

medicine. I need hardly remind you that we have a medical council, among the rules of which are by-laws particularly stringent on quackery, and as regards quacks, but how have these by-laws been carried out? They have in reality become a dead letter, and unless the Medical Council takes the matter up vigorously by the appointment of public prosecutors throughout the country, it will become the duty of this Society to affiliate itself to a sister society for the purpose of accomplishing that object, and if it cannot do that, to go to work to appoint public prosecutors for itself."

The Committee on Ethics brought in a report, recommending the adoption of the code adopted by the Canada Medical Association; after a short discussion, it was adopted.

The Constitution and By-laws adopted provisionally at the meeting in Cobourg, were adopted without amendment. On the second day a good deal of time was devoted to reading and discussing papers. One on Chloroform by Dr. A. M. Rosebrugh. Another on diseases of the stomach by Dr. Geo. J. Potts. Dr. Potts read a paper on Hysteria by Dr. Willoughby of Grafton.

Committees were appointed to report next year on the following subjects. Medicine and Materia Medica, Surgery, Midwifery, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Vaccination and Hygiene.

One member of the Association was expelled for grossly violating the code of medical ethics.

Moved, seconded and

Resolved,—"That inasmuch as pathology occupies such an important place in the advancement of medical and surgical knowledge, we as the Medical Alumni of Victoria University, use our influence in forwarding this branch of study by sending and by encouraging others to send to the curator such specimens of morbid anatomy as are deemed worthy of a place in the museum of an *Alma Mater*."

Moved and seconded "That in the opinion of this Association, it is in the interest of the general public that all persons who practice the art of medicine should have a certain amount of qualification which can only be guaranteed by a definite curriculum in general education, and in those branches of professional education which are essential to the intelligent practice of medicine upon any theory, and this Association will cordially aid the Medical Council in obtaining such amendments to the present Medical Act as will enable them to make such regulations as the public can reasonably expect to operate as a guarantee of competency in all medical practitioners."

The following gentlemen were appointed office-bearers for the ensuing year:

PATRONS—Rev. S. S. Nelles, D.D., President of University; the Hon. J. Rolph, M.D., L.L.D., M.R.C.S., Dean of Faculty, Yorkville branch; E. H. Trudel, M.D., Dean of Faculty, Montreal branch; the Professors of the Faculties of Medicine, Law and Arts.

OFFICERS—President: J. H. Sangster, M.A., M.D., 1st Vice-President, William Caniff, M.D.,

M.R.C.S., Eng.; 2nd do., P. Rottot, M.D.; 3rd do., Dr. Edmondson; 5th do., J. W. Rosebrugh, M.D. Secretary, Geo. J. Potts, M.D., Belleville. Treasurer, H. Strange, M.D., Hamilton.

DIRECTORS—John A. Mullin, M.D., Hamilton; S. L. Nash, M.D., Ameliasburg; A. M. Rosebrugh, M.D., Toronto; Wm. Philp, M.D. Waterdown.

DELEGATES TO THE CANADA MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—H. F. Tuck, M.D., and John A. Mullin M.D.

DELEGATES TO THE NEW YORK MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—L. Brock, M.D., and Henry Strange, M.D.

The meeting then adjourned till called to meet next May at Cobourg.

Opening of the Woman's Medical College, N.Y.

The Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, 126 Second Avenue, opened its First Session on the 2nd inst.

The introductory address was delivered by Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell. She spoke of the slow and silent growth of all great movements at their beginning; alluded to the first projection of a medical institution for women, in a private parlor, 1853; to the actual establishment of a small hospital in Bleeker street, in 1857; and rejoiced at length to see the opening of the present long-desired college. To some the interval of fifteen years might seem needlessly long; and doubtless the promoters might have done as others did, and opened long since a college at which women might have received learned-looking parchments entitling them to the degree of M.D. But a *poor* college was no desideratum to them; and it had been impossible before the present time to found a medical school wherein women should receive a thoroughly good education; which should issue diplomas commanding the respect of the whole profession. The doctor spoke strongly of the responsibility incurred by sending forth unqualified women as physicians, and argued that a long and thorough course of study was the only safeguard against the temptation of running unprepared into practice, to which women were even more exposed than men. After commenting on the extreme difficulty of raising funds for the establishment of a principle not yet popular, and on the obstacles thrown in the way of obtaining able professional aid by prejudices lately general, she expressed her satisfaction that at length a solid, though small, pecuniary basis had been secured: and referred to the list of the Faculty in proof that prejudice was no longer able to deprive women of the best medical instruction. She congratulated New York on being the first to establish such a college for women; quoted the remarks of an eminent Boston physician, who regretted that the initiative had not been taken by his own city; and mentioned the satisfaction expressed by the really qualified medical women, in all parts of the country, that students should now be relieved from many of the difficulties with which they themselves had contended.

The doctor then dwelt on those points in the college scheme which would deserve the special approval of the profession, viz., the requirement of three full annual sessions instead of two; the large