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# Ontario Medical Journal.

SENT FREE TO EVERY MEMBER OF THE PROFESSION IN ONTARIO  
AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

R. B. ORR, - - - - - EDITOR.

All Communications should be addressed to the Editor, 147 Cowan Avenue, Toronto.

VOL. I.]

TORONTO, JUNE, 1893.

[No. 11.

## PROCEEDINGS AT MEETING OF MEDICAL COUNCIL OF ONTARIO IN JUNE, 1893.

TUESDAY, June 13th, 1893.

The Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario met this day, Tuesday, the 13th June, 1893, at 2 p.m., in accordance with the by-laws of the Council.

The President, Dr. Fyfe Fowler, in the chair, called the Council to order. The Registrar called the roll. All present except Sir James Grant and Dr. Miller.

Dr. Fowler now addressed the Council as follows:—

### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

*Gentlemen of the Council,*—On retiring from the office of President of the Medical Council, a position to which the most ambitious in the profession might well aspire, I desire to render a short account of my stewardship during the eventful year which is just closing.

I realized soon after I assumed the position in which you did me the honour of placing me that there was a considerable amount of dissatisfaction, and no little heart-burnings, among some members of the profession in different parts of the province. Unquestionably a good deal of this arose from the circumstance that till very recently many members of the profession had very inadequate and inaccurate knowledge of the sayings and doings of the Medical Council. Happily this condition of things no longer obtains. This is due, in a very great

measure, to the arrangements made with the ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL whereby this publication reaches every registered medical practitioner in the province and affords full information of the Council's proceedings. The members of the Council, I feel assured, must be fully satisfied that their expectations as to the benefits that would accrue from the establishment of this journal have been more than realized. I take the liberty of suggesting a continuation of the agreement between the Medical Council and the proprietors of this ably-conducted periodical.

Early in my year of office I deemed it a wise and proper proceeding to open a correspondence with the prominent members of the Defence Association, with a view to the promotion of that harmony which ought to exist in such a profession as ours. I was met by these gentlemen in a most friendly spirit, and arrangements were made and carried into effect for holding, in Toronto, a joint meeting of the members of the Legislation Committee of the Council and representatives of the Defence Association. At this meeting the matters in dispute were discussed and propositions were made by the Legislation Committee of the Council very similar to those adopted by the Special Committee of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario. Thus it was evinced that the Legislation Committee of the Medical Council was animated by a spirit of fairness, harmony and justice, while at the same time zealously guarding the interests of the Medical Council and the profession at large. It is greatly to be regretted that the Defence Association

did not accept the terms offered at this conference, which were of such a nature as to render the agitation subsequently kept up and the appeal to the Legislature altogether unjustifiable. We are under great obligations to the chairman and members of this Committee, not only in this connection but also for their watchful care in respect to the bill introduced into the Legislative Assembly by Dr. Meacham. For these services, so cheerfully and efficiently rendered, I desire, on behalf of the Council, to tender hearty thanks.

It must be gratifying to one and all of us that the Legislature did not countenance the attempt which was made to effect radical changes in the Constitution of the Medical Council. Interests of a threefold character have existed since its inception in respect to representation, to wit, the Public, the Professional, and the Educational. The Universities fitly represent, and are in touch with, the public through their graduates, found mingling in every line of life. The territorial representatives, among whom I take the liberty of classing the Homecepaths as an important and influential factor, know fully the wants and aspirations of the profession at large. The educational representatives, elected by the teaching bodies, you will pardon me for saying, do and must form an essential part in carrying out, well and successfully, the work the Council has to do. So long as educational matters continue to play the important *role* which heretofore they have done in the Council's proceedings, these several interests are not, and should not, be antagonistic, but mutually dependent on and helpful to each other, severally attaining their greatest and best development and lustre when acting in perfect harmony.

In accordance with that portion of the report of the Education Committee, having reference to reciprocal registration with the other provinces of the Dominion, I proceeded to Ottawa on the first day of the session of the Dominion Medical Association. I found that Dr. Bray, the esteemed President of the Association, had, previous to my arrival, held an informal meeting with some gentlemen interested in the question of reciprocal registration. I soon ascertained that, under the present circumstances, reciprocity in registration with the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba was impracticable. The apparent impossibility of assimilating

the matriculation examinations, and the fact that the other provinces of the Dominion are not prepared to enforce a course of medical study extending over a period of five years, are obstacles in the way which obviously cannot soon be overcome.

Having been closely connected with the Examining Board of the Council for many years, and having acted as Chairman of the Board of Examiners on two occasions, I have had abundant opportunities of familiarizing myself with the system now adopted. I believe, and am sure, that as far as these examinations, which are conducted in a practical manner, are concerned, whether at the bedside, in the laboratory, or by other practical means, whether the examiners are teachers or non-teachers, there has been a great degree of efficiency reached, and that these examinations are eminently satisfactory and are exercising a most beneficial influence on the teaching at the medical schools. But in the case of the examinations of a non-practical character, in many cases there does not appear to be that harmony between the teachers and examiners which should exist. In my opinion the Council should instruct the examiners, more especially those who are not teachers, to keep themselves in touch with the didactic teaching of the medical schools, and mayhap aid in moulding it in the best form and direction for preparing students for the practical work which to-day is so essentially a characteristic of student life.

With reference to the mode of determining the results of the examinations, my experience as Chairman of the Board of Examiners leads me to suggest that the Council should instruct the examiners when they meet together for this purpose: that they should not be guided in all cases by the cast-iron rule of passing all who attain a certain number of marks and rejecting all who do not. Following such a rule, in its strictness, is simply performing clerical work which does not require for its execution the solemn assembling of the Examining Board. Such work could be equally well done by the executive officers of the Council. I hold that the examiners should consider the marks obtained by the students as a whole and in certain cases recommend that the Council take cognizance of them. In justice to many students it must be remembered that success in passing examinations is often due, in a very great measure,

to careful memorizing, and hence failures at the examining board often occur in these subjects which are not of a practical character, and among those students who, while inexpert at cramming, are otherwise well fitted to become able and successful practitioners. A careful consideration of such cases by the examiners, and their reference, if thought desirable, to the Council would, I feel confident, be eminently satisfactory to the students and remove all grounds for appeal against the decision of the examiners.

Moved by Dr. Harris, seconded by Dr. Bray, that Dr. Fowler do now leave the chair and that Dr. Campbell take the same. Carried.

Moved by Dr. Harris, seconded by Dr. Bray, that the Council tender Dr. Fowler their thanks for his able conduct of the affairs of the Council for the past year, and his interesting address just delivered. Carried unanimously.

Dr. Campbell presented the resolution to Dr. Fowler and left the chair.

Dr. Fowler replied in suitable terms, and resumed the chair and called for nominations.

Dr. MOORE—I have much pleasure, Mr. President, in proposing as President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario for the ensuing year, Dr. Campbell, of London; and in nominating Dr. Campbell to the highest office in the gift of our Association I need offer no words of commendation, for every member is cognizant of his executive ability, honesty of purpose and keenness of perception, and I am satisfied he will discharge the duties devolving upon him with credit to himself, satisfaction to the Association and justice to the profession.

Dr. HARRIS—I beg to second the nomination of Dr. Campbell. Dr. Moore has certainly left nothing further for me to say, but I know, and I feel, and I believe, that each and every member of this Council must feel that Dr. Campbell will make a most excellent President.

On motion, Dr. Moore was asked to cast a ballot, there being no other nominations, and on the ballot being examined by the President he declared Dr. Campbell elected unanimously.

Amid applause Dr. Campbell was escorted to the President's chair by Drs. Moore and Harris, and addressed the Council as follows:—

*Gentlemen of the Council,*—I thank you very much

for the honour you have conferred upon me in electing me to the office of President of this body. It must always be felt as an honour by any person to be placed for the time being at the head of his profession or calling; and when the selection comes, as it has in this case, unsolicited, of your own free will, without any canvassing, or log-rolling, or scheming of any kind by myself or by my friends, the honour is all the more appreciated. I thank you very much for it. I shall endeavour, to the best of my ability, to so perform the duties of the office that at the expiration of my term you shall have no cause to regret the action you have taken.

Dr. BERGIN—I move, seconded by Dr. Bray, that Dr. Philip, representing the Erie and Niagara division, be Vice-President for the ensuing year. I need scarcely say that Dr. Philip's merits are known to every member of the Council; he has been a long time a member of this body, and has filled a very important position to the great advantage of the Council—I refer to the chairmanship of the Finance Committee. He possesses all the qualifications necessary not only to fill this chair, but in due course of time the chair to which you, Mr. President, have now been elected with the unanimous voice of this Council.

Dr. BRAY—I have great pleasure in seconding that nomination. I have known Dr. Philip ever since he has been a member of this Council, and I am sure you will all agree with me that he has performed the duties pertaining to a representative, and particularly a territorial representative at any rate, to the satisfaction of this Council, and I think to the satisfaction of the electorate in the constituency he represents, and am quite satisfied he will fill the position of Vice-President of this Council ably and well. And it therefore affords me very great pleasure to be granted the opportunity of seconding Dr. Philip's nomination.

On motion, Dr. Bergin was asked to cast a ballot, there being no further nominations, and on the ballot being examined by the President he declared Dr. Philip elected unanimously.

Dr. PHILIP—I feel very deeply indebted to the members of the Medical Council for the confidence which they have reposed in me in electing me to the high position of Vice-President of the Council. I do not think there is anything which a professional man will more desire, especially a medical

man, than to know and to feel he enjoys the esteem and confidence of his fellow-practitioners; and it is very gratifying to my mind to be shown this mark of confidence and esteem by the members of this Council in electing me to the office of Vice-President, more especially as I have been upon the Finance Committee, thus expressing confidence in the chairman of that committee and the members of that committee. With Dr. Campbell, as President, in the chair, the duties of my office will be light no doubt; but such as they are I will endeavour to perform to the best of my ability. Gentlemen of the Council, I again thank you very heartily for this high honour you have now conferred upon me.

Dr. Bray moved, seconded by Dr. Bergin, that Dr. Pyne be reappointed Registrar for the ensuing year.

The President put the motion, and there being no other nominations, declared Dr. Pyne unanimously elected Registrar.

Dr. Philip moved, seconded by Dr. Rogers, that Dr. Aikins be reappointed Treasurer for this Council for the ensuing year.

The President put the motion, and there being no other nominations, declared Dr. Aikins unanimously elected Treasurer.

Dr. Bray moved, seconded by Dr. Johnson, that Mr. B. B. Osler be reappointed Solicitor of this Council for the ensuing year.

The President put the motion, and their being no other nominations, declared Mr. Osler unanimously elected.

Dr. Bergin moved, seconded by Dr. Moore, that Alexander Downey, C. S. R., be reappointed Official Stenographer of this Council for the ensuing year.

The President put the motion, and there being no other nominations, declared Mr. Downey unanimously elected.

Dr. Henry moved, seconded by Dr. Orr, that Drs. Day, Thorburn, Bray, Williams, Johnson, Bergin, Harris and Logan be a committee to strike the standing committees for the ensuing year. Carried.

Dr. BERGIN—I might say to the Council, Mr. President, with your permission, that the Convocation of the Toronto University is to be held about this hour and that a very interesting address will

be delivered by the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Mulock, this afternoon, upon "Medical Science," and he will be very glad to see such members of the Council as can make it convenient to go to the Pavilion in the Horticultural Gardens.

Dr. Day moved, seconded by Dr. Ruttan, that the Council do now adjourn for ten minutes to wait the report of the Striking Committee. Carried.

On the Council resuming after adjournment, Dr. Henry presented the report of the Striking Committee, naming the various committees as follows:

Registration Committee—Dr. Rosebrugh (chairman), Dr. Johnson, Dr. Moore, Dr. Orr, Dr. Vernon.

Rules and Regulations—Dr. Day, Dr. Fowler, Dr. Luton, Dr. Thorburn, Dr. Miller.

Finance—Dr. Thorburn, Dr. Fulton, Dr. Henderson, Dr. Ruttan, Dr. Williams.

Printing—Dr. Johnson, Dr. Fenwick, Dr. Henry, Dr. Luton, Dr. Britton.

Committee on Complaints—Dr. Fowler, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Henderson, Dr. Miller, Dr. Henry.

Education—Dr. Harris (chairman), Dr. Bergin, Dr. Bray, Dr. Geikie, Dr. Logan, Dr. Moore, Dr. Rogers, Dr. Thorburn, Dr. Williams.

Property—Dr. Britton, Dr. Philip, Dr. Thorburn.

Executive—Dr. Fowler, Dr. Henry, Dr. Johnson.

Dr. Henry moved, seconded by Dr. Orr, that the report of the Committee be received and adopted. Carried.

#### NOTICES OF MOTION.

No. 1. Dr. Thorburn, to instruct the Education Committee to amend regulations by setting forth the qualifications necessary for lecturers in the various Schools of Medicine upon the various subjects.

No. 2. Dr. Fowler, *re* the acceptance of graduates from the Military College as matriculates upon paying fees and proving identity.

No. 3. Dr. Philip, *re* appointment of committee to consider advisability of establishing examination for the graduating of nurses.

No. 4. Dr. Rogers, that he will move to change divisions Nos. 15, 16 and 17 in schedule passed in the Medical Act of 1893.

No. 5. Dr. Harris, *re* instruction to Education Committee to define subjects, number of lectures, demonstration, etc., for summer session.

No. 6. Dr. Bray, *re* the slanderous editorial appearing in the *Mail*, of 13th June, upon Medical Council of Ontario.

Communications and petitions were then read, received, and referred to a committee to report upon same :

From J. D. Fontaine, B. L. Bradly, Wm. Ewing, N. J. Bricknell, J. D. Smith, D. Macnee, E. W. Tonkin, O. C. Edwards, and the Editor of the *Lancet* and of the *Practitioner*.

Referred to Finance Committee.

From J. P. Hubbard, S. H. Large, W. I. Brown, E. W. Goode, J. A. McNaughton, L. Lapp, J. B. Ferguson, W. J. Arnott, D. J. Dunn, R. T. Corbett, A. B. Pardow. A. B. McCallum.

Referred to Committee on Complaints.

From Sir Oliver Mowat, Hon. R. Harcourt and Dr. P. H. Bryce.

Referred to Committee on Rules and Regulations.

From Thomas Bradley, W. F. Cunningham, H. B. Small, T. J. Coldwel, J. J. Davis, A. C. Halter, C. S. Proctor, George D. Porter, C. O. Fairbairn, Dr. Waugh, A. A. Metcalfe, A. G. Fletcher, W. A. McIntosh, Duncan McCallum, D. Jamieson, H. G. Williams, W. J. Beatty, A. Johnston, H. H. Millbee, J. R. McRae, F. McKinnon, J. A. Brown, M. Haight.

Dr. Rogers inquires why names of A. G. Allen and T. M. Macfarlane, members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, do not appear upon the Ontario Medical Register for 1892.

Referred to Registrar for reply.

Dr. Henry asks who was responsible for the gerrymandering of the constituencies by the new Medical bill, and is referred by the President to the Chairman of the Legislative Committee for reply.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Unfortunately the Legislative Committee do not know very much about it. The members of the Council are aware the bills were introduced into the Ontario Legislature without the sanction of the Legislative Committee, and attached to those, or at least one of those, was a schedule which proposed a rearrangement of a large share of the constituencies. That matter was brought up before the committee to which that bill was referred in the House and was dealt with by that committee. We had friends, of course, in that

committee who endeavoured to see that the arrangement would be as equitable as possible, but unfortunately our friends were not able to get all their own way, and things were carried in that committee that were not sanctioned either by our friends nor would they have been sanctioned by any of ourselves had we had a voice in the matter, but as a matter of fact we had no voice and they were not able to control the matter as they would like to have done. I have no doubt at all that they endeavoured to secure the best possible arrangement they could under the circumstances.

The report for the year of the Prosecutor of the College was read, and also the Prosecutor's report as to members of the College who were charged with unprofessional conduct. The report, on motion, was referred to the Committee on Discipline.

On motion of Dr. Harris, the Council adjourned to meet again at 10 o'clock a.m. on Wednesday, 14th June.

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WEDNESDAY, 14th June, 1893,  
10 o'clock a.m.

Medical Council met in accordance with motion for adjournment.

The President in the chair called the Council to order.

The Registrar called the roll. All present except Sir James Grant.

Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

MOTIONS OF WHICH NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN  
AT A PREVIOUS MEETING.

Dr. Fowler moved, seconded by Dr. Moore, that graduates of the Royal Military College be accepted as matriculants of the College of Physicians and Surgeons on proving their identity and paying the usual fees.

Dr. FOWLER—In moving this resolution I think it is probably not desirable for me to make any remarks upon this matter to any extent, as I think it will be well to refer it to the committee either on Registration or Education. I would just say I feel convinced, from a long connection with medical education, that it is not so much the special subjects which are passed upon that are of importance, but the fact that the student has had mental training; and it seems to be conceded that the mental

training gained in the Royal Military College must be fully equal to the requirements for those who commence the study of medicine, and I therefore propose this motion.

Referred to Education Committee.

Dr. Philip moves, seconded by Dr. Henry, that a committee be appointed by the President to inquire into the advisability, or otherwise, of the Medical Council taking under its charge the examination and granting certificates to the graduating nurses of the various hospitals in the Province and send in a report during the present session of the Council.

Dr. PHILIP—As it is at present we have a good many hospitals throughout the provinces, in some of the smaller cities and towns, that have their own training schools attached to them, and they grant, on an examination by the Local Board, certificates to nurses. The object of my motion is to inquire whether it is advisable, or whether it is feasible, or whether the Council have power to grant under proper provisions, which would be inquired into, a certificate in order to make the certificate held by the nurses of more value than a certificate from the local hospitals. At the present time there are a good many—I know in Brantford we have an hospital, and a pretty large hospital too, and we graduate some nurses there every year, and a good many of our nurses have gone to Buffalo, Detroit, and other places, and if nurses in thus going out had a Provincial certificate with the “hall mark,” so to speak, of the Council upon it, it would be a great advantage to them, instead of merely obtaining the certificates, as they do now, from the various hospitals. This might be done, I think, without any expense to the Council. Of course this scheme would have to be elaborated upon by the committee to which it may be referred. I do not think it would cost a single cent to appoint the gentlemen who now compose the Local Board of Examining Physicians. I noticed a little paragraph in a newspaper, to the effect that legislation would be asked in connection with the Kingston Hospital, from the Government, to permit the issue of trained nurses' certificates by hospitals having one hundred or more beds, to nurses trained in such hospitals. The Committee can inquire into this, and I would like the President to appoint a committee; and if the scheme is not feasible to carry

out at present session of the Council I might alter my notice of motion to read, that the Committee report at the next meeting of the Council, but for the present I will leave the motion as it is.

Dr. BRITTON—Have any overtures been made by any of the hospital authorities regarding this matter? I ask this because if we were to take the initiative it might possibly appear to some of the hospital authorities we were rather exceeding our duties. I should be most pleased to fall into line with this motion, provided we were sure that any of the hospital authorities were inclined in the same direction and had said anything concerning it, because they might construe such an action on our part as a reflection upon the certificates which they have already granted.

Dr. PHILIP—The authorities of our hospital in Brantford have spoken about it, and there is also this paragraph I have referred to in the newspaper about the Kingston Hospital.

Dr. BRITTON—Might I suggest that the motion be worded differently—that a committee be appointed to confer with the directorate of the different hospitals to see whether they approve of such a scheme, and if they thought it would be any advantage to them and would be another endorsement of their certificate which would be a benefit to their nurses, I should be only too glad to fall in line with it.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I think in the meantime our acts of parliament do not give us any such power. And if we had any thought of taking such action, one of the first things we should have to do would be to go to the Legislature and seek for power to deal with it. I think at the present time we have quite enough to do to deal with matters that come under our own acts and that we have full control of. We certainly have not any control, or right, or power under those acts to interfere in any way whatever; and that being the case, the only way we could get it would be by seeking fresh legislation, which I think at the present time would not be a very advisable course to pursue.

Dr. ROGERS—I was about to make the same remark, that under the Medical Act we, as a Council, have no power whatever to grant certificates to nurses; there is no section, or part of a section, or word in the Act which would allow us to do so; and, as Dr. Williams has said, before we

could undertake this task we should have to go to the Legislature and get power; and while personally I quite agree with all Dr. Philip has said as to the necessity of putting nurses on one footing, as it were, still it seems to me this Council have about all they can do if they attend to the affairs of the medical profession, and I think myself that we have no power to do this work, and it seems to me the motion is of no avail.

Dr. LOGAN—In order to avoid general discussion upon this matter at the present time, it strikes me that it would be better, and it would give consideration to Dr. Philip's idea, to refer the matter to some of our committees, such as Education or Registration.

The PRESIDENT—The motion is simply the appointment of a committee to inquire; it does not commit the Council to anything whatever.

Dr. ROGERS moves to have this motion referred to the Education Committee.

Dr. MOORE—The Education Committee has enough to do.

Dr. HARRIS—The Education Committee will have a great deal of work to do, and I think perhaps Dr. Philip's suggestion to refer it to a small special committee, say of three, to consider and report this session. I must say I am heartily in accord with Dr. Britton's remarks on this subject, that I think it would be well to have the suggestion come from the Board of Directors of one or more of the different hospitals in the province. I think Dr. Philip said it had come from the Board of Directors of the John H. Stratford Hospital, at Brantford.

Dr. PHILIP—They spoke to me about it. They did not send any official communication.

Dr. HARRIS—But I think Dr. Philip's motion can be referred to a small committee, which would be the most proper thing to do.

On the motion being put by the President, he declared it carried.

The President then appointed as a committee, Drs. Philip, Henry, Day, Luton and Williams, to consider the motion and report.

Dr. Harris moved, seconded by Dr. Ruttan, that the matter referred to by the mover of this resolution at last session, *re* summer session course, be sent to Education Committee for consideration. Referred to Education Committee.

Dr. PYNE—In reply to an inquiry of Dr. Rogers, as to why the names of Drs. A. G. Allan and T. M. Macfarlane do not appear on the register, I wish to state I have looked the matter up and I find the name A. G. Allan did not appear on the register for 1892, as he had been reported to me as dead, and I have marked him in my register as dead, and therefore dropped him out of the new register. The name of T. M. Macfarlane does not appear on the register. I think what is intended by Dr. Rogers is the name of Matthew Thomas Macfarlane, who formerly lived at Ridgetown and now lives at Fitzroy Harbour. His name does not appear in the present register; it is a mistake in the initials; but he appears as living at Ridgetown, instead of Fitzroy Harbour, to which latter place he moved since the publication.

Dr. ROGERS—He wrote to me that he could not find his name in the book.

Dr. GEIKIE—With permission of the Council, I wish to give notice of motion, seconded by Dr. Britton, that every candidate for the final examination of this Council will be required to present, with his lecture tickets, a certificate of having undergone and passed an examination of the Medical College or school he has attended at the close of his third winter session on medical and surgical anatomy, general pathology and bacteriology, medical jurisprudence, including toxicology and mental diseases, principles of medicine, principles of surgery and sanitary science. This examination shall not in any way interfere with those required by the Council.

Dr. BRITTON—That he will move that therapeutics be embraced in the final examination, instead of the intermediate examination.

Dr. Orr moved, seconded by Dr. Henry, that the list of names of the Finance Committee be amended by striking out the name of the mover, Dr. Orr, and substituting therefor the name of Dr. Williams. Carried.

Moved by Dr. Harris that the Council adjourn till 2 o'clock p.m. Carried.

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#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Wednesday, June 14th, 1893.

The Council met at 2 p.m., in accordance with motion for adjournment.



The President in the chair.

The Registrar called the roll. All were present except Sir James Grant.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

Communications were read from W. O'Connor, M.A., M.D., and M. Emlree, and referred to the Education Committee; and from Messrs. Eastbourne and Lightbourn, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Dr. Thorburn moved, seconded by Dr. Moore, that inasmuch as the foot note on page 12 of the annual announcement of 1879-80 has been inoperative for thirteen years, it is declared by this Council now as rescinded, in order that no doubts may remain in reference to it.

Dr. BERGIN— I would like to ask before rescinding that order, if it is retained as a rule of the Council whether it will affect any teacher anywhere.

Dr. THORBURN—It will affect and has affected. It has been a dead letter inasmuch as we have been accepting certificates from McGill, and there are numbers of certificates from the United States and from other countries which we have been accepting where the teacher has not been a registered practitioner in Ontario. The schools here, to a certain extent, have been in the same position. It would place us in a very awkward position if we refused to accept such certificates: for instance, it would rule out all outside provinces and countries. I think it is a bad principle to have a law that you do not or cannot enforce.

The PRESIDENT—That is not our law now. We are governed by the regulations in our last announcement.

Dr. THORBURN—Is it rescinded?

The PRESIDENT—It is practically rescinded.

Dr. THORBURN—I would like to move that it be rescinded, because there is some doubt existing in the mind of our Registrar: for instance, he didn't know how to act in this matter; it was for that purpose I wanted a decision of the Council in the matter. I have been talking it over with my friend Dr. Moore and others, and we thought the best way to settle the matter would be by a vote of the Council.

Dr. BERGIN—If we have not been acting on it for ten or twelve years, and have been accepting

these certificates, we had better set ourselves right.

Dr. THORBURN— I think we ought not to have a law that we do not enforce.

Dr. BRAY— Isn't that already rescinded? Does not the announcement for each year rescind the announcement of the past year?

The PRESIDENT— That is what I should hold myself.

Dr. THORBURN— It is as well not to have anything on our statutes that is liable to future discussion.

Dr. MOORE— There can be no harm in voting on it anyway.

Dr. BRAY— Before that is put to a vote I think it should be thoroughly understood what it means, and what it is intended to cover: according to that, any man can teach in any of our schools whether he is a practitioner or not, and I do not think that is the intention of the Act. While I am not opposed principally to that, I think there would be an injustice done to the schools in Ontario if that was carried out: still at the same time I don't think you want it to go to the profession that anybody can teach in a school, whether they know anything about medicine or not: and I think myself that the words "registered practitioner" should not be there, but there might be something inserted to the effect, that the man should have a degree from some recognized university. The law is indefinite as it is now: we can't compel anybody in the United States, in the University of Michigan or elsewhere, or even in McGill, to come here and register before acting as a teacher, and it is imperative as far as that goes, but we can say that every man who teaches shall have a degree in medicine from some recognized university.

Dr. BERGIN—Yes.

Dr. MOORE— No. This has been a dead letter: and it is simply brought forward now to remove a doubt that existed in the mind of the Registrar, and probably one or two others. It has been inoperative for thirteen years. It is a measure that we never could make operative, and quite properly has it remained inoperative and ineffective, and it is only to just clear up the doubt that we propose the motion that is now before you.

Dr. BERGIN—It strikes me at this moment, Mr. President, there is a case where I can well under-

stand if this rule were to be enforced it would bring about a very great friction between the schools and educational institutions in the Province of Quebec and our College. I understand that Professor Adami, who teaches pathology in McGill University, does not hold a degree in medicine, and are we to refuse to accept his certificates simply because he does not happen to hold a degree in medicine? Are we to prevent students from McGill coming here and registering, if they pass an examination, because this gentleman does not happen to be a registered practitioner in the Province of Ontario? Then take the professor of surgery and the professor of anatomy in McGill, who are not registered practitioners of any Medical College, are not registered practitioners in Ontario, and if this rule were to be enforced we could not accept the certificates of these gentlemen.

Dr. BRAY—You have been doing it right along.

Dr. BERGIN—Then make it plain. We should not keep on our books a law that is not enforced.

Dr. BRITTON—I might mention that not only is there one instance of that character in McGill, that is Professor Adami, but there are also Dr. Roddick, professor of ophthalmology; Dr. Sheppard, professor of anatomy; Dr. Brown, professor of clinical medicine; Dr. Laflure, professor of clinical medicine; Professor Robert Craik, Dean of McGill; Dr. Cameron, professor of obstetrics—men that we think a great deal of and men who are a credit to their College, all are minus that plume which they might perhaps with credit to themselves have, that is the license from our own College of Surgeons. But at any rate, to cut the matter short, there are only three professors in McGill University, I believe, who are members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario; and unless this rule be rescinded and that rescinding placed in so definite a form that the Registrar will have no doubt in his mind, it is quite certain there will be a conflict between ourselves and the schools, which we don't desire. At present there is sufficient competition among the different schools to insure they will at least try to keep up a fair standard: there is a necessity on their part that they keep up to the standard laid down by us, and that very feeling of emulation that exists between the schools will lead them to seek for and select the best men they can, either inside or outside the profession. Professor Ramsay Wright, lecturer on physiology and bac-

teriology in the Toronto School of Medicine, whose ability I think nobody here will question, is not honoured with a license from this degree or license granting body, and I don't know that any one of us would wish to see a rule retained which would say that Professor Ramsay Wright is not qualified to grant a certificate that a student has attended a certain number of lectures properly delivered on physiology. I am very much in favour of the Council making it a plain statement that the rule which has been virtually out of existence for twelve years is rescinded. It has never, that I know of, been definitely so stated in the Council.

Dr. ROGERS—I think there is a lot of misunderstanding. I have just now read the rule, and I think the rule says "certificates from teachers in Ontario": the plain ruling of the foot note does not refer to teachers outside of the Province of Ontario; it may, it is true, refer to Professor Ramsay Wright; I don't know whether he is a doctor of medicine or not.

Dr. THORBURN—It is not Ontario, or any other place; it is merely a rule that is not enforced.

Dr. ROGERS—While undoubtedly the rule should be that a man teaching any branch of the profession of medicine in Ontario should be a registered practitioner of Ontario, that rule does not apply, as I read it, to teachers outside of this Province.

Dr. BRITTON—It applies to anybody.

Dr. THORBURN—It does not refer to Ontario or Canada or anywhere.

Dr. BRITTON—It refers to anybody from whom a certificate is received.

The PRESIDENT—If you adopt this resolution you leave it uncertain whether any of the old rules that appear in the old announcements might not still be force; you are undertaking by this resolution to repeal a law which has been repealed long ago, the curriculum for each year is practically repealed when you adopt a new curriculum. I rule that that rule is not a rule of the Council and has not been since 1879-80; and my ruling will be the opinion of the Council unless it is appealed from and overruled.

Dr. BERGIN—I do not agree with you in that the announcement of this year will repeal all former announcements, because there is embodied in these by-laws a large amount of material that is not new this year.

The PRESIDENT—All that is not embodied in

our regular laws, but any foot notes or regulations in the announcement are necessarily repealed when you adopt a new one.

Dr. BERGIN—It may be so, but I do not think so.

Dr. THORBURN—Your decision, Mr. President, of course will be recorded.

The PRESIDENT—That will be recorded and will serve the purpose without raising new doubt.

Dr. BRAY moved, seconded by Dr. Philip, that this Council desires to express their surprise at, and disapproval of, the disgraceful and slanderous article which appeared in the columns of the Toronto Daily *Mail* under date of June 13th, 1893, and at the same time brand it as false, malicious and misleading, reflecting as it does not only on the Medical Council but also on the Government of Ontario, and more particularly on the medical members of the Legislature.

Dr. BRAY—In introducing this motion I did it with the view of this Council giving expression to its views upon this article and other similar articles that have appeared from time to time in the secular press as editorials and communications. While it has been stated to me that the best way to treat these things is with silent contempt, I think that we have been a long-suffering Council; I think we have been treating them in that way too long. As far as the Council, or the individual members of the Council, are concerned, it matters not to us, because we know the inwardness of, and where these things spring from and the reasons that give rise to, these articles. But this is not so with the public and the general profession; and if we allow these things to go on any longer, the public and the profession who do not know will naturally believe them—a great many will believe them unless there is some contradiction or some expression of opinion given by this Council, the authorized representative of the profession—and I think that while some of those things might be treated with contempt, an article of this kind should not be; and I move this resolution for the purpose of giving every member of this Council an opportunity of expressing his opinion, and to have those opinions published broadcast.

Dr. FOWLER—I quite agree with Dr. Bray in saying that we should not treat the matter with silent contempt, but I think we should use expres-

sions of a less forcible character. I think we should speak in a manner to express those views without using such very strong language. The language, in my opinion, is altogether too strong, and we can express our views in a much more temperate way.

Dr. HARRIS—For my part I am entirely in accord with Dr. Bray. I do not think he has made his motion too strong. I do not think it could be made too strong. We have been very badly treated, as a Council, by the *Mail* newspaper

this very paper that has published the article referred to, and I think it is high time this Council should rise up and defend itself in some way against false accusations of that kind. I think the resolution is the proper thing; I think it is properly worded, and not at all too strong.

Dr. BRITTON—I do not know that I should stand up to say a word regarding this were it not that there is a direct and personal charge, something more than bare insinuation, made against the members of the Legislative Committee of this Council; that the Legislative Committee last year wasted the funds of this Council and the funds of the profession. I was not a member of the Legislative Committee last year excepting by invitation: when the Committee met and approached the Legislature they asked my friends, Dr. Johnson and Dr. Gekie, and myself to join in with them and to use what influence we could; and therefore I personally hold myself quite as much responsible as I would hold any member of that committee as appointed by this Council; therefore, indirectly, I was a member of the Legislative Committee of last year, and indirectly I was a member of the Committee of this year. For a whole year we have been deluged with entire columns of insinuations, and I must say there were a good many prevarications and a few infernal untruths in those communications that came to the daily *Mail*. Some of us took time to read them; some of us could not find time to wade through the mass of rubbish. Now here we have before us a direct charge that not only have we conducted ourselves in an unseemly manner, but we have gone so far as to give a very expensive champagne lunch to several members of the Local Legislature, and the insinuation is it was done for a set purpose. All I have to say is, that although I am not extremely fond of

champagne, I am very sorry that it was done behind my back, for I do not know anything about it.

Dr. DAY—Do you admit it was done?

Dr. BRITTON No. The gentlemen who were associated with me on the Legislative Committee were perfect gentlemen.

Dr. DAY—Your language would infer that it was done.

Dr. BRITTON—I had not completed my sentence or you would not have judged that. I do not think any member of the Committee is low enough, degraded enough, bar room frequenter enough, to give a champagne supper or any other kind of supper to members of the Local Legislature for the purpose of securing their influence on the side of this Council. I might say I had a conversation with one of the legal fraternity to-day and this matter casually came up (he had read this editorial) and he called it an infernal thing: he was astonished the *Mail* had ever introduced it. I said, "what do you think about it from a legal standpoint?" He said, "considering everything, I think the Council has a very strong ground for legal action against the *Mail* newspaper." (Hear, hear.) And personally, unless a most ample apology is made for the insertion of that editorial, and in as public a part of the paper as that in which the editorial appeared, so that the profession at large and the public at large will know we are gentlemen and not blackguards, I shall go as far as I can personally towards securing a conviction for criminal libel against the *Mail* newspaper for the course it has taken.

Dr. PHILIP—I would just say, as the seconder of Dr. Bray's resolution, that I quite agree with the resolution as it is worded. I speak as Chairman of the Finance Committee, and I can say for the members of the Finance Committee that when the matter of passing the accounts of the Legislative Committee came before us, we investigated every single account brought before us; and we gave, according to the regulations of the Council, the usual per diem allowance to the members of that committee, and nothing more, and nothing of the kind referred to in this article came out; and if it had, I am sure every member of the Council would have opposed the passing of any such item in the accounts. I can speak in strong language on this. I, myself, think Dr. Bray's resolution is not at all

too strong; the article is an infamous one, written without any just cause whatever, and I think if the *Mail* is a wise newspaper it will withdraw it, because the facts are entirely against it; and in saying this, I speak as the chairman of the committee who investigated the accounts.

Dr. MOORE—I have the honour of being a member of that committee, and I brand this article as being a lie, and one manufactured out of whole cloth. No champagne supper was given, nor was any other kind of a supper given, nor was any undue influence of any kind used upon the part of this committee with the members of the Local Legislature. I do not think we can denounce this article in too strong language. We are charged with not only misappropriating the funds of this Council, but are charged with stealing; for the article says, if I remember right, that some person pocketed a certain amount of this \$614; and if I remember right, it also says there were mutual recriminations between members of this Council regarding this, which I brand as another falsehood. Any influence we have used with the members of the Local Legislature was of the fairest and most honourable kind, and not one penny of the funds of this Council was paid out, that I know of (and I think I know of every dollar and cent that was paid out), towards intimidating, treating or influencing that body in any shape, manner or form; and I think it is disgraceful that this paper should not only charge this Council and the committee, as they have done, but also the members of the Local Legislature, with being influenced by a champagne supper. I want to put myself on record in this matter, and I will go this far, I heard a lawyer say to-day that he thought we had good grounds and very good grounds, for an action; and I agree with Dr. Britton, that so far as I am personally concerned, I will go as far as I can towards securing a conviction against the paper that has published such an infamous article as this is.

Dr. THORBURN—Last year, in 1891-92, I had the honour of being Chairman of the Legislative Committee, and therefore ought to know everything that was done in connection with those committees, and I can only characterize the statement published in the *Mail* newspaper as a gross fabrication from beginning to end; there is no truth whatever in it.

As to taking action, that is an open question; I do not know whether it would be a wise thing.

Dr. BRITTON—Unless we get a full and ample apology.

Dr. THORBURN—It is a question whether it would be worth our while to fight in court, stirring up mud and dirt.

Dr. MOORE—There is none to stir up.

Dr. BRAY—We may stir up some, but it won't stick to us.

Dr. DAY—You are not so sure of that, it sticks sometimes where it should not.

Dr. THORBURN—That is an open question. I can only characterize the statement as utterly untrue.

Dr. ROGERS—Mr. President, in rising to speak to this motion, I confess, at the outset, it meets with my hearty approval. I was a member of the Legislative Committee for 1891, and with others I came to Toronto to endeavour to get the Medical Act amended in the way which we considered was in the interests of the whole profession of medicine. In getting legislation of any kind surely any person with common sense can see that it costs some little money, if, for instance, the municipality of London, Ontario, wished any part of their Act amended it would be necessary for that body to send a deputation—a legislative committee, if you like—consisting of the mayor and two or three aldermen and the solicitor, to Toronto, in order to get such legislation, and it is not conceivable that that could be done without cost; and just as that would cost some money, so it would cost a certain amount of money to get legislation on the part of any municipal body, as it does on the part of this body. It must be remembered that the idea the Council had in seeking the legislation they did in 1891 was, first, they sought to get the Act amended so that they could control matriculation examinations; in the second place, they sought legislation that they might be able to collect the outstanding dues without the great cost and expense and disgrace of going into the Division Court. At that time there were thousands of dollars of outstanding dues owing to the Council, and we could not collect them, unless we got some means the way we did in the legislation of 1891. Surely the object of the Council then in seeking that was to make the profession of medicine better in the Province of

Ontario. But ever since we got the legislation which suspended a number for non-payment of dues, we have met with calumny and with the greatest amount of abuse from certain quarters, from quarters which we might have expected it from; that is, from men like some of those who formed the Defence Association, men who refused to pay their annual and honest dues; and it is to be regretted, and very bitterly regretted, I think, that a great newspaper like the *Mail*, a paper which undoubtedly wields an enormous influence in the Province of Ontario, should become the gutter for the vile stuff which has been poured into it for the last number of years against the Medical Council, against the executive body of the great profession of medicine of this province. This paper has been nothing less than the gutter in which that stain has fallen; and when we come together this year, on the first and opening day of our meeting, we find an editorial in this paper, directed against the executive body, elected by the medical profession, and sent here to do their work. If the medical profession have any fault to find with us it will be only a short time till they can turn us out, and surely we might have been left alone, instead of being trampled on and insulted in this way. I can speak only as far as I know in regard to this matter from the members of the profession in my own division, and I can truly say this, that the whole course which the *Mail* newspaper and Defence Association have adopted, has not been with the approval of the profession in my division. We admit that we have faults, but the medical profession, while admitting that we have faults and are only human, say we are quite capable of correcting these faults within ourselves. It seems to me the idea put forth by some of the members in speaking, is correct. I think this way of treating a newspaper like the *Mail*, with silent contempt, is not correct; I think the time has passed when silent contempt is correct. If this article is anything it is libellous, if it is not libellous, then it is not possible for a newspaper to publish an article which is libellous, if it is libellous, and we stand by tamely, like so many chickens, and allow our personal honour (because that is involved in that article), to be insulted, then, I say, we cannot expect to have the respect of the profession of medicine throughout this province, and I maintain we ought to put this

matter before our solicitor, and if he gives us the advice that it is libellous, to start and go ahead, and make them apologize and retract what they have stated. I brand as false, in every sense of the word, that there was any money spent for champagne or otherwise, by the Legislative Committee, in 1891, in getting the Medical Act amended. I brand as false that there was any undue influence used. I state emphatically that the doctors in the House on that occasion were in favour, almost to a man, of giving us the legislation we got. I state emphatically there was nothing done in any way, shape, manner or form, but what was fair and above board and honest in getting that legislation. I state also that the legislation was asked for for the benefit of the whole profession of medicine of Ontario. We asked for nothing that was wrong; nor would the doctors in the House, or the Premier of Ontario, or the members of the Legislative Assembly, have given us any legislation which could be in any way approached under the category which is indicated in this article. I wish to state this because the time is close at hand when there will necessarily be an election in the profession of medicine for the members of this Council. These statements going out will be read by many members of the profession, and they have already gained a certain amount of prejudice against this Council, owing to the unwarranted and unworthy statements made from time to time by the *Mail*, and I am very sorry and regret very bitterly to see a paper which we all like to respect stooping to such a level as to have become the gutter for all the rubbish which has been poured into it against this Council for the last number of years.

Dr. BERGIN—I have just read the article hurriedly and hastily, and I find it is so full of mis-statements, not to say falsehoods, that I think it perhaps affords its own best refutation (hear, hear). The extravagance of the article shows that after all it is a mere exhibition of weak rage on the part of some one belonging to the so-called Defence Association, because that Association failed in accomplishing any of its objects, and because it obtained from the Legislature a portion only of that which the Legislative Committee of this Council offered to them in September last. As this article will show they aimed at the utter

destruction of the Council. In this exhibition of rage the writer is so carried away as to say the Legislature had sounded the death note of the Council; he charges us with having instituted 184 Division Court suits, before the legislation of which they complain, namely, the legislation which was devised to compel dishonest men to pay their debts; and the only way in which we could compel them, because they disregarded the judgments got against them in the Court; and we thought too highly of the honour of our profession to bring them before the judges upon the judgment summons. And that very charge that he brings against us, if it were true, which it is not, would justify the Council in asking for that legislation which, not only Osgoode Hall and the College of Pharmacy and other public institutions have, but which all clubs have of compelling men who do not pay their dues to leave their club. This is all that we ask. It is that to which no honest man will object; and no honest man ought to object nor ought any man claim to be a member of a body whose annual dues he refuses to pay. He ought, if he has any self respect, and I contend these men had no self respect (hear, hear), when they instituted the slanders that they have for three or four years past been circulating through the country, slanders which never would have been uttered by these men had we not put upon the statute book a law which compelled them to pay their debts; and these men, in making these charges against the Council, forgot that during all the years they had been supporting the Council, they had been casting their votes for the members who represent the profession in this Council, they had been a party consenting to everything the Council did and never an objection; and yet how can these men claim to have done their duty by the profession if during all these years they allowed us to perpetrate all the rascalities with which they charge us. I cannot imagine what sort of a mind the man has who penned this article; it is not the writing of a man inspired by a good motive, not the writing of a man who loves his fellowmen or of a man who holds high the honour of his profession. Men ought to stand by their own order; this man does not; he vilifies it (whoever he is), and he does not hesitate to state as truths things which he knows to be untrue; for instance, he charges this Council

with having excluded reporters from its meetings ; and yet this Council, so far from having excluded reporters, two or three years ago, in order that the profession outside might be fully informed as to what is being done here in this Council, although it involved a large amount of expenditure, did not hesitate to employ a shorthand writer and give the proceedings to the profession at large ; and it continues that. Only yesterday we re-elected our official stenographer to give the work of this Council to the public that they might know who does the work in this Council, and the reason why the work is being done. He charges us with having improperly influenced members of the Legislature ; that is a broad and general charge. We as broadly and as widely brand that as a falsehood. He charges this Council with having expended large sums of money belonging to the Council in champagne suppers : this same charge has been made previously to this : and we were charged at other sessions with junketting and spending large sums of money belonging to the Council ; if he confined himself to that I do not suppose the members of this Council would care very much, because the very fact that the charge is made refutes it. We are a body of gentlemen. We have been a great many years here in this Council and our proceedings are well known. I believe the majority of us are known to a large number of the citizens of Toronto, and if we spent our time in rioting and drinking, the public press would have been filled with it long ago, but there is nothing of the kind ; and the public know that it can't be true. It might be said that we ought to take criminal proceedings because of this : well, I do not think that we require to go that far : consider what this gentleman has said over his own signature, because, no doubt, it is said by the same man who has been writing long letters in the *Mail*. There can be no doubt in my mind that a jury asked to give a verdict that would consign the proprietors of the *Mail* to prison would not convict : I think you would fail : and to fail would be to do us a great deal of harm ; it would injure the Council very much. It would be said that out of revenge because five territorial members are being added to the Council we brought a criminal action against Mr. Bunting. Whilst quite satisfied, as Dr. Bray says to the Council, that this article is libellous, I do not think

—I may be wrong—that we stand in so poor a position before the public of this country that we ought to ask for a criminal conviction of the proprietor of this journal.

Dr. BRAY—The remarks of Dr. Bergin might apply were this not an editorial : if it were a communication it would be only expressing the views of one individual, but this is a different thing : it is a leading article in one of the leading papers of this country : and it is supposed to reflect the views of the managers and leaders of that journal, therefore I do not think the Council, in justice to itself and its constituents, ought to allow this to pass unnoticed. I do not think we are going to take an action : my object in bringing it up was that the Council might express their views on it, and express their disapprobation. It will be published (perhaps not in the *Mail*) before the public. But if we were to allow this leading article to go before the country without contradiction, the people might believe it, and they would have reason to believe it, because it charges us directly with all kinds of fraud : I do not think it is necessary for us to go into a criminal prosecution, although I think we should, for possibly the paper could be made to retract. While we believe it is from the pen of the man who has written these articles, when he signed his name it was all right enough, but this reflects the opinion and the views of this paper, and this paper goes into thousands and thousands of homes in this country. I think we would be doing ourselves a great injustice not to stamp this as it should be stamped.

Dr. BERGIN—You misunderstand me, Dr. Bray : I concede that this resolution should be passed by the Council : that is an entirely different thing from engaging in a law suit. Whilst I think we were bound, in defence of our honour, to pass a resolution of some kind contradicting the article, it is another thing to bring an action against the paper.

Dr. DAY—Mr. President, while agreeing that the article is away beneath contempt, there is not, so far as I know, a solitary sentence of truth in it : that we all know, everybody knows that. I think that a merely denunciatory resolution by this Council would be all that is necessary. I have no objection to the wording of the resolution : you cannot make the wording too strong to be truthful,

because there is no possible foundation for any one charge that is made there, not the slightest. I was on that Legislative Committee myself. I have been asked to state some of the items that made up that account, but I am not in a position to do that: Dr. Pyne has given those items to the Council, and they have been audited, and anybody that wants to see them can see them, I presume. I think merely a denunciatory resolution would be all that is necessary: I have not the slightest fear of any one in the section which I represent, and I do not claim that they are any more intelligent than in any other place. The thing, as Dr. Bergin says, carries its refutation on its own face: it is too absurd to be believed by any man whose opinion is worth asking or having at all, and I think a mere denunciatory resolution is all that is necessary. When you talk, fight and fire, and blood and thunder, it is all nonsense: we do not want anything of the kind. I think we would be demeaning ourselves to go into anything of the kind.

DR. MILLER—I must say that I heartily agree with the resolution which has been proposed by Dr. Bray, but I must at the same time say I do not agree with many of the sentiments which have been expressed during this debate, because we have been quietly and silently submitting for a length of time to a series of abusive articles, which in the main were entirely without foundation, but which obtained and had force as against this Council in the minds of many of the profession, as well as the people generally, simply because of our silence. The question has been frequently asked me, why, if you have a good defence, have you not published it. why have you not given your side of the question—it may be you are all right enough, but why do you not speak? I have been asked respecting certain matters, and after hearing the defence which I had to offer, it has been said, we have no doubt about the correctness of that, but why not give that to the public, why not give your side of the case? And I am quite satisfied. Mr. President, that we would have been in a very much better position before the Legislature had these slanders and untruthful articles been answered from time to time. I am very glad to hear the members of the Legislative Committee, one after another, rise and denounce as untruthful these statements with reference to their transactions. If they are incorrect,

as undoubtedly they are, because we have the testimony of the Chairman of the Legislative Committee, who certainly ought to have known of the proceedings of his committee; and we have the testimony of the Chairman of the Finance Committee, who certainly should know as to the truth or otherwise of the item of that account: and we have the statement of the other members of this committee; and they will now go forth to the profession and the public, and I think that while we have been very derelict in the past in our duty to ourselves in allowing these statements to go uncontradicted, we dare not submit any longer in silence after the publication of that article in which were contained the very serious charge that we had obtained this legislation, of which some of the members of the profession complain, by disreputable means; that we had reached the intellects of the members of Parliament through their stomachs. But bad as that is, the other charge, that a portion of the six hundred odd dollars, which were expended by that committee, the remainder of that money not spent upon champagne, was misappropriated by the members of the committee, and that they then wrangled over the plunder, I think no resolution could be framed in terms too strong to meet a case of this description. After making the charges which this gentleman does, he probably has become a little afraid of his work: he thinks he has gone a little too far; he then begins to hedge, as you will see by reading the article, and he says, perhaps rumour has distorted some of these facts. But he was not so careful of the truth, not so careful of his own integrity before he made the most censurable part of the charges. Then he asks and expects that the members of the Council will purge themselves of this charge as speedily as possible, and in open Council. Now, that has been done, and I think that the next thing in order is that after that has been so thoroughly done that the person who wrote that article in the paper—of course we may entertain each his own opinion as to the authorship of the article, but it appears in the editorial columns of the paper, and as such the paper endorses it, that the paper which has endorsed that article now after we have complied with their suggestion, that the members of the Legislative Committee and the Council should purge themselves of this charge,



should now apologize, and should give us a most ample apology. And in future I would suggest that it be the duty of some committee of this Council to meet false and calumnious statements that are made. I think that it is quite time now that each side of the question should be presented to the public, in order that the antidote and the bane may come together. I quite approve of the resolution, and I will vote for it cordially.

DR. WILLIAMS—Mr. President, I would not feel much like saying anything on this question had it not been that as during the last year we have had a Legislation Committee of which I happened to be a member, and the chairman of that committee, I would fear that it might be supposed that this was the committee to which reference was made: I am glad to know that the insinuations thus far have not been made against our Committee, and the insinuations, or worse, are made against the Committee of 1891. Now, I was not a member of that committee, but I have a very great deal of confidence in the gentlemen who were members: and they have made their statements here to-day completely denying the statements that have been made against them, and I believe the statements of that committee to be true; I believe them to be true because, so far as the financial part of it is concerned, we have heard the Chairman of Finance, who has gone over the accounts, endorsing that statement, and saying that no charges for any such purposes went through. In looking over this article, I find several, what I would call, strong misrepresentations, misrepresentations so strong that they ought not to go unchallenged. One of the statements seem to be, in fact is, that this Committee deceived the Government. It plainly points out here that in the last session of the Legislature the Government might reasonably have been expected to interfere and prevent dire calamity coming to this Council, but they were excused from doing so upon the ground that this Legislative Committee of the year before, acting on behalf of the Council had deceived the Government. Now I think that so far as any knowledge has come to the members of this Council, outside of that Committee, that there was no deception practiced either upon members of the Legislature or upon members of the Government. Then again, it says, that the influence of the majority of the

medical men in the House was secured by means which may be the subject of an investigation under the Government. Could there be a meaner slander cast upon the medical men in that House than to say that they had been secured by means that might require an investigation by the Government? I fancy there could not be a meaner thing.

So far as I know, the medical men in that House are above suspicion in that particular. (Hear, hear.) And those men are men that can be classed as gentlemen, and not as tools to be bought or bribed or got over in any such scheming way by a committee, even though that committee might have felt so disposed. On behalf, then, of these medical men in the House, I, for one, want to repudiate in the strongest terms that there is a single medical man in the House that would be guilty of receiving, directly or indirectly, anything to influence his views in the matter; and when those gentlemen gave their influence to the Medical Council in securing what they believed to be wise legislation, they did it because it was their own conviction that it was in the interests of the profession at large.

I notice that they also make the statement that reporters have been excluded from the meetings of the Medical Council: and they intimate it was rather unwisely done: and they insinuate it was done because there were charges bandied about here, apparently by our members, against each other: and the insinuation is then thrown out that some person had pocketed portions of this money that didn't go for the champagne. I do not think there is a member of the Council, and I question if there is a reporter on any of the newspapers in Toronto, that does not know that the whole statement is most positively untrue. There never was a time, since I have had a knowledge of this Council, when there was a request or anything else to the reporters that they should not be present at the meetings, and that they should not make a full report and give the public all the information that might be considered interesting to the public, in the fullest and freest possible way. And yet we have this statement made by a paper that might have had reporters here, if it had been so disposed, to publish that reporters had been excluded. I do not think a statement of that kind could be characterized too strongly. It seems to me that you could not use terms strong enough to make it clear

to the public that such a statement was wholly and completely unfounded. The statement has been made in this article also that the Council have taken steps in some way to prevent the public and the Legislature from getting the full amount of information upon the different points connected with it; and it throws out the statement that it may be necessary to have a government inquiry on the subject. Now, in the place of that being true, it will be recollected that something about two years ago, I think, or a year ago, the President of this Council reported that information had been sought for, and that without the sanction of this Council he had taken upon himself to ask the Treasurer to have a return of the receipts and expenditure of this Council, made from its first organization, and brought down and laid upon the Council table at this meeting; and that was done that the public and the profession and the Legislature, whoever saw fit, might become possessed of that information. The President, after having asked this information to be brought down, then asked the sanction of the Council, and the sanction of the Council was readily granted and he was sustained in the position he had taken in asking for full information to be laid on the table. Now, I understand that at the last session of the Legislature a return was asked for in the House with reference to certain expenditures in connection with the Medical Council; I am informed, and I believe it to be true, that the Treasurer of this Council furnished the exact items that were asked for by that Legislature. (Hear, hear.) Was it to be expected he was to rake all over his books and hunt up something, if it were in those books, that would gratify some particular persons that perhaps had an ill-feeling against this Council; was he not to assume that what they asked for was what they wanted, and was he not to furnish that in exact particular, just as they asked for it? Gentlemen, that is what was done; if I understand it correctly, they got all the information they asked for; they got every bit of it, and it was laid before them in the fullest and freest manner. Then, gentlemen, are they in a position to say information has been withheld? I think not, for one.

Our friend, Dr. Miller, has said he thought it was a mistake on the part of the Council that steps had not been taken to meet some of the slanderous

statements that were being made through the public press. I grant quite freely that I do think the Council has made a mistake in the past in not taking steps to acquaint the profession with the proceedings of the Council; as I stated on previous occasions, it was not reasonable to expect the public press engaged in secular matters should give very full reports of the proceedings of the Council. Medical journals, from causes best known to themselves, did not think it wise to do so; and the Council made no special effort to get this information before the members of the profession; and the result was the profession was not well informed upon what was going on in the Council. It was a mistake; there is no question about it; and last year steps were taken to remedy that by giving a subsidy to a journal, and by having that journal circulated and sent to each member of the medical profession. That is a step, as I take it, in the right direction; we have a means by which every member of the profession throughout the entire Province may become acquainted, and acquainted from a stenographic report with what has been done in the Council. Now I have had members in the profession, who have paid nothing since the organization of the College, speak to me on this very thing, and they say, that is the first step to their mind the Council has ever taken in the right direction, and they were only too willing to adopt means of finding an easy way to get into harmony with the Council. The statement has been made in this article that the Council have not been able or have not from some cause made any defence to the article that was published by the Defence Association unless, as they say, that milk and water article which appeared in the *ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL* may be considered a defense.

Mr. President and gentlemen, if there is any single article that has been published by any writer upon this subject of the Medical Council in the last three or four years that is a strong article, an article honestly put, an article carrying right in its substance the very grain of truth from first to last, strong and well and ably put, that is the article in the *ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL*. (Hear, hear.) And we do not need to hunt for any other refutation than you find right in that very article; and it is because it stings, and stings home and hard, that the gentleman made the remark that it was

a "milk and water article." I did not have anything to do specially with that article, and that is why I can express my honest conviction of the article in terms as strongly as I do. Another remark made by Dr. Miller, which would seem to be worthy of consideration is this, there are appearing from time to time in the public press letters against the Council, and it is no person's particular duty, no member of the Council can feel himself particularly called upon to become the champion of the Council, and write up articles in opposition to these. During the time when I was president. I felt that there was some considerable weight in that. Letters appeared in the paper, but I did not feel, as president, that I was perhaps justified in assuming to myself the right to undertake to defend the Council; and yet at the instigation of some members of the Council I did answer some of the letters; but I felt then, and I have still since felt, that if there was some person whose special duty it was recognized to be to meet calumnious statements of that kind it might be something worth while. I think now that possibly that may not be as necessary as it was in the past, because we now have a JOURNAL in which the full reports of the Council can be published; and it is not necessary for members of the profession to be in ignorance of what is going on. When that is done and the members of the profession throughout the country have read those minutes through, as most of them will, I do not think letters of the kind that have been published attacking the Council can have the same evil effect that they have had in the past, so that I think it possibly may not be necessary to appoint anybody whose special business it should be to act in that role. I fully agree with Dr. Bergin that while this newspaper article has a good many statements in it that are as far from the fact as they well could be, and that are calculated to call the Council into as much disrepute and ill favour as they could be if they were believed, yet I believe the bulk of the profession will not believe them; and even though there may be some who may believe them, yet I still think that it would be a very unwise course for this Council to rush into court and seek to punish a public company by entering an action for libel.

Dr. GEIKIE—I have taken the *Mail* for a great many years, and I think a great deal of it; I think

it is an ably and well conducted journal: there may be but one opinion in regard to that. But I am very sorry indeed that the *Mail* saw fit to allow the paper to be used in that way, making statements that were baseless. However, it is very comforting to us, and that is why I agree with Dr. Williams, and some others, that it is foolish to talk about, and much more foolish to enter upon, a law suit in regard to the matter, that the statements are so devoid of truth. Our "death warrant has been signed," forsooth: I think I can see in the future a longer and a better life than the Council has ever had. And it has not been very short. And it has not had a life that people need be ashamed of in the past. With regard to a good many of the statements in that paper that have been referred to so ably and so well, it would be just taking up the Council's time needlessly for me to go over the same ground again. But there is one point, one insinuation, and a strong one, which has been made in that article, and it is against college representatives specially; for instance, they are spoken of as men who have interfered here and there and who have been busying themselves in matters in the territories, and all that sort of thing. I need not say how baseless that is; the whole contention of the Defence Association would represent that there has been collision without end between the territorial and collegiate or university representatives. I need not say how utterly foundationless that sort of thing is. Everybody knows that the territorial men and the representatives of the educational institutes have worked hand in hand without the slightest jealousy one with the other: everybody knows that not a single school, or college or university man (a member of this Council) and any representative member had a single favour to ask from the Council, or a single desire to carry anything that was not in the interests of the general profession; and if no single member had, it is needless to say that the united body had nothing of the kind to do, so that, instead of our deserving a rap on the knuckles, as I think is the phraseology of this article, and instead of having received a very good one from the Legislature, I feel we have received no rap on the knuckles at all; in fact when an attempt was made to do away with all the educational representatives, it met with a unanimous "no." What more could the educational repre-

representatives desire from the Legislature than that? It was an emphatic "No," and I doubt very much if there was one member who, I am not aware of any, except perhaps the mover of the bill: and, on second thought, I doubt even whether he would be willing to reduce the number of representatives from teaching institutions even by one. With regard to the future, we shall be very glad to see the territorial representatives here who come in increased numbers.

I do not think this article is going to do any harm; I think it will do good, because when persons have to have recourse to untruthfulness and misrepresentation, I think it indicates a very very weak cause, and a cause from which we have nothing to fear. I do not allude to that unutterable meanness, contained in the references to jollifications, and that sort of thing, further than to say the first news that there had been such a thing, even in anybody's mind, including the mind of the writer of that article—that I had was from reading the article itself. I predict for the Council, and I am not a prophet and have no pretensions to be such, instead of a stormy, short and dishonourable career, a calm, long and honourable one; and before very long the profession, instead of being arrayed one-half against us, will be united in support of the Council, which, after all is said and done, has done a great deal of good to the profession and public in Ontario. I do not know that I owe anything to the Council; I do not think I do; at the same time I have always stood up strongly in its favour, because I knew, between the Council to regulate education, on the one hand, and unlimited, unlicensed quackery, on the other, there was nothing to choose between: and the Council had done unquestionable benefit to the profession, and was, and is, and will be worthy of the hearty support of the profession.

DR. FULTON—I desire to make a few remarks on this question; I will not detain you long. It has been very ably discussed by the leading members of the Council, but it seems to me that the defence, if it is not placed in the hands of the courts should be carried a little further than the *ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL*; we have a very strong exponent—a very strong arm ready to strike a blow in our defence in the *ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL*; we have one that is very effective and very satisfactory, but that reaches

the medical profession only, and I do not think it is to our credit to allow it to be said to the public uncontradicted, we are capable of holding champagne suppers to influence the Ontario Legislature. I do not think articles like this should be allowed to be placed in the hands of the Ontario Legislature unchallenged, for it must have its effect upon them. When we go to Parliament requiring some legislation, it seems to me their opinion of this body will not be very much after reading an article such as this which has appeared in the *Mail* unchallenged. I think in addition to the *ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL*, there should be a committee appointed by this body to give our most emphatic denial to all such erroneous and false statements as have appeared in those papers from time to time; and to sound at the same time a note of warning as to the consequence of those statements being published in such a manner as this has been. I do not approve of going any further than having a resolution of denial passed by this body at the present time: but I think we should go further and have a committee appointed to meet all such cases as this, and if it is repeated let the Council deal with them in a legal manner later on.

DR. ORR—I think the discussion has continued quite long enough. I wish to correct a statement made by some of the speakers present: some one said the Defence Association consisted of nearly one-half of the medical profession. I will call the attention, Mr. President, and gentlemen of this Council, to this, that the Secretary of the Defence Association, Dr. Sangster, issued a circular to the medical men of this province in connection with that matter, also issued a postal card upon which was printed a series of questions to be answered by the medical profession. The intention of Dr. Sangster at that time, without doubt, was to produce those answers to the questions that he had issued to every medical practitioner in this province before the Local Legislature of this province when in session during the last few months. I ask you, and I ask the Chairman of the Legislative Committee, did Dr. Sangster produce those postal cards; did he produce any of the returns he received from any of the medical profession? No; he did not produce the answers he received. If he had produced before the Legislature the answers he had received from the medical men of this province from one

end to the other, the Legislative Committee would have found themselves endorsed from the documents at that time in the hands of the Secretary of the Medical Defence Association. (Hear, hear.) I arose simply to make this correction in reference to the statement that half, or nearly half, of the medical profession in this province belonged to the Defence Association. I do not think they had ever more than three or four hundred men enrolled upon their pages—at the utmost they had not more than four hundred men.

Dr. ROGERS—They had not that nor half that.

Dr. BERGIN—And the greater proportion of them have repudiated.

Dr. CAMPBELL—Before the motion is put, the Council will probably pardon me for speaking without leaving the chair, for I do not intend to take part in the debate. This letter, while it does not make any direct charge, makes a great many insinuations; and it insinuates that these items of improper expense could not be got at by anybody; information was asked for and was refused. And it refers to a motion by Mr. Waters, in the Legislature, requiring the Treasurer to give the Legislature certain returns of expense. I think the fact ought to be emphasized that this Council was never asked for any such information. No man can say the Council refused to give any such information, because it was never asked for it. The Defence Association, I think, asked Dr. Fowler, the President, during the recess of the Council, and they asked Dr. Aikins, the Treasurer, I presume, but this Council was never asked, and this Council never refused, to give any information in the shape of this detailed return that was called for. The Treasurer, I think very properly, there may be a difference of opinion on that point, but he thought very properly, at all events he was not authorized to give any return except he was ordered by the body whose servant he was, and therefore he refused to give these returns but to the Council. The fact should be emphasized that the Council never refused the returns that were asked for by the Legislature, so it was not necessary to go to the Legislature and ask for the return at all. If the people who were dissatisfied had waited till the Council met, and asked for it, they would have had it; the Council never refused to give anything, has never hidden anything, has always been ready to make the thing public.

The President here put the motion and declared it carried unanimously.

The President here announced that Hon. George Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, has requested the pleasure of the company of the President and members of the Ontario Medical Council to an "At Home" at the Government House, to be held from 4 to 6.30 this p.m.

Dr. Bergin moved, seconded by Dr. Thorburn, that the invitation of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario be accepted with great pleasure. Carried.

Dr. Aikins, the Treasurer, here read his report, and states that there is now owing to the bank \$300 on a note.

#### TREASURER'S REPORT.

TORONTO, 14th June, 1893.

*To the President and Members of the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario:*

GENTLEMEN,—Herein I beg to submit a statement of the receipts and disbursements for the twelve months which have just expired.

The receipts have been:—

1892, June 15th.	
To balance as audited .....	\$371 47
Registration Fees .....	3,321 00
Assessment Dues .....	2,278 00
Fines on persons illegally practising ..	655 00
Fees for Professional Exams. in	
Fall .....	\$1,450
Fees for Professional Exams. in	
Spring .....	9,410
	<hr/>
	10,860 00
Interest on current bank account .....	8 25
New building revenue (rents) .....	3,618 21
And refund. ....	3 00
Temporary loans .....	11,097 25
Council meeting expenses—refund .....	85 05
	<hr/>
Total .....	\$33,107 23

The disbursements have been:—

Council meeting expenses .....	\$2,185 90
Treasurer's salary .....	400 00
Registrar's salary .....	1,800 00
Official Prosecutor's salary .....	408 33
Expense of holding Professional Exams.	
in Fall .....	886 18
Expense of holding Professional Exams.	
in Spring .....	2,389 80
Fines paid to former Prosecutor .....	145 00
Fine refunded .....	25 00
Committee <i>re</i> Legislation .....	586 85
Committee <i>re</i> Discipline .....	1,019 03
Fees returned to candidates .....	100 00
Permanent appar. for Exams .....	9 60

Registrar's office supplies and expenses	\$680	02
Treasurer's " " "	27	65
Temporary loans returned	12,595	75
Interest	3,209	70
Printing	1,181	25
Legal and other expenses prosecuting illegal practitioners	1,055	47
Legal services <i>re</i> Discipline Committee	313	68
" " <i>re</i> Elevator	24	24
" " <i>re</i> Com. on Legislation	20	00
" " General account	11	00
Grant to ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL	500	00

## New Building maintenance:—

Caretaker	\$530	00
Elevator man	265	00
Commission on rents	181	34
Fuel	745	76
Water	359	94
Gas	168	32
Insurance	70	00
Taxes	621	00
Repairs, supplies, etc.	549	00
	<u>3,490</u>	<u>36</u>
Balance in Imperial Bank	42	42

Total \$33,107 23

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.)

W. T. AIKINS, *Treasurer*.

Dr. Thorburn asks whether the actual expenses were more than the receipts?

Dr. AIKINS—No. We are less in debt now than we were last year. We have reduced our indebtedness.

Dr. BRITTON—To what extent?

Dr. AIKINS—I could not answer that. Before the students' fees came in in the spring of 1891 we owed the bank about \$13,000. This time last year it appears we owed the bank \$1,000; and to-day we owe the bank \$300 on a note we discounted yesterday.

Dr. ROGERS—Is there a sinking fund at all to pay the debt on this building?

Dr. AIKINS—No; there is no sinking fund. At one time we owed not only the \$60,000, but we owed about \$12,000 of a floating debt; that floating debt is all paid off, and we owe nothing to-day except the \$300 in the bank and the amount to the Canada Life Insurance Company.

Dr. THORBURN—What interest do we pay the Canada Life?

Dr. AIKINS—Five per cent. half yearly. The accounts are all ready for submission to the Finance Committee at any time.

Dr. HENRY—What amount has been paid by the profession during the last year?

Dr. AIKINS—\$2,278. Dr. Pyne will tell you the amount now due from them.

Dr. Pyne states that he has not a statement of this ready.

Dr. Rosebrugh moves that the statement handed in by the Treasurer be received and printed and placed in the hands of the members to-morrow for use at this session.

Dr. PHILIP—It will be printed in our finance report.

Dr. BERGIN—It will be embodied in our announcement.

Dr. Campbell suggests that perhaps it could be typewritten by the stenographer more cheaply than printed.

Dr. ROSEBRUGH—I would alter my motion to the effect that the report be received and that typewritten copies be supplied to the members of the Council as soon as possible.

Dr. ROGERS—I second that motion. Carried.

Dr. BRITTON—There is a motion, of which I gave notice this morning, in reference to the subject of therapeutics. The object of the motion is to attach a little more importance to the subject which deserves to be considered. At the present time, you will notice, on page 17 of the announcement of 1892-3, in the provisions that are made for examination, in sub-section C general pathology, therapeutics and bacteriology are combined; and the consequence is the examiner has not the opportunity to give the same attention to each one of these branches as if he had not the three to attend to. I would move, that instead of therapeutics being conjoined with general pathology and bacteriology, it be put under a sub-section L, following "diseases of women."

For practitioners of medicine there is perhaps no subject that requires more careful attention, and perhaps there is no subject less known about by students when they go out to practice. It is in the interests of the profession and of the students that the subject of therapeutics should be emphasized as much as possible; and I would therefore move that the word therapeutics, under the line C,

be struck out and line L therapeutics be added following the words, "diseases of women."

Dr. MOORE—I will second that motion.

Dr. BERGIX—I quite agree with Dr. Britton, that therapeutics ought not perhaps to be in the position it is here in the announcement, bracketed with pathology and bacteriology; but I do not see any reason why we should change the usual practice of the Council because of this subject at this moment. I think we ought to follow the old rule and refer it to the Education Committee for their report. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. BRITTON—I would have no objection to that, provided therapeutics should not be relegated back to the primary examination, as it used to be. After a man has had a couple of years thorough training in anatomy and physiology and the practice of medicine, he has no more ability to learn therapeutics than an inhabitant of Hong Kong.

Referred to Education Committee.

Dr. GEIKIE moved, seconded by Dr. Britton, that every candidate for the final examination of this Council will be required to present with his lecture tickets a certificate of having undergone and passed an examination of the medical college or school he has attended at the close of his third winter session on medical and surgical anatomy, general pathology and bacteriology, medical jurisprudence, including toxicology and mental diseases, principles of medicine, principles of surgery and sanitary science. This examination shall not in any way interfere with those required by the Council.

Dr. GEIKIE—The idea was simply to give the students knowledge that at the end of the third year they had an examination to undergo and to make them do better in the way of work than they otherwise would, the examination costing the Council nothing.

Referred to Education Committee.

Dr. Day presented the report of the Discipline Committee, and moved, seconded by Dr. Harris, that the report of the Committee on Discipline, just presented, be received by the Council and referred to Committee of the Whole. Carried.

Dr. Fowler presented the report of the Board of Examiners, and moved, seconded by Dr. Philip, that the report be received and referred to the Education Committee. Carried.

Dr. Miller asks that Mr. J. A. Sangster's letter to the President, which was brought before the Board of Examiners, be read.

Dr. Fowler reads letter dated 14th July, 1892, as follows:—

EXHIBIT I.

183 ST. PATRICK ST.,  
Toronto, 14, 7, '92.

DR. FIFE FOWLER.

DEAR SIR.—I am labouring under a gross injustice done me at the hands of the examiners of the Medical Council of Ontario, and although I have appealed to them to have my wrongs righted, yet I have good reason for believing that they have paid little or no attention to my complaint, which I handed the Registrar, substantially as follows:

Toronto, 1, 6, '92.

DEAR SIR,—I beg leave to place in your hands my application to have my answers to the late Primary Examination held by the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, re-read, and especially my marks obtained at the Primary Oral Examination reconsidered.

I would take oath that the following five statements respecting the Oral Examination are correct:

1. I correctly tested for and recognized both salts in chemistry, for Dr Acheson told me so, and that was all that was required of us in that subject.
2. I answered all his questions in toxicology, and he seemed very well pleased indeed, for he told me "that is all" long before the time was up.
3. I answered correctly every question in materia medica and pharmacy, even to complicated doses.
4. I did fail to answer one question in physiology, but Dr. Fraser, who also presided over the histological specimens, told me that I had recognized the specimen. "That's right," he said; and lastly,
5. I did fail to answer only two or three questions of the twelve or fifteen in anatomy.

Thus I am forced to believe, sir, that even if I obtained less than the required marks in one or two subjects in the written papers, yet I feel certain that I have more than made up the required percentage in that subject, or subjects, when the marks of the oral and written examinations are added together.

This is my second Primary Examination and I would feel too keenly its loss through injustice or

mistakes, for I am convinced that there has been either :

1. Gross injustice done me, either wilfully or unintentionally, by the presiding examiners, or
2. Some mistake in transferring the marks.

In either case, sir, I trust that the error will be erased, and that the injustice done me will be promptly rectified.

I am, etc., etc.

I waited for an answer to the above for four weeks, and then wrote the Registrar as to the result of my appeal, which I was beginning to fear had either found the waste basket upon its arrival at the office or was beginning to blue-mould in his pigeon holes. He replied at once, "I beg leave to inform you that the Medical Council decided as follows: That they have very carefully examined your appeal and cannot see any reason for changing the decision of the examiners." I immediately replied, that as I still felt that there was a "snake in the grass," for I could swear that I had done very well indeed at my oral examination, I ask permission to see my examination papers and also to have access to the marks for the oral examination. This he partially granted a few days ago.

I appeal to you, sir, before I carry out my determination to expose the fraud, if necessary, by other means, in order that you may insist upon a thorough investigation that the injustice done me will be promptly rectified.

From the examination of my papers and marks I am led to believe that

1. They have not been re-read, indeed the bare figure on the back of my physiology paper would lead me to think that that paper had not even been read, although I was told that they would be re-read. The Registrar also informed me that there had not been a single change made in re-reading my papers, or even those of any other, a very unlikely thing unless the examiners pre-conceived the defeat of all appeals. Then again, I hold that no examiner, however expert, could re-read, even a few minutes later, six or seven sheets, as a whole, and give the second time the same number of marks, unless guided by the former figure.

2. What has evidently been the safest plan of causing my failure has been adopted, viz.: low marking at the oral examination. Dr. Pyne has

told me that the oral questions are gone forever, such it seems has been considered, but I was wise enough to keep a list of the oral questions asked me, and will take oath as to their correctness and also as to the manner of answering, if necessary, and, contrary to what he said when I first intimated my intention to appeal, tells me now that the oral marks cannot be reconsidered.

3. That if the examiner in anatomy can make a change during the first reading of a question, he is certainly not incapable of doing so during a second reading; yet Dr. Pyne emphatically wishes me to understand that there never are any changes made. However this may be, he was forced to acknowledge that there had been a change made during the first reading in my second answer in anatomy, the figures for which being written 12, which, when I asked the Registrar the meaning, said that the 12 had been changed to 14.

4. Had the papers been re-read it would not have been necessary to call upon the Registrar for an answer to my appeal.

5. The practice of deducing the marks for a wrong answer, that is the loss of twice the number of marks for that question, is unjustifiable. The Registrar could give me no information as to the authority the examiner had for such a method, but I don't think it necessary to discuss either the injustice or want of authority for such a course pursued by them in this connection, as it must be plain to all.

6. As the examination in anatomy and physiology has not even given the Registrar the values for the several complete answers, they have purposely left me in the dark as to the number of marks which have been deduced in each question.

7. It is just possible that the examiners have deducted marks for other just as absurd reasons as for spelling, writing, etc., etc.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

J. A. SANGSTER.

Dr. THORBURN—I know something about that letter, and the young gentleman who wrote it. In July last year I received a communication from the Registrar asking me to come down and be present at a conversation with an applicant, who complained he had not been treated fairly at the examinations. I came here not knowing exactly



what to do. Dr. Pyne told me he would like me to be present to hear a conversation between himself and the complainant; there was no particular reason for having me present except he (Sangster) had been formerly a pupil in the Toronto School of Medicine in which I was a lecturer, and that I knew him and his father and that in justice to himself, as much as anything else, he (Dr. Pyne) would like me to be present at the interview. The Registrar produced the papers and answers, and presented them to Sangster, and he acknowledged them to be his answers. We discussed the matter very fully and freely with him, and pointed out wherein he had failed; and in fact in one case he had given an unusual dose of a very active medicine; and we showed him the unreasonableness of his complaints; this was altogether a gratuitous thing on behalf of Dr. Pyne. I maintain that this applicant had no right to come and demand a reconsideration from him, but out of his usual good nature, and that there might not be any, even pretence of an unjust act he was listened to; and we went over this matter very carefully and thoroughly; and I think if ever a man deserved to be rejected, Mr. Sangster stands pretty well among that rejected class. And that his statements, are just intended to annoy and interfere with the success of the Council more than anything else. He seems to be a chip of the old block, and equal to him in many respects. There seems to be some crookedness, if I may use the word, or as if things were all going the wrong way, and he is determined to oppose. I can only say that I fully concurred in the decision of the examination. He seemed determined not to be satisfied. He was determined to have a grievance, although it could be pointed out to him he had nothing to stand on, for not only were his answers incorrect, but if carried into action, they would be highly dangerous. He not only did not know the questions or how to answer them, but when he attempted to do so he fell into most egregious errors, and he well deserved to be passed by.

Dr. PYNE—I just want to make a few remarks. This candidate wrote to me and said he had been unfairly and unjustly treated, as Dr. Thorburn has just told you. He said: "Why can't I see my papers? I think you have given some other candidates papers for mine, and there has been a mis-

take, and I would like to see them" To satisfy him, and as I knew there was nothing of the kind had happened, I replied: "You can see the papers to show you there has been no mistake." And I asked Dr. Thorburn to be present, as he was the representative of the Toronto School of Medicine at which this gentleman studied. Sangster identified each paper as his, and read it over. In the subject of anatomy he had made twenty per cent. on the oral; he made fifty-five on the written. On that paper, he complains the examiner made changes. There was a change made, but by that change he was benefitted. In regard to the physiology paper, he says he is prepared to make oath he answered every question while on the oral examination; the examiner only awards him ten out of one hundred. On the *materia medica* paper—on which he claims he did not make a mistake—the examiner gave him forty-five marks, and then looked over the paper again evidently, and says, "minus 4=41: he gives two to five grains of, cocaine for a dose—very poor paper:" this is the examiner's own writing. He identified these papers as his—and the whole system of examination was explained to Mr. Sangster, showing him that it was impossible for the examiners to know his papers, as they were all under a number, and a number was used instead of candidates name, at the oral examination.

I made a memorandum of the interview, referred to by Dr. Thorburn; it was on Saturday, July 9th, at 2.30 p.m.

"J. Thorburn met me this day in my office, as did also J. A. Sangster, who appealed from examiner's decision. His papers were shown him, and his marks; and he appeared satisfied that everything was all correct. Dr. Thorburn and myself asked him questions, and explained to Mr. J. A. Sangster any matter he desired to know in connection with the examinations, after which Mr. Sangster withdrew. Correct."

(Signed) J. THORBURN.

R. A. PYNE.

Dr. ROGERS—Does he write this long letter since?

Dr. PYNE—Yes.

Report of the Board of Examiners referred to Education Committee.

## NOTICES OF MOTION.

Dr. ORR That at the next meeting of the Council he will move that any medical man applying for registration, who has been in practice over five years, and who has passed an examination in some college or university, with a standard of examination as high as that of this Council, may be placed upon the Register by order of the Council of this College.

Dr. WILLIAMS—That he will move at the next session of the Council that the Education Committee be instructed to take into consideration the advisability of requiring all graduates of the college to sign the roll of membership personally, and also the propriety of having prepared and placed in the hands of each graduate an epitome of the Medical Acts by which the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario is governed, and the duties and obligations of members thereto.

Moved by Dr. Harris that the Council be now adjourned till ten o'clock, a.m., on Thursday, 15th June. Carried.

Thursday, June 15th.

The Council met at 10 a.m., according to motion for adjournment.

The President, Dr. Campbell, in the chair.

All the members were present excepting Sir James Grant.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read by the Registrar and confirmed.

## NOTICES OF MOTION.

1. Dr. Day—That when this Council assembles on Friday, the 16th inst., at two p.m., he will move that immediately after the reading of the minutes the rules be suspended so as to consider the report of the Committee on Discipline.

2. Dr. Harris—That he will move to introduce a by-law to appoint a Discipline Committee at next session of this Council.

3. Dr. Fulton—That he will move, seconded by Dr. Henry, that the method of appointing examiners for the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario from the territorial divisions be changed. Believing that there are medical men in each division equally qualified and capable of becoming examiners for this Council, in order to insure them this privilege to which they are entitled, the

examiners from those divisions should be appointed in regular succession, one eastern and a western man, either alternately or together.

The Registrar then read a communication from the *Lancet* and from the *Practitioner*, opposing the giving of a subsidy by the College to any one journal. Referred to the Education Committee.

Dr. MILLER—Might I ask you to procure copies of the recently amended medical bill that passed the Legislature at its last session?

The REGISTRAR—I enquired of the Clerk, and he said he had not any yet. I looked in the *Ontario Gazette* yesterday, and I see the bill is there numbered but not yet printed, along with several others. It is correct as it appears in the JOURNAL.

The being no other business, on motion of Dr. Bergin, the meeting adjourned until two p.m.

The Council resumed at two o'clock.

The President, Dr. Campbell, in the chair, called the Council to order.

The Registrar called the roll. All present except Sir James Grant.

Minutes of preceding meeting were read and confirmed.

## NOTICE OF MOTION.

Dr. Miller gave notice that at the next session of this Council he will move a resolution respecting the redistribution of the constituencies for territorial representation at the Council Board.

The Registrar read a communication from Dr. R. Ovens, of Forest, in the nature of a complaint. Referred to Committee on Complaints.

Also a communication from Messrs. E. D. Hucheson, C. O. Fairbairn and William Cunningham, asking to be registered as matriculants.

Also a communication from Adam H. Wright, editor of the *Practitioner*, and John L. Davidson, editor of the *Canada Lancet*, regarding the publication of proceedings of the Council. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Also a communication from Mr. Masten, of Messrs. Watson, Thorne & Smoke, regarding an application for representation. Referred to Registration Committee.

Dr. HARRIS—I gave notice of motion this morning, Mr. President, that leave be granted to introduce a by-law to carry out the provisions of the Act passed in 1887, entitled, "An Act to

Amend the Ontario Medical Act." and that the said by-law be now introduced and read for a first time. I do not think it would be desirable to go into a committee of the whole: the present Committee on Discipline has not reported yet, and if we appoint a committee now and there should be any change, it might clash. There is no hurry about the second reading, I presume.

The by-law was then read the first time.

Dr. Williams moved, seconded by Dr. Orr, that the Education Committee be instructed to take into consideration the advisability of requiring the graduates of the College to sign the roll of membership personally, and also the propriety of having prepared and placing in the hands of each graduate an epitome of the Medical Acts by which the College of Physicians and Surgeons is governed, and the duties and obligations of members thereto. Referred to Education Committee.

Moved by Dr. Fulton, seconded by Dr. Henry, that the method of appointing examiners for the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario from the Territorial Divisions be changed: believing that there are medical men in each division equally qualified and capable of becoming examiners for this Council: in order to insure them this privilege, to which they are entitled, the examiners from those divisions should be appointed in regular succession, an eastern or a western man either alternately or together.

Speaking to the motion, Dr. Fulton said: Some divisions have never been represented on this Board, I believe, at all, and the insinuation would naturally follow that there are no men in such divisions qualified for such a position. That I would consider unjust. I believe that it would be the opinion of all of you that there is no territorial division but what has men capable of filling the position of examiner, one territorial division quite as well as another. These appointments have been made before by the recommendation of some of the Education Committee. The way I have suggested will differ very little from that. The territorial district from which the examiners are to be selected will probably make some recommendation and allow the Council to select from such recommendations. Practically, the mode of selecting examiners will differ very little from what it has been in the past. It is impossible for every member of the

Education Committee to know the qualifications or capabilities of the gentlemen whose names are proposed as examiners. They have got to rely, to a very great extent, on their recommendation by the representative of that district. Knowing that to be the case, the new mode makes but very little difference in the selection of examiners, while I think it is only just to all the representatives of the territorial divisions to allow them to have an opportunity of having a representative on the Board from time to time. The reason I suggest having members selected from the Eastern and Western Divisions was that I consider that would be probably better than having too many members from neighbouring territorial divisions. My plan of arranging that would be, if two examiners were required for the coming term, to select one from No. 1 Division in the west, or from No. 17 in the east, and proceed in regular succession through the rest of the division, as the examiners were required. The next appointment would be from No. 2 and No. 16, and so on. It would make it absolutely fair, in my opinion, and I do not see why, as stated before, there should be any difficulty in our securing as good a Board of Examiners as we have had in the past.

Dr. HENRY—I think the motion is a move in the right direction and will do away with difficulties against which we have had to contend. If we are not on the Education Committee we have to see our friends and put forth the claims and ability of the doctor we wish appointed. If we fix it that one man must be from the west and the other from the east, it will do away with the anxiety and effort of the intermediate representative to get a man on, and they can wait—their turn will come.

Dr. BERGIN—So will the millennium.

Dr. HENRY—I really believe that this motion will do away with the members going around and canvassing for the man they wish to see on the Board.

Dr. BRAY—I take it that this motion is not intended to dismiss any examiner. If I understand it right, it is only when vacancies occur that they are to be filled in the way proposed. I think it might do away with some ill-feeling that has heretofore been exhibited by some men who have not been on the Examining Board, and think their claims have been overlooked. I think perhaps it

will be just as well for this motion to be referred to the Education Committee and let them bring in a report. I will move that the motion be now referred to the Education Committee.

There being no objection, the motion was referred to the Education Committee.

Dr. Johnson read the report of the Printing Committee, as follows:—

*To the President and Members of the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario:*

GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee on Printing beg leave to report, that owing to the arrangement entered into with the "Ontario Medical Publishing Co.," who printed the annual announcement of the College, it was not necessary to ask for tenders for printing as usual.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) ARTHUR JUKES JOHNSON,  
*Chairman of Printing Committee.*

Dr. PHILIP—As to the advisability of having an examination of the nurses conducted by this Council, we made inquiries yesterday and went up last evening to see Dr. O'Reilly at the General Hospital. The doctor went over the matter very carefully, and told us that he was very much in favour of it, but some of the members of the Board were not quite sure of it yet and that it would be as well to leave it over for another year. After discussing the matter, we came to the same conclusion. We have not time, at this meeting of the Council, to get the opinion of the Board of Governors of the other hospitals, and consequently have decided to let the matter stand.

Dr. CAMPBELL—Will you kindly put your report in writing and hand it in to the Registrar. We will consider that the Committee has reported.

Dr. HARRIS—I would like, as Chairman of the Education Committee, for the information of the members of that Committee, to have any correspondence that may be in the Registrar's possession, between himself, as Registrar, and Mr. J. A. Sangster. I might say that we have at the present time a letter from this gentleman, Mr. Sangster, and I am under the impression that the Registrar is possessed of perhaps one or two more letters.

Moved by Dr. Rosebrugh, seconded by Dr.

Miller, that the meeting adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Dr. MOORE—I would like to ask if any of the committees would be ready to report if we met again to night at 8 o'clock.

Dr. Harris states that the Education Committee could furnish a partial report.

Moved, in amendment, by Dr. Rogers, seconded by Dr. Moore, that the Council meet at 8 o'clock this evening.

The amendment was lost and the motion carried to adjourn to 10 o'clock on Friday morning.

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## Meetings of Medical Societies.

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### LONDON MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Society met on Monday evening, May 8th, 1893, the President, Dr. Hodge, in the chair.

Dr. Conn was elected a member.

Dr. Hutchinson read a paper on "Asiatic Cholera," with special reference to its treatment, as follows:—

#### ASIATIC CHOLERA.

In the paper upon "Asiatic Cholera," which I have the honour to read before the members of this most potent, grave and learned society, I shall be as brief as possible, and shall only allude to the cause, prevention and treatment of the disease in order to elicit discussion upon what may be termed a grave subject.

Asiatic Cholera, as you are aware, differs from its European brother, cholera nostras, in the nature of its cause, the severity of its attack, the character of the dejecta, and the more profound collapse.

Cholera in its native home, India, has its origin in miasma, bad food, bad water, bacteria and filth, and pity'tis, with such cheerful surroundings, it does not stay there. Miasmatic influence seems to have much to do in its causation, for we find it endemic in the low marsh lands of India and along the alluvial deposits of great rivers where the population is dense and organic matter continually undergoing decomposition. Cholera emanations due to fermentative and putrefactive processes, and charged with bacteria, are spread far and wide by the winds, by the routes of travel and commerce and pilgrimage to holy shrines. Cholera begets cholera, and is essentially a disease having its origin

in filth, and through the evacuations reproduces itself in the intestines of another. The comma bacillus from the dejecta of cholera patients finds its way by means of water or food, or, becoming dried by the heat of the sun, is blown through the air upon water, milk, or other food left exposed, is again taken into the stomach and intestines when the bacilli, meeting as it were with a favorable soil, have the power of enormously reproducing themselves. Prof. Koch has not only found the bacilli of cholera in the intestinal mucous membrane, but has cultivated the bacilli outside of the body in gelatine, milk, broth, potatoes, bread and the like, when kept in a warm, moist place.

Santschewenski's experiments have shown that cholera bacilli pass through a fly's alimentary canal unharmed and may exist in fly specks. He also thinks that the bacilli multiply inside the insect.

It has long been known that the common house flies, which feed on offal, are great carriers of disease germs. Prof. Simmonds, of Hamburg, has demonstrated that flies can affect food, especially sauces, with cholera germs, and it is therefore necessary to keep these scavengers away from articles of food when cholera is about.

With reference to preventive treatment, the most effective is a rigid system of quarantine maintenance on our frontiers and ports of entry.

Upon a knowledge of the cause of a disease depends, in great measure, our success in the prevention, restriction, and treatment of that disease. The cause of cholera, as already stated, is a minute organic germ, the comma bacillus, which, by means of water and in a less degree by food, finds its way into the intestinal canal, and there meeting with favorable conditions, such as disordered digestion, badly cooked or unwholesome food, and, more than all, that state of the system produced by excessive use of intoxicating liquors, under these conditions the germs multiply prodigiously, producing a serious loss of serous fluid and salts. My experience during the invasion of cholera in 1866 was that when what is usually denominated a hard drinker was attacked by cholera, and even if attended professionally by myself he might as well set his home in order, if he had one, for the time he had to remain in this troublesome world was chiefly remarkable for its brevity. Parenthetically, I wish here to remark that although cholera does

its work thoroughly and well, bad cooking is a most efficient factor in preparing the way for it; and although the mysterious workings of the former are slower, it gets there with the same certainty, and indirectly with as many or more deaths to its credit. With the exception of the United States, we have in Canada probably the worst cooks of any civilized country under the sun. The misery, unhappiness and crime following in the wake of its vast army of melancholy dyspeptics attest the truth of this statement. Now, why should this be thus? Why should the art of gastronomy, so necessary to health and life, trail so many millions of miles behind all other arts and sciences is incomprehensible, and resembles the peace of God, in that it passes all understanding?

Were all the diseases and ailments brought on by bad cooking and colossal ignorance of the laws of dietetics, professional incomes would be surprisingly reduced if Sir Oliver Mowat would establish schools of cookery throughout the land instead of experimental farms—producing that we know how to cook—every man would rise up from his dinner and call him blessed.

After the disease has gained an entrance into the country, the conditions favourable to its propagation are warmth, moisture and filth. In the human body the conditions favourable, as already mentioned, are disordered digestion, irregular habits, unwholesome food, and alcoholism.

The sources of cholera is the comma bacillus contained in the vomited matters and stools of a cholera patient. Recent writers declare they are also found in the urine.

The disease cannot exist unless the germ be present in the intestinal canal, and all means for its prevention are based upon these facts. The epidemic of cholera in Hamburg last year was shown by Prof. Koch to be caused by the washings of an emigrant barracks on the Elb, contaminating the water near the intake pipe. When cholera germs are not destroyed they become dry and are then blown about by the wind, attaching themselves to whatever they come in contact with, such as clothing, food and water, and may be swallowed in the saliva. The source of danger, therefore, lies in the food, water, and air we breathe. With pure air, pure water, and uncontaminated soil, cholera would be an impossibility.

In a threatened invasion of cholera, or in its presence, Boards of Health have duties to perform which would be little less than criminal to neglect. The municipality should be thoroughly cleaned; all filth removed or destroyed; whenever city water can be procured the wells should be closed, and, wherever practicable, that relic of mediæval barbarism, the privy pit, should be abolished. In some parts of this city, however, the latter is doing a meritorious work, for want of room it is crowding out its old-time companion, the well. Defective drains and sewers should be attended to. Householders should keep their premises scrupulously clean, and avail themselves not less than once a year of the Port Stanley bathing train.

In the treatment of cholera prompt measures are necessary in order so far as possible to prevent the stage of collapse, in which the chances of recovery are almost nil. The patient should be isolated in a large well-ventilated room, and the discharge from the stomach and bowels immediately destroyed by the best of all germicides—fire. Soiled clothing should be boiled at least one hour and then immersed in a solution of mercuric chloride of about ʒi to the gallon of water. The nurses' or attendant's clothing and hands should be disinfected by the same or Lataragus solution. My experience with cholera was confined almost wholly to military practice in the armies of the United States after the late war. Where the troops were concentrated in large numbers the mortality was high.

A measure was then adopted which would seem to be an excellent method of scattering the disease germs. Regiments in which the disease had appeared were divided into detachments of three or four companies and sent fifty or sixty miles away into camp under canvas and the sick placed in hospital tents containing twelve beds in each.

This had the effect, so far as the troops were concerned, of stamping out the disease in a comparatively short time, and did not, as some expected, spread the disease through the country.

The mortality was higher in the cities among civilians than in the rural districts, and in general the disease ran a short course. A young man in a few hours would look like a desiccated octogenarian, and the corpse of an old man would readily discount an Egyptian mummy, embalmed fifteen hundred years before Joseph's unfortunate episode

with Potiphar's wife. It is unnecessary to go into the treatment pursued by the army surgeons at that epidemic. Our experience was, that so long as the character of the discharge remained unchanged, or in the first stage, whatever the line of treatment followed, if it did not, by stimulating the action of the liver, produce the desired change, that treatment was useless. The three therapeutic agents of most value in that epidemic, were calomel, opium and ice. The former in 15 and 20 grain doses, or as much as could be absorbed. While vomiting continues, small pieces of ice should be swallowed instead of water. Hypodermic injections of morphine, or morphia and atropine should be injected in the epigastric region, with sinapisms and hot water applications to the extremities. Friction and hot fomentation to relieve the muscular cramps. Camphor bismuth and mineral acids, especially sulphuric, sometimes gave good results. In the stage of collapse, brandy internally with hypodermic injections of digitaline. In this disease the fatal termination is hastened by the serious loss of salts in the serum. To counteract this large quantities of salt and water should be thrown into one or more of the large veins, and also injected into the subcutaneous connective tissue. Following the course of Dr. Koch, of Berlin, in tubercular diseases, and Dr. Pasteur, in hydrophobia, the physicians in that part of France, where cholera is now prevalent, have recently inoculated four hundred persons with cholera virus, with the object of procuring immunity from the disease. Sufficient time has not elapsed to show whether this method of prophylaxis will prove successful or not. The Imperial Health Office of Berlin, recently issued an announcement to the effect that lemons and oranges are both fatal to the cholera bacillus.

Placed in contact with the cut surface of the fruit, the bacteria survive but a few hours. They remain active for a few hours longer on the rind of the fruit, but even then they die within twenty-four hours. The destructive property as regards cholera is supposed to be due to the large quantity of acid contained in these fruits. In consequence of this, the Health Officer has not placed any restriction upon the importation or sale of these fruits, even when it is known that they come from where cholera is prevalent at the time.

If the germ theory of the origin and propagation

of cholera is correct, that certain microphytes not only have the power of living without the body, but of thriving and enormously reproducing themselves within the body, furnishing the self-multiplying contagium of a formidable disease, it follows as a corollary, that that mode of treatment, having for its objective point the restriction and destruction of these pathogenic germs in the intestinal canal, will be the treatment giving the best results.

In bringing this subject before you, my object has been to elicit instructive discussion, from which, I have no doubt, you are all thoroughly convinced, no member of the London Medical Society stands in greater need than the exalted individual who has had the honour of addressing you to-night.

In the discussion, Dr. McCallum stated that all acids, even in weak solution, killed the bacillus. He called attention to the test for cholera, as follows: Inoculate a solution of peptone, with the digesta, let it stand twelve hours, then add sulphuric acid, and a reddish violet colour appears, due to the conversion of the peptone into indal. The bacillus acted by forming a ferment, and this ferment may destroy life, even after all the germs are removed from the patient or destroyed. Good results had in Hamburg, followed the injection of saline solution, but this lasted only a few hours.

Dr. Campbell was thankful that he had had no experience in the treatment of cholera. Intravenous injection of saline fluids he thought ought to be of benefit. Dr. Graham recommended the transfusion of milk, as practised in Toronto some time ago (1846) by Dr. Hodder.

Dr. Hutchinson, in reply, thought the intravenous injection of fluids much more efficacious than the subcutaneous, on account of the risk there was of the skin sloughing when larger quantities of fluid were thrown under it.

Calomel should be given in larger doses, 20 to 30 grains. Ice sucked after prevented vomiting.

New York physicians may obtain, on application to the Police Department, permits which will give them the right to pass across streets blocked by processions or through fire lines, when they are obliged to do so in order to answer calls for professional service. It is necessary to have this permit ready to show to the police, as the latter are not obliged to give passage to one who merely shows his professional card.—*Medical Record*.

## British Columbia.

*Under control of the Medical Council of the Province of British Columbia.*

DR. MCGUIGAN, Associate Editor for British Columbia.

### MEDICAL COUNCIL ELECTION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Below is a copy of a letter sent to Dr. G. L. Milne, of Victoria, B. C., by two candidates for election to the British Columbia Medical Council this year. Any qualified practitioner is eligible for election without any nomination or other formality, and the ground of complaint against Dr. Milne is that he, the Registrar of the British Columbia Medical Council, issued to the electors a list of candidates giving, however, only nine names and thus lending colour to the natural supposition on the part of many practitioners, ignorant of the working of the Act, that only those on the list were eligible for election, thus doing an injustice to the three or four other candidates whose names were omitted from the semi-official list. The Registrar exceeded his duty in this instance, but failed to carry out one section of the Medical Act, which requires the Registrar to send out a list of those qualified to vote at the election. No doubt the election could be upset were anyone disposed to bring the matter before the courts.

COPY.

May 6th, 1893.

To DR. G. L. MILNE,

*Registrar of British Columbia Medical Council:*

SIR,—The following is extracted from a letter received by one of the undersigned from a practitioner in this province:—

“I am in receipt of your letter of the 29th ult., asking me for my vote in the coming election of members to the Medical Council. I have received from Dr. Milne, under one cover, a receipt for the payment of this year's dues to March, 1893; a voting paper, and a list of candidates in the coming election to the Medical Council to be held on the 24th inst. This list does not contain your name or that of a certain other practitioner who has recently solicited my vote for the same election. I presume there must be some arrangement of balloting among the candidates to

"determine who is to retire from the contest ; as  
 "there is no time to ascertain as to this, and record  
 "my vote before the election, I have made a selec-  
 "tion from the list submitted to me. I will add  
 "that the list had nine names, and that the only  
 "writing the document has on it besides the names  
 "is the sentence 'only vote for seven.'"

It is readily seen from the above that this gentleman considered "the list of candidates" sent by you to him to be an *official* list of those from whom a selection had to be made. This was the direct outcome of your sending it to him ; whether you intended to create this idea or not is of course best known to yourself. It must be well known to you that every qualified practitioner is in one sense a candidate for election, for many men have received votes at the several elections held who never expressed their desire to serve on the Council, yet, had they been elected, would not have declined to act. But your furnishing such a list has, in this instance (and may have done so in many others), had the effect of leading this practitioner into the belief that only those named by you were eligible for election. Had this list been sent by you as a "ticket," in an official manner, there would have been less to find fault with ; but inasmuch as you sent it under the same cover as official documents, the whole was deemed official and treated as such. Moreover, it is our opinion that it would not have been in the best taste, under any conditions, for the Registrar to issue such a list ; it must have been apparent to you that you would be giving a false air of authority to an action that is certainly not one of the duties of the Registrar as laid down in the Medical Act.

We feel we would be lacking in our duty to the profession were we to neglect to give this expression of our dissatisfaction at the line of action taken by you, which we consider deserving of a strong reprimand not only from us but from the Council and the whole profession in the province, for the abuse of office, or even the appearance of it, is not one of the features that should characterize the Registrar of the Medical Council.

Yours truly,

(Signed) E. A. PRAEGER,  
 Nanaimo.  
 MARK S. WADE,  
 Victoria.

P.S.—It is our intention, to which we retain the right, to publish this letter.

## THE PROVINCIAL ROYAL JUBILEE HOSPITAL, OF VICTORIA, B.C.

The last report of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital of Victoria has just come to hand. It is a very interesting publication, and a few remarks upon it might be of interest to the profession. This institution, which is certainly a credit to the Province and which was founded in commemoration of Her Majesty's jubilee year, was formally opened by H. R. Highness the Duke of Connaught on the 1st of May, 1890. On the 16th of December, 1891, the first training school for nurses in the Province was inaugurated in connection with it. The course covers two years, and the first class consisted of six young ladies, who by the good work they have done since, are a credit to the Hospital and to their teachers. The resident medical officer is Dr. W. A. Richardson, formerly of Toronto. The attending staff is composed of the following gentlemen:—Dr. J. C. Davie, surgeon ; Dr. E. B. C. Harrington, physician ; Drs. O. M. Jones and Mark S. Wade, oculists. The consulting staff is as follows:—Drs. Renwick, Macnaughton-Jones, Milne, Crompton, Powell, Hasell, J. D. Helmcken and John A. Duncan. The president is Mr. Joshua Davies, to whose exertions are largely due the prosperity of the institution outside of the medical department.

The present published report contains statistics from the opening of the Hospital to May 31st, 1892. Since then a large amount of good work has been done, which no doubt will be reported in due time. The total number of cases admitted to the Hospital to May 31st, 1892, is 773, of which 410 are medical and 363 surgical. Out of this number 80 died and the remainder were discharged. Of the operations 219 are reported in tabulated form. Dr. J. C. Davie operated on 159 of these—the vast majority of the cases. The remainder were divided amongst Drs. Richardson, Jones, Harrington, Hasell, Wade, Powell, Hall and Renwick.

There were five cases of inguinal hernia operated upon for the radical cure, one double, reported ; all successful. Dr. Davie operated on four of these, including the double one ; Dr. Jones operated on the remaining one. Dr. Davie is to be congratulated upon his success upon the following operations the result of which in all has been re-



coverly: Ligature of the iliac for aneurism of of the Ext. Iliac; second abdominal section, for intestinal obstruction; four cases of cancer of the rectum; abdominal section for double ovarian tumor; and also abdominal section for double pyosalpynx, two cases; pelvic abscess, two cases; ruptured tubal pregnancy; salpyngitis and a cystic ovary.

It is needless to say that in the Jubilee Hospital the most modern methods are employed, every precaution is taken to have all operations performed under the most rigid antisepticism and a great deal of the success is to be attributed to this cause. Every summer one of the staff makes it a point to visit the leading Hospitals in both America and Europe. Doctor Davie made his tour a couple of years ago, and this year Dr. Harrington, the President of the medical council, intends to see what new things are being done in London, Paris, Berlin, Rome and Vienna. The people of British Columbia are proud of the Jubilee Hospital, and the medical staff try to make themselves worthy of the confidence placed in them, and we think they do so successfully.

REPORT OF SPECIAL EXAMINATION OF PUPILS OF THE COLUMBIAN METHODIST COLLEGE, WESTMINSTER, B.C.

By ERNEST HALL,

Late Assistant in Central London Throat and Ear Hospital.

The number of pupils examined was twenty four. In order to be more concise and that comparisons might be more easily made, I have tabulated the results. The time at my disposal forbade more than a comparatively superficial examination, and with reference to refractial errors and abnormalities of nose and throat I considered only those in which treatment could be justly recommended.

	Ladies.	Gentlemen.
<i>Eye.</i> —Errors of refraction .....	8	3
Myopia .....	1	0
Hypermetropia .....	3	2
Myopic astigmatism .....	0	2
Hypermetropia astigmatism	0	1
Comp. myopic astigmatism	0	1
Amblyopia .....	0	1

Trichiasis .....	1	0
Conjunctivitis .....	1	3
Conjunctivitis from intra-nasal congestion .....	0	3
<i>Ear.</i> —Permanent defects of hearing	1	2
Temporary defects of hearing from intra-nasal congestion.....	0	2
Perforation of membrane ..	0	1
<i>Throat.</i> —Hypertrophy tonsils .....	1	2
Posterior adenoids .....	0	1
Deflection septum to right..	0	1
Deflection septum to left ..	1	4
Chronic congestion of pharynx.....	2	2
Chronic congestion of nasal membrane.....	6	4

In one case the glandular hypertrophy rendered distinct articulation impossible—operation advised. In case of trichiasis, vision had been reduced one-half by corneal opacity, operation performed on both eyelids.

Forty-five per cent. of those examined suffered from sufficient refractive error to necessitate the adjustment of glasses, if they desired to continue their studies without strain. The amount of nasal congestion, forty per cent., is not surprising when we consider the peculiarity of our climate—a percentage not unusual in extra-academic circles. One point further is worthy of notice—the amount of sympathetic conjunctivitis, which appears to be exceedingly prevalent with us, and so often overlooked by practitioners.

The result of this examination impresses me with the importance of the advice given a few years ago by eastern specialists, urging for an examination, at the beginning of each collegiate year, of all students attending colleges and academics. Such an examination would be the means of avoiding many a nervous breakdown, and materially assisting a large percentage of the students in the prosecution of their work. Cases are continually coming under my observation where children are placed in positions of great disadvantage, and at times subjected to punishment at the hands of their teachers for apparent inattentiveness or carelessness, when the presence of myopia or closure of the Eustachian tube would explain matters.

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TORONTO, JUNE, 1893.

## THE MEDICAL COUNCIL OF 1893.

The Medical Council met on Tuesday, June 13th, and continued in session for four days. There was no business of any great importance before them. No material change was made in the curriculum. The report of the Discipline Committee was read and action was deferred in the cases of Drs. McCully and Anderson. The contract with the ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL Publishing Company, Limited, was renewed on the same terms as last year. The JOURNAL is gratified to know that their efforts in the interest of the general profession of this province have been found acceptable and hope that the pleasant relationship may continue and be productive of much good.

## THE "MAIL" AND THE MEDICAL COUNCIL.

It seems scarcely necessary on our part to make any comments on the article in the *Mail*, dealing with the actions of the Ontario Medical Council, prior to and during the year 1891. Any right thinking reader, who peruses the report of the meeting of the Council, given in this issue, will easily see the extreme falsity of the allegations put forth, and will in all likelihood be unable to refrain from smiling at the thought that the *Mail*, which sets up—we say sets up, as most University men will remember this paper's crusade against the Vice-Chancellor of Toronto University, last summer, and its lamentable failure to prove anything or even carry any weight by its voluminous editorials among the electors of the Senate representatives—as such an able authority on all matters pertaining to medical government, should have so

far forgotten itself as to present an editorial containing so many rank mis-statements.

To make a defence of the Council's dealings is not our object, as it has already been ably done by that body itself, but to show a few of the fallacies on the arguments put forth.

To go back to the time the legislation was carried through, we are told that "By a gross breach of faith" the bill was made law. The idea conveyed is that the Council held back information which should have been put before the Committee of the House. All we can say (and it refutes this charge entirely) is that every return asked for was submitted to the committee, the treasurer furnishing an exact itemized account of all expenditures required. Further, some time before this, the President of the Council, on his own authority, had obtained from the Treasurer a return of receipts and expenditure of the Council, from its first organization up to that time, so having them that if the public—which, of course, includes members of the Legislature—they should wish to examine them could do so. He then reported this to the Council, and obtained their sanction for so doing. He who runs may read.

The legislation sought for, after the large number of Division Court suits, was not for the purpose of tying down the profession, as the *Mail* alleges, but was for the purpose of obtaining money in order to enable the Council to efficiently carry on its affairs. This would not have been at all necessary if the many delinquents, the greater proportion of which had never paid any fees into the treasury of that body, which was doing its utmost to protect them from unlicensed practitioners, would only discharge even a part of their indebtedness.

The great force behind the throne, which was so powerful a factor in the so-called Medical Defence Association was this same indebtedness. Let us give an example. One of the prominent members of this Association (who shall be nameless at present) just a short time ago, expressed this opinion and said plainly that this was the spring which was working him, as he had never paid anything, and they would see him further (in a little stronger language) before he did.

The celebrated circular and postal cards, sent out so profusely to all the profession, have become somewhat of a mystery to us as to their result. Is

it likely that Dr. Sangster, if he had 1,100 answers favorable to his schemes would smother them entirely? They did not appear as an argument at all, and we presume if they were conned by other eyes, many of that 1,100 would have shown answers very different to what we are supposed them to have had.

Two years ago the Council, feeling that justice was not being done to the profession on the line of reports of the proceedings, appointed an official stenographer to take notes of all their actions. The report was published, and spread broadcast over Ontario, so that every medical man who cared to read them would be fully informed on the actions of the different representatives on the Council. Before this, invitation had been given to the public press to send reporters and publish, if they pleased, any of the proceedings. This invitation was not taken advantage of, the papers likely considering that the matter would not interest a sufficient number of their readers to take up space with it: so the remedy was found by the Council printing their own reports. And yet the *Mail*, in its sage way, tells us that the exclusion of the reporters was ill-advised, knowing all the time that if they cared to do so, they might have had full reports of all proceedings for their paper. If that were exclusion we would like to learn what open-handed methods would consist of.

Mr. Waters, when the legislation was being carried on before the House asked for an itemized return of this famous bugbear of \$614. It was given to him in full, and he, although opposed to the work of the Council, and the bill before the committee, did not think it enough astray to make any mention of it in his remarks, apparently being satisfied that it was perfectly correct. If the *Mail*, or any other curious personage, wishes to see this wonderful account, all that is needful for them to do is to go down to the Ontario Government blue books, where they will find it in full, the report having been laid on the table.

Presumably the *Mail* thinks very little of Mr. Waters' powers of discrimination, when he passes over such a terrible blunder of the Council without even a comment. The charge that the members who supported the Council were bribed by champagne suppers, or otherwise, out of this "large" sum, is made so out of whole cloth, that one feels

tempted to pass it over, though still being in a state of wonderment as to how any sane mind should imagine a large number of the representatives of the people in the Assembly to be won over to support this iniquitous bill, as it is, if we are to believe such authorities as the *Mail* and the Medical Defence Association—evidently one and the same in this editorial—by the use of a few dollars spent on wine.

Our representatives are gentlemen, and men of standing and worth, the ones supporting the bill being noticeably so, and an allegation which impeaches their honour requires no answer except a shrug of disbelief.

As a conclusion, we would strongly advise the *Mail* to transfer this particular editorial writer to the realm of politics, where his power of reasoning would possibly be appreciated, and leave the realm of medicine, a realm of science and hard facts, to thinkers more able to sift out truths from falsities and to judge the requirements of such a body as the medical profession of Ontario.

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#### THE ONTARIO MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The thirteenth annual meeting of this Association, while falling behind several of the previous meetings in point of attendance, was certainly not lacking in point of interest, considered either from the scientific or social aspect.

The papers were good, the discussions free and general, and the programme, sketched out by the Committee on Papers and Business, was lived up to.

It would be well, however, if the papers, written by our best men, were shorter. Several of the papers which met with approbation occupied the Association for between twenty and thirty minutes. This is too long, and the object of the reader is defeated, for the ground being gone over, and swept clean, discussion is useless and a good paper is passed by without remark.

This occurred in several instances at this meeting, and is much to be regretted.

Let those who give papers keep them to ten or fifteen minutes at the outside, and cut out all the padding, leaving only what will prove of practical interest to the members, who all have their textbooks at home. The result will be that every

paper will be discussed and the members will find that they cannot afford to miss the yearly gathering.

How few of our city physicians were present—about eighty in all. The majority of the remaining 270 should feel ashamed of themselves. The loss is theirs, however, in many ways, as those who did attend know by experience.

Dr. Hillary presided most pleasantly, and the Irish that was in him appeared when he insisted that the ladies should take the front benches and ordered the grey-heads of the Association to vacate for the purpose.

Socially, the meeting was a huge success; the private luncheons, the entertainment provided by the Victoria Hospital, the luncheon at Webb's provided by the Toronto members, with its flow of soul claret and sprudel-wasser, and last, but not least, the Island excursion, with the sail on the lake, and the abounding generosity of Mr. J. Ross Robertson, all combined to make every man feel well satisfied that he attended the Association in June, 1893.

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#### BEWARE OF CHOLERA.

The most modern methods of sewage disposal is that of the water carriage system. It is only of recent date that consideration has been given to the disposal of sewage, especially human excreta; the term sewage is generally applied to refuse matters such as human excreta, kitchen and chamber wastes from habitations and collections of habitations, but it is more especially applied to human excreta. Prior to about 1850, there were no special places set apart for the deposition of excreta, but it was deposited in any convenient locality, regardless of its proximity to any human habitation. In the seventh report of the medical officer of the Privy Council of England, dated 1861, it is stated of a town in England that "in the majority of cases even in the centre of the town no accommodation of any kind is provided, and hence the adult male population defaectate habitually in the gardens, parks, or in the roads"; as late as 1866, many houses and courts under \$5.00 per month rental in larger towns and cities of England were unprovided with any accommodation, the filth from the upper stories of the houses being commonly discharged into the court or street. In comparison with such a state of

affairs, what can be more surprising than to find in some of our Canadian cities conditions of a more serious character. In the city of Toronto, adjoining Yonge street (one of the principal thoroughfares) on either side many privy pits, numbering in the hundredths, exist at this writing, some wholly or partially located under the kitchen or shop floor, others only two or three feet distant from the kitchen or shop door or window, and the vast majority scarcely ever exceed the distance of twenty-five feet; similar conditions exist on Queen Street East and West, Adelaide Street, Richmond Street, in fact all streets in the older portions of Toronto. Many of these privy pits are connected to the public sewer by either a four, six or nine inch drain; these, after being in operation for a short time become obstructed by reason of there being no water supply to convey the solids into the public sewer and thence to a proper outlet, thus causing a nuisance dangerous to the community, especially to the occupants of houses through the basement and cellars of which such "privy drains" pass. Where such a privy drain has been constructed, a wooden sink has been built and connected to the privy drain midway between the privy pit and public sewer to serve as a receiver for liquid house wastes. The general location of these sinks is either outside of the house convenient to the kitchen door, or in the kitchen; in the majority of cases they are in the kitchen. The wooden sink and the wooden connection to the drain is in itself very objectionable, in that the wood is a ready absorbent of liquid filth; the worst feature, however, of a sink connected to a privy drain is that it readily permits the most vile and poisonous gases to escape into the dwelling from the privy drain containing the deposits of decomposed excreta, thus exposing the occupants to the most extreme danger; in the event of a pressure occurring in the public sewer, the privy drain acting as a relieving agent provides a channel by which the sewer gas has easy access into the house. Many hundreds of premises in Toronto can readily be pointed out where such circumstances have existed and continue to exist. The fact of the privy drain containing a deposit of decomposed excreta by reason of no water supply sufficient to carry off the solid matter and to aid in oxidation, and there being no means of ventilation to the

drain in order to assist in purifying the same by means of oxidation, renders it a hot bed for disease and therefore equally as dangerous to the community as the privy pit.

In many parts of cities both on the American continent and the Old Country, privy pits still exist, but none so bad in their construction nor so dangerous to the health of the community as those in existence in Toronto. The greater portion in fact nearly all privy pits in Toronto are constructed as follows:

A hole from eight to twelve feet deep is dug in the ground at the lowest part of the yard if possible; the hole is lined at the sides and bottom generally with two inch lumber with joints purposely left open to allow the liquid portion of the night soil to soak away through the earth as best it can, leaving the solid matter to decompose in the pit; this kind of pit can practically be termed a "cess pit." From the position the pit occupies in the yard it is made the receptacle for the storm water, and where the earth surrounding the "cess-pit" is of an impervious nature, as blue clay, the pit retains the water and excreta where after a few

weeks it becomes a reeking mass of decomposed matter, and while where the earth surrounding the pit is of a pervious nature, such as sand, the liquid invariably percolates through the earth until it oozes through into the neighbouring cellars or basements, filling them with its pestilential vapours.

Almost all privy drains pass beneath the basement or cellar floors of the house before connecting with the public sewer, and in almost every instance the privy drain is found to be defective and as a result sewage (human excreta) in a decomposed state is found to have escaped and lodged to a depth of from ten to fourteen inches under the floors. What can be more dangerous to the health of the occupants of such a house or of the occupants of premises adjoining such a house?

The soil through which the sewage constantly percolates from privy pits and privy drains becomes sewage-soaked, and the air is loaded with noxious gases arising from such soakage, in that decomposition of such a large quantity of filth and refuse uses up the oxygen of the air in and about the dwellings. It is therefore evident that man and beast pollute their own surroundings, which is remedied

[OVER.

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only in part by nature. Refuse of the animal kingdom is food for the vegetable kingdom but when man and beast congregate in masses nature is no longer able to meet the demands.

Privy drains, and consequently privy pits in large part cause the public sewers to become very foul owing to the insufficient water supply failing to carry off the solids contained in the sewage, thus defeating the ends for which sewers were constructed, namely to carry off the fecal matter as speedily and as far as possible from the city.

In relation to privy pits, the problem confronting the civic authorities is that of adopting some simple, effective, and yet not expensive substitute for the abominable privy pit with its disagreeable and dangerous accessories. The landlords complain of the enormous expense which they will be obliged to sustain in the event of non-freezing water closets being made compulsory by reason of the necessity of constructing enormously long drains in order to connect the water closet with the public sewer. This, doubtless, is an objection worthy of consideration. The following is a scheme which appears to receive general approbation by

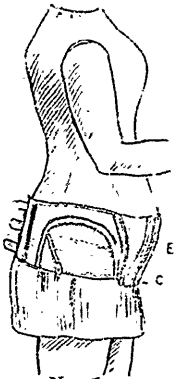
those interested in removing the difficulty. The majority of privy pits are located at the rear end of the lots and immediately adjoin lanes. In the removal of these pits and substitution of non-freezing water closets all lanes should be first provided with small sewers to which all outside water closets (also indoor closets if desired) may be connected by a short drain; in the majority of cases such a drain connection would not exceed ten feet in length, thus avoiding the construction of long drain connections through yards and under cellar floors. This is an inexpensive method of construction, and removes the dangers arising from defective drains under cellar floors; the water closet is remote from the dwelling and the lane is thoroughly drained. The cost of construction of small pipe sewers in lanes, made at the joint expense of the property holders as compared with the cost of construction of individual long house drain to the sewer on the public street is very small indeed.

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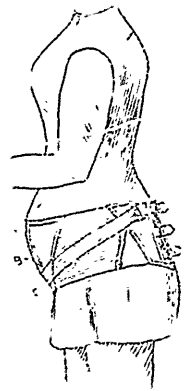


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## MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

In our last issue we published a report of the second annual meeting of the Toronto Clinical Society. We are pleased to be able to congratulate the members of this Society on having completed a very successful year.

We are pleased to note the fact that there seems to be a growing feeling among the medical profession in Ontario for the organization of societies for promoting discussion on medical, surgical and pathological subjects. Here in Toronto we have the Toronto Medical Society, the Pathological Society, and the Toronto Clinical Society, each of which invites members to contribute original articles.

Each society is established on the basis that each member should freely give his conferees the benefit of any discovery or advance made by him in medical science. One of the chief beauties of the medical profession is, we think, that there are no patents or copyrights. Should one of our number make a discovery he does not register it and allow no one else to use it, but on the contrary he publishes it, or in some way makes it known, so

that the medical profession at large may use it for the prevention and cure of disease, which is of course the highest aim and object of the medical profession.

We physicians know how valuable a teacher experience is. We know that it is practically impossible for a physician to successfully combat disease should he confine himself altogether to that knowledge which he has derived from his books. Far be it from us to deride the use of text books; they are absolutely necessary to the student of medicine to thoroughly understand and appreciate the many and varied phases in which disease presents itself to us. But we maintain that in every-day practice the cases we get rarely simulate the typical case described in the text-books. What then can be a better method of gaining experience than by joining and attending the meetings of a society that has for its main object the open discussion of original papers on medical subjects? Let us therefore further our education not only by remembering our own experience but also by gaining the experience of others, remembering always that each one of our profession has the opportunity

[OVER.]

## PIZZALA'S

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(if he will only grasp it) of widening the sphere of medical knowledge, and, as we said before, there is no better place to do so than the meetings of a society where original articles are invited and open discussion allowed.

There is another side of the question upon which we have not yet touched, and that is, that if a physician keeps his thoughts and ideas (gained by experience) to himself, he is bound, sooner or later, to become a "crank," his mind runs in one particular groove or rut, from which he is unable to deviate. It may be that his views are narrow-minded; indeed, in most cases they are so; now if he submits these views to the discussion of a medical society it is highly probable that his eyes may be opened and he may be induced to take more liberal views. Therefore, can we not say that medical societies tend to eradicate the "medical crank." Then again, remembering the old proverb that "two heads are better than one," let us look at it in this light. One physician may have an original theory, imperfect in say one small detail, while another may hold a similar idea perfect where the other is lacking, but perhaps incor-

rect in some other detail; now by submitting these two imperfect theories to a multitude of minds we may evolve from these one perfect theory.

There are numerous other arguments which could be brought forward to support our plea that these societies are for the general advancement of medical science and should be encouraged, but lack of space in this issue prevents us from doing so.

In conclusion, we would earnestly advise all members of the medical profession to join, and not only join but attend the meetings of, one or other of these societies. Or if there is not one available, let them set about organizing one without loss of time.

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#### ONTARIO MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The following officers were elected for 1893-94:

*President*—L. McFarlane, Toronto.

*First Vice-President*—T. K. Holmes, Chatham.

*Second Vice-President*—Bruce Smith, Seaforth.

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[OVER.]

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*Assistant Secretary*—J. N. E. Brown, Toronto.

*Treasurer*—J. H. Burns, Toronto.

*Standing Committees*—Credentials, J. H. Duncan, Chatham, and J. E. Eakins, Belleville, 1894; A. J. Johnson, Toronto, and J. Olmstead, Hamilton, 1895; R. A. Pyne, Toronto, and J. F. Fotheringham, Toronto, 1896.

*Public Health*—R. J. Temple, Queenston, and B. Spencer, Toronto, 1894; H. J. Hamilton, Woodhill, and A. T. Rice, Woodstock, 1895; A. B. Welford, Woodstock, and H. Howitt, Guelph, 1896.

*By-laws*—H. A. McCallum, London, and J. Bascom, Uxbridge, 1894; G. Hodge, London, and J. P. Brown, Toronto, 1895; W. Graham, Bruphs, and W. J. Wilson, Richmond Hill, 1896.

*Ethics*—W. H. Morehouse, London, and H. P. Wright, Ottawa, 1894; J. W. Williams, Ingersoll, and A. M. Bains, Toronto, 1895; F. L. Grasett, Toronto, and H. Arnott, London, 1896.

*Legislation*—A. McKay, Ingersoll, and J. F. Gilmor, Toronto Junction, 1894; William M. Britton, Toronto, and J. McMahon, Dundas, 1895;

J. McCrimmon, Kingston, and G. S. Ryerson, Toronto, 1896.

*Publication*—H. J. Saunders, Kingston, and W. H. B. Aikins, Toronto, 1894; Charles Sheard, Toronto, and A. H. Wright, Toronto, 1895; R. B. Orr, Toronto, and W. H. Smith, Toronto, 1896.

*Advisory*—J. D. Macdonald, Hamilton; J. Workman, Toronto; C. W. Covernton, Toronto; D. Clark, Toronto; J. H. Richardson, Toronto; J. W. Rosebrugh, Hamilton; J. A. Temple, Toronto; W. H. Morehouse, London; R. A. Reeve, Toronto; R. W. Hillary, Aurora.

HISTORY OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION OF UPPER CANADA.

We wish to draw the attention of our readers to the work prepared by Dr. Canniff for publication. We understand that the MS. has been ready for the publisher for about two years. Dr. Canniff, for some thirty years, was, as he had opportunity, collecting the material for this work. He has devoted much time to the matter, and incurred

[OVER.

# ALMOXIA WINE FOR INVALIDS

*No Better WINE for MEDICINAL PURPOSES ever before Sold in Canada.*

## ANALYSIS.

130 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO, January 9th, 1892.

### ONTARIO SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY.

MESSRS. GIANELLI & Co.

*Gentlemen.*—I hereby certify that I have made an analysis of sample of "Almoxia Wine" received from you, and find it to be a very good wine for medicinal use: containing a considerable amount of salts of Iron, and free from injurious colouring matter of any kind, or excess of acid.

*The analysis gave as follows:*

Specific Gravity	- - - - -	1031	Volatile acid	- - - - -	.02
Alcohol	- - - - -	12.28	Fixed acid	- - - - -	.07
Extractive matter	- - - - -	2.28	Ethers	- - - - -	.10
Sugar	- - - - -	8.31	Ash	- - - - -	.65

Salts of Iron in ash is equal to very nearly half a grain per ounce of wine.

Yours truly,  
(Signed) THOMAS HEYS,

*Consulting Chemist.*

N.B.—Almoxia is a department of a Province in Spain, near Malaga, located at Latitude 36.49 N., Longitude 4.32 W. The land where these vines are cultivated is remarkable for its FERRUGINOUS properties, which gives to the wine natural Salts of Iron, as indicated in the above Analysis.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA.

considerable expense. It was purely a labour of love, as it was never expected to bring a money return. As he announced at first, the book will not be published until a sufficient number of subscribers, to satisfy the publishers, is obtained. We learn that out of the 300 absolutely necessary, some 240 have been secured. Although the work is not intended exclusively for the medical profession, Dr. Canniff had hoped that the profession would be foremost in subscribing. His expectation in this respect has not been realized. On the list of subscribers are numerous distinguished names of the judges, lawyers, members of Parliament, clergymen and others, with some of the best known doctors, but not a predominating number. We wish those of our readers who may not have given their names would send an order for the work to the editor of this journal. The price of the book is \$3.50 in cloth, and \$4.50 half morocco.

A TRUISM.—

Though man has but himself to blame  
For nearly all his ills,  
He hates like thunder, just the same,  
To settle doctor's bills.— *Troy Press.*

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Dr. Harris, of Brantford, was re-elected Chairman of the Educational Committee.

Our old friend, Dr. Geikie, worked hard on the Educational Committee. As a teacher of long standing his advice carries much weight.

Dr. Logan, of Ottawa, is looking much better this session. His long term of service on the Medical Council always commands for him the attention and respect of that body.

Dr. Campbell, of London, was elected President of the Medical Council, and during the late session of the Council made one of the best chairmen who have ever presided at the Council Board.

Dr. Phillips, of Brantford, was elected Vice-President. He has long and faithfully served the Council as Chairman of the Finance Committee, and as a territorial representative the Council could not have made a better selection.

The Treasurer's Report was placed in the hands of every member of the Council, and will be found published in the proceedings of the Council. It

[OVER.]

## The LYMAN BROS. & CO. (Ltd.)

**CHLOROFORM**

PURE. Lyman's S. G. 149.

AND

**ETHER SULPHURIC**

PURE. Lyman's S. G. 725.

### FOR ANÆSTHETICAL PURPOSES.

(The above have been manufactured by our firm for over forty years, and are being used by leading Surgeons and Physicians in Canada.)

The late **Dr. J. H. McCollum** says of our CHLOROFORM, "that during the nearly five years that I held the position of Medical Superintendent of the *Toronto General Hospital*, the Chloroform manufactured by **The LYMAN BROS. & CO., Ltd.**, was administered to about one thousand annually, and in no case had we fatality from it. *I have also used it for thirteen years in private practice.*"

**Dr. T. G. Johnston, Samia**, says: "For the last six or seven years I have used no other Chloroform than that manufactured by **The LYMAN BROS. & CO., Ltd.**, both in surgical and obstetrical practice, and have had, and still have, every reason to be thoroughly satisfied with it."

**WE CLAIM THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES—**

- 1st. Its Comparative Cheapness.
- 2nd. The stage of excitement is not nearly as great as with other makes.
- 3rd. The after effects are not so pronounced.
- 4th. No offensive odor during administration.

**Dr. C. O'Reilly**, Medical Superintendent of *Toronto General Hospital*, says of our ETHER SULPHURIC: "During the last several years the Ether manufactured by **The LYMAN BROS. & CO., Ltd.**, has been extensively used for anæsthetic purposes in *Toronto General Hospital*, and no accident has taken place from its administration."

**Dr. James F. W. Ross** says: "I have overcome my former prejudice against Ether, but **The LYMAN BROS. & CO., Ltd.**, are now supplying an article put up in  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. tins equal to any in the market. I have used it frequently, and have seen it used by others during the last twelve months for operations of all degrees of severity. The after effects are no greater than after Squibb's, or any other pure Ether."

### WE CLAIM FOR THIS ABSOLUTE PURITY AND COMPARATIVE CHEAPNESS.

(When ordering, specify LYMAN BROS.)

**The LYMAN BROS. & CO. (Ltd.) = TORONTO.**

shows that now the only liability of the Council is the mortgage of \$60,000 upon their building.

The erudite though unscrupulous editorial writer for the *Mail* returns to the attack upon the Medical Council in its issue of June 22nd. After a careful perusal of the article in question, we have no hesitation in saying it is false from first to last. The JOURNAL will deal with it and its writer more fully next issue.

Dr. Henry, the representative in the Medical Council for Saugeen and Brock division, is mentioned as the likely candidate in Cardwell at the coming bye election. If he serves his constituency in the House as well as he has served his medical constituency in the Council they will have no reason to regret electing him.

One of the most interesting features of the meeting of the Ontario Medical Association was the reading of a paper by Dr. A. Primrose on the "Anatomy of the child," which he illustrated by means of "frozen sections" prepared by himself, with the assistance of Drs. F. N. G. Starr, and A. R. Gordon, in the anatomical department of the University of Toronto. The sections are of great value, especially in showing the relations of the viscera. The preparations are among the best we have seen, and reflect great credit on Prof. Primrose and his staff. We hope it will not be the last time that we shall hear from him, for anything that makes anatomy more easily understood is a stepping stone to better mastery of medicine and surgery.

Liebig says: "The vivifying agency of the blood must ever be considered to be the most important condition in the restoration of a disturbed equilibrium. The blood, therefore, must be constantly considered and kept in view as the ultimate and most powerful cause of a lasting vital resistance, as well in the diseased as in the normal portions of the body."

Purity of the blood is thus recognized by Liebig as a vital necessity, if it is to be able to vivify the body. Purity of the blood depends upon the due performance of those functions that furnish it with the proper material to replace those portions exhausted by use. Said material is supplied by the food taken, properly *assimilated* or digested.

Vegetables, including bread, enter most largely into the average diet of the human, and as this

class of food contains a large amount of starch, it is of first importance that *all* this starch is converted from an insoluble, innutritious body to a soluble and nutritious one. As you well know, this is intended by nature to be accomplished by a peculiar ferment, *Ptyalin*, contained in the saliva, which has intense activity and if in a healthy state changes starch into sugar or maltose, which is always the result of starch hydrolyzed by either the ferment of the saliva or the pancreas. These sugar products are easily absorbed, and have besides important physiological significance. Schiff states that when the albumen of egg, or other insoluble food, was given to fasting animals, no digestion took place, as no pepsine was secreted; but if certain soluble foods were given at the same time, pepsine was produced and digestion took place.

Ptyalin, or Diastase, is readily absorbed and diffused, and there are strong reasons for believing that it goes with the starchy food through the alimentary tract, to complete its action and expend its force, as is shown in the feces after taking *Morse's* Diastase.

Mr. Hazen Morse, of International Bridge, Ontario, desires to hear from the profession regarding his preparations of malt, viz.: Diastase plain, Diastase with Essence of Pepsine, and Diastase Ferrated. These preparations are made from the finest Canada malt, four times more concentrated than the ordinary syrups of malt, yet of the density of ordinary fluid extracts, and containing diastase in a normal and highly active state, with very little maltose, and as digestive aids have no equal. Samples furnished upon application.

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### Personals.

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Dr. Prouse, of Essex, leaves for Scotland in a few days.

Dr. Fred. Strange is principal medical officer at Niagara camp.

We are glad to learn that Dr. T. B. Hall, who has been very seriously ill at Elgin, Illinois, is recovering rapidly and will soon be able to return to the city.

Dr. W. T. Wilson, of Dundas, is spending a few days in Fergus.

Dr. C. C. Smith, of Orangeville, leaves for Chicago in a few days.

Sir James Grant, Ottawa, will leave for Old Orchard early in July.

Dr. A. S. Thompson, Strathroy, is spending a short time in Chicago.