

rived from their meetings over the Province. He then referred to the question of the attitude to be assumed by the members of the profession towards the homeopaths in consultation. There was not that hostile feeling towards the disciples of Hahnemann in Canada that was felt in the United States, a result owing probably to the terms on which homeopaths were received by the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. But, although there was no hostility, there was no change in the opinion in which the doctrines of Hahnemann were regarded. He alluded incidentally to the museum proposed. He had no doubt that the College of Physicians and Surgeons would find the room required for such a museum. He went on to refer to the communication of the Ontario Christian Women's Temperance Association. They all sought, to promote among the people habits of sobriety, and would do all in their power to aid the temperance organizations in this object.

Dr. Radford, of Galt, showed a patient suffering from chorea, which he had treated without success by the ordinary method. He asked the opinion of the Association. Dr. Harvey recommended cod liver oil, maltine, and bathing with a solution of Atlantic salt and by friction. Dr. Zimmerman recommended circumcision if phimosis existed.

Dr. McPhedran presented a case of prurigo which he is treating successfully at present with pilocarpin.

Dr. Ryerson, of Toronto, read a paper on "Cancer of the Larynx." He detailed the facts of three cases which had come under his notice. He recommended an early resort to tracheotomy, followed with treatment by Condy's solution, and in later stages with morphia.

Dr. Ferguson, of Toronto, read a paper on "Hip-joint Disease."

Dr. Davidson, of Toronto, described what he considered to be a case of superfetation. Drs. Cameron and Oldright dissented from the opinion of Dr. Davidson. The President, Dr. McDonald, said that the absence of putrefaction was a very strong point in favour of Dr. Davidson's position.

Dr. Cassidy read a paper on "Enteric Fever," in which he recommended that the dejections of the patient in every case be thoroughly disinfected by carbolic acid or chloride of zinc.

#### THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The report of the Committee on Public Health was read by Drs. Oldright and Playter. The Committee urged on the Association the importance of keeping up the public interest on the subject of sanitary legislation. The committee recommended that steps should be taken to provide that hygiene be taught more generally in the public schools. An advance copy of a pamphlet on the disposal of sewage, issued by the Provincial Board of Health, was submitted. With regard to the communication which had been received from Mrs. Chisholm, President of the Ontario Women's Christian Association, Dr. Oldright regretted that the time at the disposal of the committee had been too short to return a full report. The Committee, however, felt free to state that in general the use of intoxicating liquors by healthy persons is injurious, and also that the profession believe that disease is very often due to the use of liquors, and that there is a general feeling that attempts should be made to bring about a more restricted use of alcohol.

The report was adopted, with the exception of the clause on temperance, which was referred to a committee consisting of Drs. Burritt, Buchan, Workman, George Wright, and Playter, with instructions to report at the next meeting of the Association.

#### MUNICIPAL HEALTH OFFICERS.

The following resolution based on the report was adopted:—"This Association would press on the Government the necessity of legislation that would secure the appointment of a Board of Health and a medical health officer to each municipality or group of municipalities."

A report was read by the Committee on Medical Ethics. This report dealt with the duty of medical men in relation to each other and to the public. The Committee expressed disapprobation of flaming signs, extended advertisements, holding patents and dispensing secret nostrums, and consultation with homeopathic practitioners. The Committee recommended that medical ethics should be made a part of professional education at the Medical Schools. The report was referred back to the Committee with instructions to bring in a more definite report at the next meeting. The report of a Committee on Surgery, etc., was read. The main points referred to were operative