—are given to show the character of the examination and the sort of staff that was accepted as entitled to the degree of Doctor of Mechna-therapy. Embryology was said to be studied as the study of the newborn baby and he be careful for it. The portal circulation was stated to be the circulation of the chile and chymus which is said to be "that part of the throat at the back of the tonsils which is affected in a catarrh. An adjustment of the vertebral column will often help it. The tongue should be treated by manipulating the muscles and nerves of the back, and by adjusting the vertebral column of the neck. The spinal cord is to be adjusted to improve the circulation. After a thorough examination the candidate was informed that he had passed "very satisfactorily," and was then sent to take the degree of Bachelor of Mechna-therapy. This diploma is to be had for the trifling sum of 50 shillings (£0.25). The process of graduation could scarcely have made easier or cheaper. If the Carnegie University really intended to flourish, the number of "drugsless physicians and bloodless surgeons" would increase and multiply, a high intellectual class, seated at the rate of £500 a year, would supply the Chancellor of the University with enough to work his monotonous labors.