

tion, and whereas it is highly desirable to protect the public by allowing only thoroughly educated men to receive a license to practice medicine, notwithstanding the objections many of this Council may have and do now entertain towards some clauses of the new Bill, we are prepared to use our best efforts to make it acceptable to the profession, and beneficial to the community at large, by raising the standard of medical education throughout the country."

Dr. Hamilton said that he had been elected as a member of the Council from the antagonism which he and his constituents held to certain clauses of the Bill. But since this discussion began, his mind had undergone great alterations relative to the Bill. He was satisfied now that if the Bill be honestly carried out, it would prove a great boon to the country at large. He argued that the committee should have resisted the clauses forced on them; but since the Bill was passed, let them treat these gentlemen opposite in a gentlemanly way. He knew his conduct would displease his constituents, but he could not honestly do otherwise than oppose Dr. Agnew's resolution. If his constituents pleased they could send somebody else to represent them.

Dr. Lavell had all along opposed the insertion of such clauses, but he meant nevertheless to support Dr. Brouse's amendment, for he considered the opposition somewhat sentimental. When he saw the Bill first of all, these clauses were not in the Bill. He was in Toronto the night the Bill was under discussion, and there the clauses were introduced by Mr. Beatty. He went home next morning and conveyed the knowledge he had acquired to his brethren at Kingston. Why was it that the men of Toronto who were in the House along with him that night did not say anything about the Bill till a few nights ago. Did they exert themselves in the slightest degree to have these clauses expunged before the third reading of the Bill? He was opposed to the insertion of the clauses, but since it had passed he was willing to give it all the support in his power.

Dr. Field, Woodstock, thought it was scarcely the mission of members of Council to abuse one another, but to carry out the working of the Bill. He was not clear about the history of the Bill. Gentlemen who ought to know all about it somehow differed among themselves. At all events he knew nothing about it till it had passed into law. He could assure the Council that their aim as Homeopaths was the same as theirs. Their desire was to elevate the standard of education. And if they were ready to say that every student should take an M.A. or B.A. before commencing his medical studies, they were ready to say amen to it at once. Some sneers had been thrown at them as a city of refuge for discarded Allopathists, but he could tell them that no rejected allopathists had ever passed their board, though many had tried. He threw back with disdain the names that had been flung at them, they were as contemptible as they were ungentlemanly and untrue.

Dr. Edwards, of Strathroy, intended to make one statement. His opponent, the late member for his district, lost his seat through his opposition to the Bill, and he owed his seat to the fact that he promised to support it. Not that it was entirely in accordance with his views; but the Bill was there and he wished since it had become law, to give it a fair and honest trial. Calling names was no argument at all, and he was surprised to hear such terms used as had been.

Dr. Mostyn said that the feeling in his district was decidedly opposed to the Bill.

Dr. Cornell, Toledo, supported the amendment of Dr. Brouse, as it had in view the elevation of the standard of education. He defended the position of Eclectics from the aspersions that had been cast upon them.

Dr. Aikins said that Dr. Parker's Act had failed from various causes. Twelve years ago, they would have had a Central Board but from the collusion of certain parties. They had received opposition not only from Dr. Camp-

bell, but from many of their own body, who were at the head of certain institutions from which they received honors and emoluments. Members of their own body had dodged Dr. Parker's Act, and rendered it inoperative. An amendment was therefore found to be absolutely necessary. It has been alleged outside that the Homeopaths would go in for a low standard; but that was to be proved; and he could say that, and did not hesitate to state it, that he had been more liberally met by the Homeopaths and Eclectics than he had been by members of his own body relative to this matter of education. (Hear, hear.) He had been said that it would be contaminating to sit with Homeopaths and Eclectics; but when he saw the professors of Edinburgh University sitting in Council with Homeopaths, he did not see how there could be much contamination in the matter.

Dr. Hopkins defended the Eclectics from the charge of ignorance, and maintained that, a great many Allopaths would be none the worse of a little more education. He could produce hundreds of letters from Allopaths, asking to be licensed by their Board; and he could produce letters even from teachers in Toronto schools, begging them to pass out as Eclectics men whom they themselves had plucked, and were ashamed to send to the bedside of the sick. They knew better than that however.

Dr. Grant complimented the Homeopaths and Eclectics on the intelligence they had shewn and he thought they were perfectly fitted to take charge of their own affairs. He accordingly moved,

"That, inasmuch as the Medical Bill, as at present constituted, is not in consonance with the wishes of the medical profession generally, as it has legislated into union members of various medical bodies in such a manner as will not conduce either to their interests or prosperity, and that under these circumstances every endeavor be made to obtain a repeal of so much of the Medical Bill as unites these various bodies, and thus restore each again to its original status, with such safe-guards of the public interest as may seem necessary."

Dr. Bethune seconded Dr. Grant's amendment.

A vote having been taken, six voted for Dr. Grant's amendment, nineteen for Brouse's amendment. The committee rose and reported progress, and Dr. Clarke resumed the chair.

Dr. Oldright wished to correct Dr. Campbell's statement that Canadian Degrees were not recognized in Britain. The statement he maintained was untrue.

Dr. Campbell said he was quite correct.

Dr. Lavell agreed with Dr. Campbell, as did other members of the Council.

A vote was taken on Dr. Brouse's motion, with the following result:—

Yeas—Drs. Hyde, Edwards, Coverton, Hamilton, McGill Dewar, Brouse, Aikens, Lavell, Campbell, Field, Allen, Springer, Adams, Hopkins, Cornell, Carson, Hall, Clarke, and Pyne.—20.

Nays—Drs. Agnew, Day, Mostyn, Oldright, Bethune, Grant, and C. B. Hall.—7.

The Council then adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock.

FRIDAY, July 16.

The President took the chair at 11 a.m.

Roll called and minutes read.

Moved by Dr. Edwards, seconded by Dr. Hyde, that we members of the Council of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, desire to express our most unqualified disapprobation of the practice of some of the registered profession in Ontario, seeking public notoriety through the press, and by circular, by means of most unprofessional personal eulogiums, and that such conduct will in future be held highly censurable by the members of this Council, as being unworthy an honorable profession. He explained that he desired an expression of disapprobation from the Council of the proceedings of certain registered physicians.