

re-arrangement of districts he and I have been thrown in the same district; and any satisfaction at all I could take from my retiring would be in knowing that our district would be represented by so able and gentlemanly and thoroughly posted member of the Council; for I consider Dr. Williams one of the most active and one of the principal members of this Body; and I am satisfied he has the fullest confidence of our constituents.

My time of service on this Council will certainly be, as Drs. Miller and Day have said of themselves, a bright spot in my recollections in the future; the associations one meets with here, and the gentlemanly conduct of the various members cannot but impress themselves on one's mind. Before I sit down I wish to say that I hope that every member who desires to return to this Council will be re-elected, and with large majorities (hear, hear). I believe that every member of this Council is justly entitled to the fullest confidence of his constituents; and I will always be a defender of this Council, and always consider it my duty to work for its interests.

Dr. CAMPBELL. There is only one other member of the Council of whom we have definite knowledge that he will retire, and retire of his own accord, some of us may retire involuntarily, and we shall have to place on record our appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Dr. Orr; and while we regret to learn that he will not be a candidate for re-election, we wish for him continuous prosperity and happiness. Dr. Orr is not in the room so his blushes will be spared, but I know every member will agree with me that he has rendered very great services, both as member in committee and on Council Board, and also in other ways outside of direct Council work. We shall have his services and assistance in that latter capacity still, and I have no doubt his aid will be tendered to the Council at all times. But I know those of us who are returned here will miss a familiar face, and a voice we were always pleased to hear.

Dr. HARRIS—I have much pleasure in seconding this motion.

Dr. MILLER—Dr. Orr was one of my first acquaintances in the Council; in fact I was somewhat acquainted with him before I came; I then looked upon him as a most kindly and genial professional brother; and my views respecting him have undergone a change even for the better, and I have learned to think more highly of him day by day as we have been associated in the Council here.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I would like to add my testimony to what Dr. Miller has said. I was not acquainted with Dr. Orr when he first came, but I became acquainted with him when he came here; and I have come to appreciate him very highly. I regret very much that he is about to retire from the Council.

The President put the motion, which was carried unanimously by a standing vote.

Moved by Dr. Day, seconded by Dr. Bray, that Dr. Pyne make such selections as he may think necessary from the English reports of the case of Allison vs. The General Council of Education, and that they be printed in the report of the proceedings of this Council. Carried.

IN THE COURT OF APPEAL.—ENGLAND.

ALLISON v. GENERAL COUNCIL OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION.

Medical Practitioner—General Council of Medical Education and Registration—Removal of Name from Register—Power of Court to Review Decision—"Infamous Conduct in a Professional Respect"—Judicial Inquiry—Domestic Forum—Personal Interest of Member of Tribunal—Medical Act (21 and 22 Vict. c. 90), ss. 28, 29.

It was proved before the defendant council that the plaintiff had been in the habit of inserting advertisements in newspapers, in which his name and address were stated. These advertisements contained reflections upon medical men generally and their methods of treating their patients, and advised the public to have nothing to do with them or their drugs. The advertisements contained a series of answers to real or imaginary correspondents as to the proper treatment of different complaints, and there were recommendations to apply to the plaintiff for advice, the amount of the fee charged by him for advice being stated. Certain works on medical subjects written by the plaintiff were also mentioned, and their prices.

The following are specimens of the advertisements. "In this our nineteenth century of boasted civilization the drug doctors are not so successful in the cure of diseases as were the ancients nearly 2,000 years ago. Then the healers relied mostly on diet and baths, not having found out the poisonous drugs now employed. A patient is now fed up with useless and disease-producing animal broths, meat extracts, or so-called beef tea, which contains most of the refuse which the kidneys would have thrown out if the animal had lived. The patient is usually dosed with poisonous drugs which upset his stomach, derange the other organs, greatly lessen his chance of recovery, and lengthen the duration of his illness."

Under the head of "General Advice:" "Strictly avoid all drugs, medicines, pills, powders, potions, lotions, gargles, inhalations, ointments, salves, etc. Do not paint with iodine, nor use caustic, blisters, poultices, plasters, liniments, nor splints. Do not take cod liver oil, pepsin, maltine, chemical food, or any patent medicine no matter how much advertised."

And, in "Answers to Correspondents:" "Professional poisoners, for I can call doctors by no truer name." "Send a postal order for 5s., with a stamped, directed envelope, and I will send you private postal advice that will benefit you."

It was also proved that the plaintiff had formerly published a pamphlet or leaflet, entitled, "How to Avoid Vaccination," in which he suggested a method by which the effect of vaccination (which he considered an injurious operation) might be avoided by washing off the lymph immediately after the operation has been performed. Objection was made to this publication by the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh, and the plaintiff then undertook that he would discontinue the publication of the leaflet. After he had given this undertaking, he did not himself any longer publish the leaflet. It had, however, become the property of a society called the Anti-Vaccination Society, which continued to publish it.