

Dr. W. Marsden, Vice-President for the Province of Quebec.

Dr. C. C. Hamilton, Vice-President for the Province of Nova Scotia.

Dr. Steves, Vice-President for the Province of New Brunswick.

Dr. Peltier, Montreal, General Secretary of the Association.

Dr. Berryman, Toronto, Secretary for Ontario.

Dr. H. Blanchet, Quebec, Secretary for Quebec.

Dr. Gordon, Halifax, Secretary for Nova Scotia.

Dr. Earle, St. John, Secretary for New Brunswick.

Dr. Robillard, Montreal, Treasurer.

PRIZE ESSAY COMMITTEE:

Drs. Hingston, Hodder, Wm. Bayard, Larue, Yates and A. P. Reed.

COMMITTEE ON MEDICAL EDUCATION:

Drs. Howard, Rottot, Worthington, James Sewell, Canniff Ogden, Dickson, McGillivray, Botsford, Earle, Tupper and Parker.

COMMITTEE ON MEDICAL LITERATURE:

Drs. Black, Fenwick, Dagenais, Marsden, Larue, Bethune, McIntosh, Fulton, Oldright, Freeman, George Hamilton and Wickwire.

COMMITTEE ON NECROLOGY:

Drs. F. W. Campbell, Workman, Larue, DeWolff and Harding.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS:

Drs. David, Robillard, F. W. Campbell, Trenholm, Dagenais, Hingston and Peltier.

AUDITING COMMITTEE:

Drs. Fenwick, Peltier and Scott.

J. B. BOTSFORD,

Chairman.

On motion the Report was adopted, and the gentlemen named were elected office-bearers of the Association for the ensuing year.

The PRESIDENT observed that, according to the fourth article of the Constitution, it was provided that the President and Vice-presidents should enter upon the functions of their respective offices at the beginning of the next Meeting, and the other officers immediately after election. He should give notice that at the next Meeting he would move to alter the Constitution so as to apply the same principle to the other officers as was now applied to the President and Vice-presidents.

Dr. TRENHOLME then exhibited to the Association a number of new instruments, used in the treatment of diseases of females, which he had obtained in London, during the present summer.

THE MEDICAL BILL.

Dr. HOWARD said that, before asking the Society to consent to what he was about to do he would like

simply to state why. As they were aware, at last, by a final vote they ultimately got an expression of opinion from an influential portion of Lower Canada respecting the principle involved in the bill. After a good deal of debate and after much having been said upon the question, they at last got a formal motion from Dr. Rottot representing a very large and influential portion of the French Canadian influence in medicine in Lower Canada to the effect that as a whole they objected to the bill, and that they felt they could not go on with a bill which would be a Dominion Act. Whilst they were willing to have a bill for each Province they did not feel disposed to to adopt the principle which would ultimately confer upon the Federal Government the jurisdiction in medical matters. That, of course, was what he was aiming at, and what they had been working to obtain for the last three years. It was evaded at Ottawa because there was not an attendance from this Province. It was postponed at Quebec because the amendments were not translated into French, and yesterday it was almost choked by a vote to suspend the discussion of the subject. Fortunately however, by the good taste of Dr. Rottot, the discussion was brought on, and subsequently a formal vote of eleven to seventeen, at a very small meeting, was obtained on the principle contained in the preamble. But the minority represented plainly the feelings entertained by a very influential portion of the French practitioners of Lower Canada. He, as a Lower Canadian, did not feel that it would be right in him to take any further active part in advocating a bill which was not acceptable to his compatriots here. It would be futile for them to go before the Local Legislature to obtain a bill which would not be acceptable to a large and influential portion of the profession. Having at last obtained an emphatic opinion from Lower Canada, he proposed, with the consent of the Association, as the chairman of the committee in charge of the bill, to withdraw its further discussion, and he requested permission for the committee, having reported, to be discharged. He hoped the Association would see the propriety of that proposal. As a Dominion bill, it could not be discussed at present, and therefore he hoped that it would be withdrawn. He need not say that it was a very great disappointment to him, but then there was nothing but disappointment in this world, in medicine as in other matters.

Dr. TRENHOLME seconded the resolution, but he did it with great regret, because he thought the French practitioners did not appreciate the position. No one more than he would like to see the whole of the Dominion thrown open to practitioners who might find that they could advance his interests by removing from one place to another. They might rest assured that they would never get the whole Dominion thrown open to them until they themselves accepted the principle of the bill. They could not get the one without accepting the other. If they desire to be able to practice their profession in any part of the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific, they must consent that in the matter of medical education there should be uniformity throughout the whole Dominion.