

We would beg to remind our subscribers of a previous intimation—i. e., that if their subscription was not paid in advance, we should expect the sum of Three Dollars for the year, instead of Two. By paying up before next issue, we shall only expect the sum of Two Dollars; but, after that, Three Dollars shall be charged.

We hope that this notice will suffice to bring in the balance of our unpaid subscriptions. After the issue of the December number we shall require three dollars to be paid in all cases.

The Dominion Medical Journal,

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MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SCIENCE.

LEWELLYN BROCK, M.D., EDITOR.

TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1869.

THE ANATOMY ACT: PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

We understand that some persons in the interest of our country friends, propose seeking an amendment of the Anatomy Act, by which the bodies of persons dying throughout the country and country towns, without friends, may be made available for the purpose of advancing anatomical knowledge among those members of the profession, not residing near the medical schools or those centres where dissection is now legally practised.

There is no doubt that many persons in the small towns and villages, as well as in the small townships, die every year, without friends, after being a tax on the public chest or benevolence for months or years, and there is no reason why the bodies of such should not be used, in a scientific way, to benefit the lives and health of those who supported and cared for them during life.

We believe that if facilities for dissection were furnished throughout the country, many medical men would avail themselves of them, and keep up that anatomical knowledge without which no man can hope to be an accomplished or safe operator. The country would, in a few years, be supplied with a class of men prepared for any surgical emergency, and persons in remote parts would not be compelled to travel long distances, at great expense and inconvenience, to obtain in the large cities that surgical skill and tact which can only be maintained by constant reference to and practice upon the dead subject.

We believe the move is in the right direction,

and we confidently look forward to the time, not very distant, that it cannot be said that "only in the large cities will surgeons be found to whom it will be safe to trust any of the capital operations."

We believe that many country surgeons have the talent, firmness, ingenuity, and judgment, to make first class operators, and only require the facilities for becoming better acquainted with the details of anatomy and the use of the knife (and the keeping up of that acquaintance), to enable them to compete successfully with their more favoured brethren of the cities.

We think, therefore, such a move would be not only a vast benefit to the profession itself, in remote parts of the country, but would confer an immense amount of good on the community at large.

We hope, however, that our friends, in whatever amendments they may seek, will not pursue any dog-in-the-manger policy, but so construct the act as to make the most liberal and widespread disposition of the benefits thus sought for.

We trust the profession in the country will not allow the movement to fail for want of support on the part of their parliamentary representatives, and we have reason to believe that every assistance will be given them by members of the profession in this city, in procuring so useful a modification of the present law.

INTEMPERANCE.

We have received the report of the Committee on Intemperance, as a disease; a paper read before the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, in June, 1869.

This paper is the result of the labours of a committee appointed by the society to consider this subject, and they have examined it in a light to which medical or scientific men can have no objections.

Extreme temperance men condemn *in toto* the use of intoxicating liquors, and use the motto: Touch not, taste not, handle not. Forgetting the fact, that the production of intoxicating beverages or drugs is restricted to no country or clime, it is as widely spread as the existence of language. Nature, however, human experience, our own observation, and the moral law prescribe the limit—moderation; beyond which, suffering is the result. But in this pamphlet we have the subject considered in its every aspect: it is not sufficient to condemn the drunkard, it is also necessary to point out the first cause and the remedy. This committee recognizes the fact, that in numerous cases this habit becomes a disease, and as such requires the atten-