

Dr. AIKINS, the Treasurer—Mr. Benson, the machinist, had to put in two cables for the elevator, costing \$75. He also had another bill for cleaning sand out of the same elevator, etc., amounting in all to \$128.30. Kinghorn, the plumber, had a bill for \$156.43 for work done on the order of the Building Committee; a carpenter's bill, \$117; repairing the brick-work under the boiler, \$75; and other smaller items, "galvanized iron on the roof," etc. These were all ordered by the Building Committee, and were necessary to keep our building in a good state of repair. Another item of expense was printing examination papers last fall and this spring, \$120.25; Rolph & Smith, for printing diplomas, and for tin cases for same, \$151.30. I have not gone over the whole of the account now, but all the items are of that nature, and I have vouchers for the whole of them in the next room, if any member of this Council desires to see them.

Dr. MILLER—We simply wish to know what the items were. We are quite satisfied they are all right.

On motion, the committee rose, the President in the chair.

On motion, the report of the Committee of the Whole on the report of the Finance Committee, as amended, was adopted.

On motion, it was resolved that Dr. McCullough, whose name had, by a previous motion, been erased from the register, should be permitted to address the Council.

Dr. McCULLOUGH—I want to ask the Council to give me a little time to practise. I want to take my family to the States. I have waited since I was served with the papers, and not done anything since.

Dr. PHILIP—We could not possibly open the case again. It has been decided by a fair and prolonged trial, entailing great expense on this Council, and after having given you every opportunity to defend yourself.

Dr. McCULLOUGH—Allow me to practise a year or so, to get away.

Dr. PHILIP—The case has been decided, and it is utterly impossible for us now to re-open it.

Dr. McCULLOUGH—I dare not practise any. What am I to do? If I could have got about six months' time, I could get away to a new home.

Dr. PHILIP—It is too late to consider that now. You should have considered that before.

Dr. McCullough retired.

Dr. PHILIP—Before we proceed to take up any other business, I regret that I have to announce to the Council that Sir James Grant, who has been a member of this Council, I think, since its organization, will not be after this year a member of this Council. He finds his public duties at Ottawa, in connection with a great many things, so engross his time that he will be obliged to give up the work of the Council. I am sure every member of this Council will deeply regret this, because of his long connection with the Council, and because he is one of its most energetic workers, and he has always taken a great interest in it. And I am sure every member of the Council will regret that so eminent a man, and one occupying the position of our esteemed colleague, Sir James Grant, is obliged to retire from among us.

Sir JAMES GRANT—Mr. President and gentlemen, I thank you most kindly indeed for giving me this opportunity of saying at least a few words to my *confrères*,

inasmuch as I consider it a privilege of any man in our profession to have an opportunity of sitting here as one of the representatives in medicine and surgery in the Province of Ontario. Thirty years have now passed since I had the honor first of being elected a member to this Council. At that time I went on as a comparatively young man, then associated with a number of men in the profession advanced in life. Most of those gentlemen, I am sorry to say, in the ordinary course of events have passed away, and there is not on this Council to-day one single member who was present with me at its inception.

The profession itself as a profession was merely in the initial stage of development as far as education was concerned in the Province of Ontario. We commenced work here under very difficult and trying circumstances. And if there is one circumstance more than another that I wish to give expression to it is the cordial manner in which we were received by the Homeopathic body and by the Eclectic body (hear, hear; applause). To-day there are no divisions in our profession in the Province of Ontario; we are a unit; we are as one as far as the best interests of that profession are concerned. To-day we occupy a very high and important position. We have arrived there by a species, I may say, of progressive development. We commenced at the lower rounds of the ladder, and, so far as educational capacity is concerned, judging from those young men who come up for examination, the status of the Province of Ontario, and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, stands as high to-day as any educational body in the world (hear, hear). Go where you will throughout the length and breadth of this province there is but one expression of opinion as regards the advantage that has accrued to the profession by the judgment, by the energy, by the perseverance and by the determination of the men who are guiding the interests of this province in Education. I mean the Medical Council of Ontario (hear, hear). I see around me to-day many young men who are displaying that degree of activity and energy, which, no doubt, will enable them to follow in the footsteps of those who have already passed away, and made a name for themselves in the annals of our country.

I think the Province of Ontario has reason to feel gratified that the Medical Council of this province is keeping up that high standard of Education. We know perfectly well that members of the profession are now becoming very numerous, but I am glad to say, although they are numerous, they are, at the same time, well educated. There are very few quacks in the profession. There are very few men exercising the duties and responsibilities placed in their hands to-day as medical men in this province who could not perform ovariotomy, or any of the critical operations in surgery; or take charge of the highest elements in the profession of medicine. That is a proud fact for us as a profession to be aware of.

What is the reason to-day that so many of the young men of this country acquire rapidly a standard and status in the great neighboring republic? Is it because we are Canadians alone? No. Is it because the men of that country, notwithstanding their advancement and their progress and population, to-day recognize that Canada as an educational centre is one in which they may place implicit confidence? (Hear,