

For his part, he would be only too happily employed if he could smooth down any old asperities or prejudices, and so make the Council thoroughly practicable in a working sense. He hoped that they would sink all interests but those of their electors and of the public. After again urging them to cultivate unanimity and thanking them for the honor done, he sat down.

The Vice-President, Dr. Brouse, briefly thanked the Council for appointing him to the Vice-Presidency. He would do all in his power to supplement the promises of the President.

REGISTRAR AND TREASURER.

Dr. McGill seconded by Dr. Brouse, moved that the Registrar and Treasurer be hereafter residents of Toronto.

Dr. Berryman took objection to the motion, considering it not in order. He thought that the Council should appoint the officers, and then compel them to become residents.

Dr. Lavelle would like to hear of some substantial reasons for the officers named being residents of this city. Why would not the city of Hamilton, or any other city do as well?

Dr. Dewar thought that the mover was laboring under a misapprehension as to the wording of the Act. He thought, if the section authorizing the election of the officers named was carefully read, that it would be found that the both offices should be filled by one person.

Dr. Berryman spoke at some length against the motion.

Dr. Aikins thought that the whole spirit of the Act, rightly construed went to show that the offices of Treasurer and Registrar should be separate.

The chairman proceeded to put Dr. McGill's motion, and the Dr. spoke briefly in support thereof. He thought that Toronto should be the head quarters of the Council, being a central locality, and desirable as such for many other reasons.

Dr. Lavelle moved, seconded by Dr. Mostyn, that the election of Registrar and Treasurer be postponed until after the reports of the Committees on Finance and Registration be received.

After some discussion as to whether the latter motion amounted to an amendment, Dr. McGill's motion was put and lost.

Dr. Lavelle's motion was then put and carried.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

Dr. Brouse moved, seconded by Dr. Aikins, that a committee of five, be appointed to name the standing committees for the year.

Dr. Dewar thought that a committee to draft the necessary rules and regulations for the guidance of the Council should be first appointed.

Dr. Brouse thought that as the mode mentioned in his motion was the usual procedure in public bodies, and obviously the easiest and most expeditious one, it should be followed.

Dr. Berryman objected to the motion. He considered it a curious way of appointing committees, and not at all a fair one.

Dr. Campbell coincided with the views of Dr. Berryman. He thought the appointing of committees in open chamber would perhaps be best conducive to harmony. As a homeopathist he would persistently oppose the Motion. If it was carried, his branch of the council being in the minority, would stand no chance. The whole five, comprising the proposed committee, might be avowed enemies of homeopathy. He had no objection to the committee of five being named; but he would insist upon each member of the Council having the privilege of nominating one; the five having the most votes being elected as committee.

Dr. McGill inquired of Dr. Campbell, if he would accept the President's nomination of five members?

Dr. Campbell—Certainly not; he had no right to dele-

gate away the powers of his homeopathic colleagues. At the same time he would say that there was no member of the council in whom he had greater confidence than in the President. He proceeded to move a motion to the effect of the mode he proposed; but upon the President showing him a list of names which he proposed to nominate, he consented to withdraw his proposed nomination, and accept the names. The names were Drs. McGill, Berryman, Campbell, Hopkins, Pyne, Dewar and Brouse.

A motion to the effect that these gentlemen be the committee proposed was accordingly moved.

Dr. Oldright seconded by Dr. Agnew moved in amendment, That the names of Drs. Hamilton and Coverton be substituted for those of Drs. Campbell and Hopkins.

Dr. Lavelle protested against this motion. He considered it to be unfair and un-British, and he hoped that the chair would not allow it to be put.

Drs. Brouse and Aikins also objected to Dr. Oldright's motion on a point of order; and moreover, that the motion cast a reflection on the President.

Dr. McGill joined with the President in thinking that a vote should be taken on the motion, and the matter settled at once.

Dr. Oldright proceeded to give his reasons for moving the motion, when he was interrupted by Dr. Campbell and others of the members, who contended that he was not speaking to the question.

The President ruled him in order.

Dr. Oldright went on to say that the Council were placed in an anomalous position. Certain members of this Council had, by pressure on the Legislature, forced themselves into the Council. He had never recognized them, and never would, and would oppose them on every occasion and at every stage.

Cries of question.

Dr. Oldright's amendment being put, was lost, and the original resolution was carried.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE OF MOTION.

Dr. Agnew said that as he presumed the appointing of the Committee just drafted would finish the business of the Council, he would move the following resolution as a notice of motion for to-morrow:—

Whereas, A Committee of the Late Medical Council of Upper Canada applied to the Legislature of Ontario, at its last session, for the repeal of the Act, under whose provisions the Council was constituted; and

Whereas, The said Committee of the Medical Council drafted and obtained the introduction and passage of a Bill, entitled, "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts relating to Medicine and Surgery, in Ontario," without submitting such measure for the approval of their constituents, or in any way consulting them in regard to it, or even furnishing them with copies of the Bill, so that the vast majority knew nothing of its character until it had passed and become law; and

Whereas, The "consolidation" of the Acts relating to the Profession of Medicine and Surgery does not appear to have been contemplated when the Bill was introduced and read a first time, and was a change of title incident to the interjection of clause or sub-section two, of section eight, and other clauses consequent therefrom, at a late stage in the passage of the Bill, and when it was supposed by nearly all those who were responsible for it, to have received its final character; and

Whereas, The Coalition, in a Council forced upon the Medical Profession, with two other bodies, known as Homoeopathists and Eclectics, for the purpose of legislating in regard to questions involving the most vital principles of medical science, is viewed by nearly all the leading and thoughtful members of the profession as fraught with great danger, and likely to lead to the most pernicious consequences, alike subversive of the cause of science and of professional morality; for if the views held by all the great schools of the world are