

Dr. Campbell suggested that his learned friend should have his name placed on some other committee instead; but hoped that he would not obstruct the business of the Council by refusing to act altogether.

Dr. Grant said he had no desire whatever to obstruct business. He would prefer to withdraw his name; but, if the majority of the Council desired him to remain in the Committee, he would not press his request. (Hear.)

Dr. Aikins believed it would be better to consider the report in Committee of the Whole.

Dr. Hyde thought any alteration which might be considered necessary could be made without going into committee.

After some further discussion, the subject was dropped.

The following report of the Examiner was read:—

TORONTO, July 14, 1869.

To the President and Members of the Medical Council of Ontario:—

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to report that I have examined eight candidates in the subjects appointed by the Council for matriculation. Seven of them succeeded in passing the examination, and one was unsuccessful.

The names of the successful candidates are as follows: J. A. Wales, Markham; S. G. Rutherford, H. J. Cole, Robert Whiteman, Belsam P. O.; Charles Morrow, Robert Hamilton.

I have the honor, &c.,

ARTHUR WICKSON, LL.D.,  
Examiner.

Report received and referred to Education Committee. The Council then adjourned till 10 o'clock, a.m., to-morrow.

THURSDAY, July 15, 1869.

The President took the chair at 10.35 a.m., when the roll was called and minutes read.

Dr. J. Adams presented the following report of the Committee on

#### RULES AND REGULATIONS.

TORONTO, July 15, 1869.

The committee appointed to draft rules and regulations, beg to report that they have had under careful consideration the rules and regulations adopted by the late Council, and report in favor of their adoption by the present Council, with two amendments, viz:

Sec. 1. To erase the words, "the member representing the greatest number of inhabitants," and insert instead the words, "the casting vote of the chairman."

2. To increase the number of the standing committee by adding:

4th—Rules and regulations.

5th—Printing Committee.

J. ADAMS, M.D.,  
Chairman.

The report was adopted.

The committee on printing reported and asked leave to sit again.

The Council adjourned till 2 p.m.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

THURSDAY, 15th July.

The Council resumed at a quarter to three. A considerable number of strangers were seated outside the bar. The roll having been called—

Dr. Agnew moved the Council into a Committee of the Whole to discuss his resolutions.

Dr. Aikins suggested that each speaker be confined to five minutes.

Dr. Dewar objected to a Committee of the Whole. It would lead to endless discussion, and the broil would go on for days.

Ultimately the Council went into Committee of the Whole, Dr. Hyde in the chair.

Dr. Agnew, in bringing forward his resolution, meant to show an example of brevity, and also avoid any personalities, which were quite unnecessary in discussing such a question. Besides, he did not propose to enter into a discussion of the merits of the various systems represented here, as that could serve no good purpose. With respect to clauses 1 and 2 of his resolution, he considered that the Committee who pushed the Bill had outstripped their powers, and had done what they were never meant to do when they were elected. It was never understood by their constituents that they were to engage in legislative action. But not only had they done this, but they had carefully avoided consulting their constituents. It would have been well had they done so, instead of acting in the high-handed way in which they had acted. They should have imitated the conduct of Dr. Ryerson with respect to his Education Bill. Had they consulted the medical men of the Province the Bill would have been licked into shape and rendered acceptable to every one. The clause in his resolution referring to consolidation was a most important one. The clause in the Bill touching this had taken every one by surprise, not only the allopaths, but the other sects beside. In fact, one of the bodies had never been consulted at all in the matter—all the rights they previously enjoyed were swept away. In fact, it was an entirely high-handed and arbitrary proceeding. The fourth clause of his resolution referred to the coalition in the Council. This was forced upon them by their own Medical Council against their own will. The matter of education was involved in this clause, and he could not see how a Council composed as this was could agree to any rational curriculum.

Dr. Clarke—It is agreed to already.

Dr. Agnew—The coalition is subversive of the first principles of science. He held no objection to social intercourse with homoeopathic gentlemen; but he totally objected to sit side by side with them in concocting an educational curriculum. There was always dishonour in compromising principle; and the more firmly one held to his principles, the more dishonour there was in sacrificing them. And he maintained that in this arrangement the principles of the profession had been sacrificed. A college, composed of three sects, each holding different theories, presented an anomalous aspect. Their college, if they must have one, should present a solid front, and thereby gain the approbation and respect of the public. The bodies composing a college should be such as can consult with each other and act unanimously; but here they were a divided body, and the result would be that they would bring division and disgrace on the whole body. With regard to a central board, though many eminent men held that such a board was necessary, he had never looked at the matter in this light. The central board that had been created had directly thrown discredit on the medical institutions of the Province. If aught was wrong in these institutions, reform ought to have begun within the institutions themselves. He decidedly objected to the "exemption" clause in the Act. That clause was a direct step towards lowering the standard of medical education. A student, if he thought proper, could pass through a course, ignoring altogether Materia Medica, Therapeutics, &c. How was he to obtain information on these most important subjects. The promoters of the Bill said their aim was to elevate the standard of education, and yet they were willing to drop these important studies, and would hand over their students to be examined by a Board entirely independent of the Medical Council; and regarded in this light, he considered that the Bill would have a material effect on the position and prospects of their students when they went to the mother country, for undoubtedly their diplomas would cease to be recognized there. With respect to the resolution proper. He had great respect for the Legislature; but in this matter he considered that they had been cajoled and misled, and taken unawares, and he believed if a respectful representation of the feelings