

upon the profession. We see the profession in the States looking upon our position with envy, and in some of them attempts are being made, in a very tame manner, to copy our system. There is scarcely a respectable medical man in the States who would not gladly accept our Act, if its expenses to him were double those that we pay.

"And your Committee cannot help feeling that our too often applying to the Legislature is lowering to the profession and endangering to the Act, but feel, at the same time, that the Council should be in touch with the profession, and should, as far as may be, reflect its opinions. And we feel that it is unfortunate when any of the general members of the profession have an opportunity to think they have a grievance against the Council, and would therefore suggest that before asking the Legislature for any important change in the Act, or making any important change in the curriculum, or their procedure toward the general profession, the Council should ascertain the opinions of the profession with regard to such changes. This might be done through the local societies—where such exist—by means of circulars issued by their secretary, or by each territorial representative ascertaining the views of his constituents.

"We make these suggestions with a great deal of diffidence, and mainly in order to bring them before the Association. And we hope they will be fully discussed, as we cannot conceal from ourselves that the question is a very important one, and that perhaps upon our action the future welfare of the profession may largely depend.

"We feel that to relieve those who apply caustics to cancers from the penalties of the Act, would be in the highest degree unwise. It is notorious, that in numberless instances, great and unnecessary suffering is daily caused by the application of these caustics to harmless growths, and that in numerous instances death is the result of the application of escharotics by persons ignorant of the first principles of medicine and surgery. The other Bill if passed, would have greatly reduced the already scanty supply of anatomical material at our medical schools, and would have a tendency to drive our students to countries where the people were more enlightened and subjects easier to be obtained. Dissection cannot harm the subject. It can only be the effect upon living friends; who then so proper for a subject as he who leaves no friends? We think the public mind needs education with regard to this subject, and that the press and the profession might and should do a great deal toward it. The ordinary layman thinks the medical mind differently constituted from ordinary humanity, and that the anatomist dissects a subject for mere amusement. That, as the old French pathologist has said, to answer the question in the Rubric, 'What is the chief end of man?' by 'To furnish pathological

specimens.' So the anatomist thinks his chief end is to furnish work for his scalpel. All of which is respectfully submitted."

The report was adopted.

The report of the Committee on By-laws was not presented, on account of the absence of the chairman, Dr. W. H. Henderson, Kingston.

The Committee on Publication not having allocated the papers, could not report.

Dr. E. J. Barrick read the report of the treasurer and presented the accounts and so on for the year.

Balance from 1890-91	\$249 92
Fees for 11th Annual Meeting....	348 00
Interest	8 00
Total	641 92
Expenditure	453 76
leaving a balance of	188 16

The report of the Committee on Audit was appended; Dr. Strathy having audited the accounts and vouchers and found them correct.

Dr. Barrick moved for the adoption of these reports. This was seconded by Dr. McPhedran Carried.

The report of the Committee on Public Health was read by the Chairman, Dr. P. H. Bryce, Toronto, who moved its adoption. This was seconded by Dr. W. A. Ross, Barrie. The report was as follows:

"To the President and Members of the Ontario Medical Association. Gentlemen,—Your Committee would report that since the last meeting of the Association the Province has been fortunate in not being visited with any outbreak of small-pox, and that contagious diseases other than diphtheria have not caused any serious mortality in Ontario.

Regarding the latter, your committee would express its regret that in spite of its efforts made by physicians and boards of health generally, many outbreaks have been reported from every part of the Province, and that some of these have been of an extended and fatal character. While the cause of the disease is generally understood, it is not so well known to the public or appreciated by the profession that the disease under ordinary conditions is of an intensely contagious and infectious character. This being the case your Committee would urge upon the members of the Association, and through them the public the necessity of making known to the proper authorities by every means in their power the locations where individual cases exist, so that the authorities may not only warn the public to shun contagion where exposure is unnecessary, but in cases where local isolation, through poverty or other cause is impossible, the local health authorities may remove such to houses or hospitals where isolation may be properly carried out.

Especially would your committee direct atten-