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THE DOMINION MEDICAL JOURNAL.

VOL. I.—No. 12.

TORONTO, ONT., AUGUST, 1869.

PRICE, \$2 PER ANN.

Original Communications.

RHEUMATISM AND RHEUMATIC GOUT. WITH THEIR SPECIFIC TREATMENT BY KINO-COLOCYNTHINE.

By W. WINSLOW OGDEN, M. B.

Read before the Medical Section of the Canadian Institute, April
30th, 1869.

(Concluded)

Medical critics of the present day, appear to speak, with unwarranted ridicule of the sayings and hypotheses of their progenitors in science, especially where they have ventured to propound a theory for the elucidation of an obscure disease, or for the clearer apprehension of a phenomenon of causation, otherwise inexplicable.

When you consider that in certain subjects, especially as regards some important points in medical pathology, little, if any, progress has been made since their day; it will not appear strange that, now, in the case of many minds, the "coction and crisis" of Galen and Hippocrates have an uppermost seat and a ruling power. Men of prodigious mental calibre have flourished, and some of them have written elaborately and well on many medical subjects wrapped in obscurity anterior to their times, so that the conviction cannot well be resisted, and must be expressed; that the pathology of what is called the "Philosophic Period," (and especially of the schools of the "Aesclepiade" in that period) affords to the unbiassed mind evidences vastly more satisfactory, as to the causes and progress of constitutional diseases than anything that has since been promulgated.

You will have observed that in this paper I have advanced (rather boldly it may be) and avoured the doctrines of "humoralism," at least, so far as the constitutional diseases in question are concerned, (and I am willing to go further and include all constitutional maladies,) yet I must not neglect to confess that this theory has not appeared to meet the unqualified approval

of recent authors, who, however, betray a remarkable uneasiness in their equivocal position, and express themselves rather deplorably of the "depravity of the fluids."

The facilities for advancement in this branch of science, are, without doubt, more numerous now than in olden times and, by the exercise of energy, may be made to tell largely in its progress in the future, as the greatest of English poets has observed, in reference to methods and means for advancement,

"Our remedies oft in ourselves do lie,
Which we ascribe to heaven; the fated sky
Gives us free scope; only loth backward pull
Our slow designs, when we ourselves are dull."

If rheumatism and rheumatic gout, be the products of malassimilation, it is obvious, that any thing that will correct such conditions will afford the most rational method of cure. This object will be perfectly and more speedily attained by the kino-colocynthine than by any other known remedy. It is a discovery of Dr. Laville, of the Paris Faculty, after most painstaking, laborious and protracted investigation, extending over a goodly number of years, before completed and matured sufficiently to warrant its publication, and is prepared as follows:

Take of best yellow bark, best red bark—say equal parts—powder and mix, digest them with alcohol, in a warm place for a short time, strain and repeat the process three times, press the residue with very dilute S. O., and filter, add a slight excess of lime, treat with boiling alcohol, filter again, and evaporate in a water bath, to the consistence of a syrup—this will be the preparation of cinchona. To obtain the colocynthine, take—dried colocynth powder, macerate in warm water and express, filter and evaporate to a soft extract, add an excess of slaked lime in fine powder, and digest in alcohol, filter and distil, evaporate to the consistence of syrup.

Now, the kino-colocynthine liquid is made from these two substances, by combining them in certain proportions with Spanish wine, alcohol and distilled water; thus, take of the best Span-

ish wine 1600 parts, alcohol 200 parts, water 160 parts, colocynthis 10 parts, and of the new preparation of cinchona 20 parts, carefully mix these several ingredients in these proportions, filter frequently and allow it to stand for some time, as its strength improves by keeping. Cinchona, it will be observed, forms a chief ingredient in this mixture, and it is remarkable that previous to 1824, the cinchona bark was extensively employed for the cure of acute rheumatism; first by a Dr. Morton, with, it is said, the happiest results, even in the most severe cases. After Dr. Morton, and chiefly through his recommendation, many illustrious practitioners pursued the same course, with similar success. Amongst whom may be mentioned Drs. Hulse, Fordyce, Fothergill, Sweediaur and Haygarth, the latter of whom declares it to have failed in but 4 cases in 121. Dr. Cullen, however, and others, denounced its use as useless, if not, in some cases, absolutely hurtful.

Dr. Haygarth's cases occurred chiefly in delicate subjects, and in a peculiar district, but others had equal success in cases the opposite in character.

In reference to these differences of result, a certain writer, years ago; deemed it of sufficient importance to say that there is some *unknown principle* or contingency behind in these results that require to be forthcoming before we can ascribe that this fact is *contraria facta*. These differences could easily be accounted for, if in no other way, by the irregular quality of the bark, and want of uniformity and correctness in the method of administration; but I have previously shewn that there are causes much more likely than either of these to account for the peculiarity stated.

The kino-colocynthis is superior to cinchona, as its composition has been declared by Ossian Henry, chief analyst of Paris, to be febrifuge anti-periodic diuretic and purgative. In rheumatic-gout it acts by eliminating through the skin and kidneys Urates of Ammonia and soda, as these salts, from the presence of which gout is due, may be found in the wine after its administration, which were not there before, and removing by the skin the lactic acid in the blood, which Drs. Prout and Todd declare to be the specific cause of rheumatism.

It, quite probably, exerts its influence further by giving tone to the vital forces and restoring thereby the deranged process of chemical change in the blood; secondarily, (as hinted before) by the oxidation of lactic acid and its change, thereby into carbonic acid and water; and uric acid, in gout, by the soluble salt of that acid through the urine. That the latter is the result of its action, is capable of the most positive proof, and indeed, has been amply demonstrated over and over again.

The following cases I select, as treated by myself, and beg to offer, by way of confirmation:

A. B., aged 38 years, has had rheumatism and rheumatic-gout before, was once bed-fast several weeks from it, feet enlarged, from deposit in an old attack, joints of fingers have been enlarged and distorted for years—attacked November 10th with violent inflammatory symptoms of her old enemy; pain intolerable; redness considerable and mobility impossible—ordered $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$ of the kino-colocynthis every 6 hours, till three doses had been taken—first dose taken at 4.30 P. M.

11th.—Medicine not acted on the bowels; pain not relieved.

12th.—Medicine acted on the bowels last night since which time there has been no pain whatever—except on moving the joints.

13th.—No return of the pain and no medicine given since yesterday; had a very comfortable night. From this there was no further trouble; the deposit in joints, however, remains. This case was of hereditary origin.

CASE 2nd.—C. D., aged 13 years; taken ill Nov. 19th with acute rheumatism. Shoulders swollen and painful; the knees—first the right and then the left—were attacked violently. Placed on the alkaline treatment from 19th to 27th, without any improvement, when she was put on treatment by kinocolocynthis. Gave three doses of $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$ each at intervals of six hours.

28th.—Pain less severe than yesterday, but otherwise as usual.

29th.—Pain and redness completely disappeared, and patient able to move the limbs; medicine discontinued.

30th.—Improvement continues.

Dec. 4th.—Medicine discontinued; has to be

given again, as some of the symptoms have re-appeared. Three doses $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$ q.q. 6th hor. in aqua.

5th.—Patient perfectly well; sitting up; continued to improve, and regained perfectly the health. This case is also of hereditary origin.

C. F., attacked in June; hands, feet, and almost every joint of the body affected; second attack. This patient suffered almost purgatorial pain for fully three weeks, and during this period I tried the other plans of treatment recommended without the least sign of improvement, when she requested the kino-colocynthine again. I had given it to the patient before in a previous attack, but concluded that the medicine had, in this instance, failed in its effects. Now she rather coolly informs me that on the previous occasion she had not acted according to my instructions. I commenced with $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$ every third hour in water.

The following day there was slight improvement; and daily, subsequent to this, improvement continued, till in one week the patient was completely relieved, and has not since had an attack, though nearly three years have elapsed.

I might multiply these cases, but I imagine those related will be sufficient to satisfy any unbiassed friend, that in the kino-colocynthine, we have a medicine of rare powers, capable of curing rheumatism and rheumatic gout and gout, in an exceedingly short space of time, and in such a way as shall not in the least interfere with the functions of any of the organs, except to improve them; indeed, I firmly believe, from what I have seen of its effects, that it will as certainly cure these affections, when properly administered, as quinine will an ague, and will do it just about as quickly, without leaving, in the slightest degree, unpleasant consequences behind it.

I expect that in rheumatic gout and gout, it will act more rapidly than in rheumatism.

As might be anticipated from its composition, the general appearance of the patient's strength and vivacity improve gradually with its administration.

I am not in the habit of giving the medicine for more than two days, at the rate of $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$ every third or fourth hour, until an intermission of one day is allowed. Dr. Laville advises but three doses, at intervals of 6 hours to be given,

before allowing an interval of 24 hours; had I been as sparing in its use as this, I fear that success would not have attended so many cases. Should the medicine act on the bowels before two days have elapsed, it may then be omitted for, say a day and night, when, if the symptoms have not entirely disappeared, it may be resumed in somewhat smaller doses; observing, pretty nearly, the interval above recommended.

I have recently given one dose a day, for a week or two after all symptoms have subsided, thereby securing a more permanent effect. In some cases, where the muscles were involved, I have ordered a lotion of sodæ bi-carb. $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$, ad aqua Oj , to be used with a flannel bandage, with comfort and effect; the lotion, however, to be applied warm.

I have said that quinine will not more certainly cure an ague than will kino-colocynthine, the rheumatism and rheumatic gout and gout. I have frequently seen unpleasant effects from the use of quinine, in curing an ague, such as dizziness and faintness, with dreadful feelings of general prostration especially where it was desirable to destroy the attack within 24 or 30 hours. In these cases, in order to effect our object, the constitutional effects of the drug must be produced in some measure before the desired end is attained; but, it will be observed, that in the cure of the above constitutional diseases, requiring from 24 to 30 hours only, no ill effects or unpleasant symptoms whatever were produced, but on the contrary, delightful feelings of relief and repose. The hap-hazard administration of any medicine, of course, is always to be discouraged and will not, generally, be practised. All we ask, therefore, for this medicine is a fair trial, with due regard to other bodily ailments that may be in existence at the same time in the case, that would in individual instances protract a recovery, otherwise rapid and satisfactory.

THE MEDICAL COUNCIL.

The recent meeting of the new Medical Council of Ontario was, we think, a greater success than most persons who paid attention to the subject could have anticipated. Prior to the meeting, preparations had been made by some extreme men to nullify the Act under which the Board is constituted—to refuse to carry out its provisions, and to set the law of the Province at defiance. On the other hand, many of those who wished that the

Act might be successfully worked, were very much in doubt whether the jealousies and conflicting views of the different schools to be represented in the Council would not render harmonious or satisfactory working entirely out of the question. While it is too soon to claim that the success of the Act is a certainty and that all doubts have been dissipated, we can justly say that so far the majority has shown a disposition to work the law fairly. This is true, not merely of the majority of the whole Council, but of the majority of each of the three rival schools.

The proposal of the extremists to nullify the law of the land was put down with a firm hand, and that by the members of the allopathic school themselves. The gentlemen belonging to that school, who exerted themselves actively to secure election to the Board, in order that they might create confusion by refusing to perform the duties attached to the position they sought, were defeated by the votes of more reasonable men of their own medical creed, and must feel themselves in a very awkward position. It would have been bad enough to figure before the country as having sought the opportunity to be nullifiers of the law, if they had really been backed by the allopathic school throughout the country, as represented in the Council. But to find themselves repudiated by those in whose name they professed to break the law, was a cruel rebuke, indeed.

The treatment which the nullifiers received at the hands of their fellow-allopathists could be fairly enough accepted by the representatives of the other schools as an earnest of a disposition to work the Act fairly, and to do justice to all parties under its provisions. And nothing in the subsequent proceedings of the Council was calculated to give a different impression. We do not doubt that fears are still entertained of sharp practice and foul play in working the practical details of the new scheme; but we can safely affirm, we think, that the great majority of the members of the Council, of every sect, went home hopeful that the Act would be honestly worked, and that it would do good by raising the qualification for medical students of all schools.—*Globe*.

The Asylum for Idiots at Earlswood, England.

The *British Medical Journal* says:—The first stone of an additional block of buildings in connection with the Asylum for Idiots at Earlswood was laid, in June, with the usual ceremonies, in the presence of a very large concourse of people, by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by the Princess. Four hundred purses, each containing five guineas, were laid on the stone as offerings for the benefit of the institution; and the Prince of Wales presented a cheque for one hundred guineas. The new wing, which is intended for the accommodation of three hundred new inmates, will, it is estimated, cost £12,000. A daily contemporary gives the following numerical statement of the intellectual condition of the inmates of the asylum.

Keeping Volatile Liquids.

Chemists and others know well the difficulty of keeping very volatile liquids. Bottles of ether, for example, are shipped for India, and when they ar-

rive are found to be more than half empty. The chemist sometimes puts a bottle of benzole or bisulphide of carbon on his shelves, and when he next requires it he finds the bottle empty and dry. The remedy with exporters is a luting of melted sulphur, which is difficult to apply and hard to remove. A new cement, therefore, which is easily prepared and applied, and which is said to prevent the escape of the most volatile liquids, will be useful information to many. It is composed simply of very finely ground litharge and concentrated glycerin, and is merely painted around the cork or stopper. It quickly dries and becomes extremely hard, but can be easily scraped off with a knife when it is necessary to open the bottle.—*Med. & Surg. Reporter*.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY,

TO

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THE Proprietor of the DOMINION MEDICAL JOURNAL offers the following splendid inducements to those who obtain subscribers for this Journal. Medical Students especially, have a good opportunity to procure *Text-Books and Instruments* at actually *no cost*.

Sample numbers and circulars will be sent free to any address on application.

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The Dominion Medical Journal,

A MONTHLY RECORD OF

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SCIENCE.

LEWELLYN BROCK, M.D., EDITOR.

TORONTO, AUGUST, 1869.

In our columns of this month will be found a letter from Prof. Yates, of Kingston, who formerly represented Queen's University in the Medical Council. This letter we willingly publish, as it produces arguments in favour of the new Medical Bill which we think should have proper consideration. Now that the meeting of the new Medical Council has taken place, we think it time to give our opinion calmly and dispassionately upon this Medical Bill, which has been picked to pieces in all quarters. Before the introduction of the homœopathic and eclectic clauses, obnoxious to a large number of the profession, we, in considering that Bill in our columns of December and January, advocated strongly the central board of examiners, and had it not been for the influence of some of our teaching bodies and the dissensions in the profession itself, that Bill as it then stood would have

passed through the house; but the members of the Legislature, noticing the violent opposition to that Bill, and arguing that they were not there to legislate for the medical profession, but for the public good, determined to add the clauses referring to the Eclectic and Homœopathic practitioners, with or without the consent of the profession, and they did so, first receiving the reluctant consent of the Committee of the Medical Council, who felt that they were treading upon dangerous ground. We now turn to the manner in which this Bill, revised by the House of Assembly, was received by the old Council, which held its last meeting April 6th, preparatory to the new election; we find by the minutes of Council that the following resolution was moved and carried:

"That after a protracted attendance before the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, and against the strongest opposition from various sources, they succeeded in procuring the passage of the new Bill, which they believe embodies all the amendments which they were directed by the Council to procure with other amendments and improvements, which they believe will be of the utmost benefit to the whole profession, and will also be satisfactory to the public."

Dr. CLARKE moved, seconded by Dr. BROUSE, "That the report be adopted." Carried.

Being personally present at that meeting, we can speak confidently of the manner in which the members of that Council received the Bill. As regards the manner in which the profession have received that Bill, the report of the meeting of the new Council, in our columns of this month, speaks for itself; and nothing can more strongly prove the assertions which we previously made as regards the desire of the profession for a central board of examiners than the election which has taken place. It proves conclusively that even with clauses which made the Bill obnoxious to numbers, the majority of the old members of Council who offered themselves were re-elected, and those who were defeated were done so by a very small minority. We hope that the profession in this Province, dropping all allusions to their different modes of treatment, will unite in advancing the great interests of our profession, and proving to the world that in our endeavours to elevate that profession to which we belong we have in no way compromised or hindered scientific interests; we can proudly point to a curriculum of studies second to none, and which from the names of the examiners appointed we feel sure will be strictly carried out. The new Council met, it is true, with feelings of doubt and uncertainty in the minds of its members, from a fear that fair play was not intended by all, but those doubts and fears were cast aside when coming to the consideration of the curriculum it was found that the

Homœopathic and Eclectic members of Council were anxious, to have a high and just standard of education. When the subject of Diagnosis was introduced, the president of the Homœopathic Board rose and asked if it were not intended under that branch to include the practice of medicine—Dr. Allen, another Homœopathist, rose and stated that he should be sorry to see any candidate pass before this or any other Board who could not pass an examination in the diagnosis of disease, and he recommended DaCosta as the authority upon this subject. His remarks were received with the warm applause of the Council, and of a large number of the profession who were watching the proceedings. Finally we ask, especially the junior members of the profession, to consider the alternative threatened if this Bill does not work satisfactorily. One member of the Council stated that if it did not work then he went in for free trade in medicine, and we have heard professors in the various Colleges, as well as old and intelligent practitioners, declare the same. Now we wish this alternative to be well considered in all its bearings, and we doubt not every young medical man knows what that would lead to. We have the statement from the president of the American Medical Association, from State Societies, from medical journals, and from the leading practitioners in the United States, that the profession there is in a deplorable state. Men of education and abilities are driven from the field, finding that they cannot make a respectable living. The ignorant and uneducated, and even those in a good position in society, are so easily imposed upon by designing scoundrels under the shape of clairvoyants, electricians, herbalists, etc., that, becoming disgusted, they relinquish a profession which brings them neither honour nor remuneration in any shape.

Now if the provisions of this Bill are carried out fairly and honestly, it will ultimately do away with the disgraceful dissensions between the various medical colleges, and give a guarantee to the public that any gentleman having the legal right to sign himself a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario is properly qualified to discharge the duties devolving upon him.

Editorial Notices.

We draw the attention of all those who receive this number to the opportunity we offer to those gentlemen who forward us subscribers on or before the 15th day of September. Our September number will not be issued until the latter end of the month, to give us time to make arrangements for our JOURNAL for the year. The success of the

JOURNAL during the past year has been such as to satisfy us of the great necessity which exists for a medical periodical in this province.

Our terms will be the same as for volume I, to those gentlemen who forward \$2 in advance, but if not forwarded in advance our subscription price will be \$3.00.

CANADA MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—The arrangements for the reception of the members and delegates to this Association are in progress, but not sufficiently advanced to enable us to give a statement of what they will be. The Profession in Toronto are determined that nothing shall be wanting on their part to make it a successful meeting.

Wednesday, the 8th of September, is the day appointed for the meeting, and it is hoped that the business will be so far advanced that the Excursion to Niagara will take place upon Friday the 10th.

UNPAID SUBSCRIPTIONS.—Those gentlemen who are in arrears are reminded that this number completes Vol. I, of the JOURNAL, and we hope they will consider this sufficient notice to forward to Box 670 the amount of their indebtedness.

WE call the attention of the profession to the changes in the price list of H. J. Rose, Druggist, of this city. Opium and preparations are declining, while quinine is advancing in price; other changes will be noticed in the price list.

WE should have credited the *Medical Record* with the report of the Pathological Society which appeared in our July number. And the article on ingrowing toe-nail, in the same number, to the *Lancet*.

DR. McNUTT, in *American Journal Med. Sciences*, reports several cases of Albuminuria cured by the administration of Sambucus Canadensis.

OUR subscribers will notice the circulars of Mr. SAUNDERS, manufacturing Pharmaceutist, London, issued in our July number. His Fluid Extracts are thoroughly reliable, and are becoming used more every day by physicians.

THE following is the notice of the meetings to be held by the County of Perth Medical Society:—

SIRS,—Meetings of the "Medical Association of the County of Perth," will be held as follows:—

On the first Tuesday of August, 1869, at Constable's Hotel, St. Marys.

On the first Tuesday of November, 1869, at the Commercial Hotel, Mitchell.

On the first Tuesday of February, 1870, at the Albion Hotel, Stratford.

On the first Tuesday of May, 1870, at Constable's Hotel, St. Marys, when the election of officers for the ensuing year will take place.

As matters of importance will be discussed at all of these meetings, a full attendance is requested. The hour of meeting will be 1 o'clock p.m., in each case.

Gentlemen wishing to become members of the Association will oblige by sending their names with fees (\$1.00), to the Secretary.

A. EBY, M.B., Secretary
Sebringville, July 23, 1869.

IN commencing the JOURNAL the printer numbered the Adv. citing pages 1 and 2. To correct this mistake we issue with the Index two pages containing an interesting case from Dr. Hodder's case book in the Toronto General Hospital.

Reviews and Notices of Books.

THE JOURNAL OF THE GYNÆCOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOSTON, devoted to the advancement of the knowledge of the Diseases of Women. Edited by WINSLOW LEWIS, M. D., HORATIO R. STORER, M. D., and GEORGE H. BIXBY, M. D. Boston: JAMES CAMPBELL, 18 Tremont Street; Toronto: W. C. CHEWITT & Co.

This journal is the organ of the Gynæcological Society of Boston, (the only society of this kind on the continent) and is to be issued monthly. The first number is certainly creditable to the editors, to the society, and to the publisher.

With the salutatory of the editors and publisher we have the following papers:

Proceedings of the Society, and a case of obstinate Erotomania, by Dr. Storer; this case we published in our July number. At a second meeting of the Society, Dr. Storer read a paper upon *Two new Methods of Exploring and Operating upon Lesions of the Female Rectum*. Dr. Wheeler reported a case of Abdominal Cancer, with exploratory section. Dr. Storer reported a case of Extra Peritoneal Tumor. The necessity of associating Constitutional Medication with Topical Applications in the treatment of Uterine Disease, by Dr. Field. The Frequency and Causation of Uterine Disease in America, by Prof. Storer. Bromide of Iodine as a Therapeutic Agent in Uterine Disease. Editorial Notes, &c. The subscription price is only three dollars in American currency, and we hope that this journal, devoted to so important a subject, will receive that support which it so well merits.

TREATMENT OF LACHRYMAL AFFECTIONS. By PROF. ARLT, Professor of Ophthalmology at the University of Vienna. Translated by J. F. Weightman, M.D. Lindsay & Blakiston, Philadelphia.

This work, as it professes, is nothing but a pamphlet upon the important subject of Lachrymal Affections. The translator thinks that, by the careful perusal of this work, the lachrymal probe may nearly always be introduced with ease and safety where previously the introduction was attended with much difficulty. The following passage occurs upon page 18 :

The dilation of the natural passage I have practised for nearly two years, with slight modifications, exactly according to Bowman's method, only the idea from which I proceeded, or, rather, to which I was led in the course of my observations, is other than that which appears to have been in the mind of the great reformer of the treatment of lachrymal affections. I hold the opinion, that for the restoration of the normal function, so great a distension as is produced by Bowman's probes No. 5 and 6, is neither necessary nor without danger.

It is not necessary, for, in the course of the last three years, I have seldom employed No. 5, and never No. 6, and yet I have obtained many lasting results. Indeed, since that time I have had in scarcely a case to complain of adhesions of the canaliculi or nasal duct as a consequence of using the probe. It is the large probes, according to my mind, which may cause wounds and after-adhesions, even though the instrument be correctly introduced.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE AMERICAN OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY, fourth and fifth Annual Meetings ; Niagara, N. Y., June, 1867 ; Newport, R. I., July, 1868.

We have to thank Dr. Noyes, of New York, for a copy of these transactions, valuable in many respects, but principally so from the fact that it is an evidence of the great importance which this branch of medical science now holds in the estimation of the profession and the public. We first have a list of the members of the Society, the whole number being fifty, and comprising the best known oculists of the day. We notice the following papers as having been presented to the Society during the two sessions : Reports on the progress of Ophthalmology, for 1865 and 1866, by Dr. B. J. Jeffries, Boston ; and for 1867, by Dr. G. Hay, of Boston. Observations in Astigmatism, by H. D. Noyes, New York. Case of acquired Astigmatism, by Dr. Pomeroy. Modification of Probes for the Lachrymal passages, by H. W. Williams, of Boston. On the use of Styles of Lead in the treatment of Disease of the Lachrymal Sac, by J. Green, of St. Louis. Also, papers on Mydriatics, in Glaucoma, Sympathetic Ophthalmitis. Case of Encephaloid Tumor springing from the Eye-ball, simulating Glaucoma, etc., etc., numbering twenty-

five papers in all. We suppose that copies can be procured through the well known houses of W. C. Chewett & Co. and Adam Stevenson & Co., of this city.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES, for July, edited by Isaac Hays, M.D., and published by the well known firm of H. C. Lea, Philadelphia, has been received, and keeps up its well earned reputation. The contents embrace Original Communications ; Transactions of Societies ; Reviews ; Bibliographical Notices ; and a Quarterly Summary of the improvements and discoveries in the Medical Sciences.

Correspondence.

THE NEW MEDICAL ACT.

THE HOMŒOPATHS AND ECLECTICS.

MR. EDITOR,

I am sure your readers will excuse me for sending you the following note. I have been censured by some medical friends whose good opinion I value, for having originated the scheme for admitting *Homœopaths and Eclectics* to registration, and representation in the Medical Council. That is, upon condition of their first undergoing the same curriculum of studies, and submitting to the same examinations, save in practice of physic, &c., as students in orthodox medicine. And it is upon these examinations that the whole efficacy of the new act depends. It is true that the respective "Homœopathic" and "Eclectic" acts also require of their students for admission a certain curriculum of studies, but it is also true that these requirements have not been carried out *bona fide*. I know of licentiates, under the Eclectic Act at least, who never attended a lecture or a hospital in their lives.

In introducing my resolution in the council, at its session in Ottawa two years ago, I explained my reasons for so doing, which I now repeat, and submit, as good and satisfactory reasons still. I then stated, that whereas the Homœopaths and Eclectics now enjoyed the same legal rights as the "Regulars," while at the same time, the public had no warrant of their knowledge of medical science, and accordingly might be fatal sufferers at their hands, the carrying out of my proposition, would greatly remedy the existing evil. That if hereafter all candidates for their ranks must, after submitting to a regular curriculum of studies in the primary and scientific branches of the profession, undergo an examination as a test of their knowledge in those branches of medical science, such as regular students must do, the public would be protected against

ignorance. I also further stated that I felt convinced, that every conscientious and intelligent student who had at first contemplated entering either of the two bastard branches of medicine, would, long e'er his curriculum was finished, be thoroughly purged of his heresy, and would become a faithful disciple of genuine medical science and practice. That the ranks of Homœopathy, Eclecticism so called, would be replenished exclusively by knaves or fools. That as in every profession, some knaves and fools will ever succeed in crawling in, so in our profession, the same misfortune must, though I trusted very rarely, happen; and it would be a great gain to have them hereafter sifted—the chaff from the wheat—and the knaves and fools left among the base coins of the profession.

And these are the reasons felt also by our wise and faithful brothers, in carrying out the so much objected to portions of the new Medical Act. The registration, &c., of the Homœopaths and Eclectics, does not in the least involve the necessity of our meeting them in professional intercourse, any more than we are now called upon to meet every rascal who may chance to disgrace our own profession.

I look upon the new Medical Act as having achieved a sound advantage to scientific medicine in this province—as a means to the greater purity of the profession, and as a wholesome protection to the public.

I am, &c.,

HORATIO YATES, M.D.,

Late Mem. Med. Council from Queen's University.
Kingston, 30th July, 1869.

Periscope.

Strangulated Inguinal Interstitial Hernia.

By GURDON BUCK, M.D.,

Surgeon to New York Hospital and St. Luke's Hospital, N. Y.

TESTICLE RETAINED IN INGUINAL CANAL—OPERATION—DEATH.

I visited H. Van H., a carpenter, 35 years of age, of good constitution and regular habits, on 30th April, 1869, at 3 o'clock p.m., at Harlem, and found him suffering from an old hernia that had become strangulated the night before.

The abdomen, which was tumid, presented a conspicuous bulging tumor in the right iliac region, above and in close proximity to Poupart's ligament; its long axis being parallel and coextensive with it. It was elastic, dull on percussion, not tender on pressure; the skin covering it was supple and unchanged in color. The scrotum contained only the left testis. The right could not be identified, nor could the patient himself ever determine its location. The external abdominal ring could be distinctly defined, small in size and unoccupied by the spermatic cord. Patient had been employed the day

previous at a hotel putting up window awnings; had eaten a hearty supper in the evening, after which he felt rather bloated. On retiring to bed, his hernia, for which he had habitually worn a truss, was reducible as usual. At about ten o'clock, after sleeping about 1½ hours, waked with a violent pain in the abdomen, particularly in the right iliac region; the hernial tumor had very much increased in size, and could no longer be reduced. He suffered excruciating pain, and vomited frequently through the night. Towards morning obtained relief from tobacco poultices. The vomiting ceased, and has not recurred since ten o'clock this forenoon. He is now free from pain and abdominal tenderness, pulse is 62, temperature natural, no fecal evacuation since the day before.

DIAGNOSIS. The pre-existence of a reducible hernia in this case could not be doubted. Patient had often reduced it with a gurgling noise, and was accustomed to apply the pad of the truss over the internal abdominal ring. The hernia had never descended into the scrotum nor passed down through the external abdominal ring, owing to the contracted size of the ring and the absence of the spermatic cord, which serves as a conductor to the hernia in its descent. The tumor in this case was confined in the inguinal canal, which it had distended and enlarged to an extreme degree, chiefly by crowding the fascia transversalis toward the peritoneal cavity. The seat of strangulation was at the internal abdominal ring, through which the hernial mass had escaped through the cavity of the abdomen. Symptoms of strangulation being in abeyance, and there being no symptoms of peritonitis, it was hoped that the actions of the bowels by a cathartic aided by emollient applications to the tumor, might disengage the imprisoned bowel, and relieve the strangulation without resorting to an operation. With this view a pill of Calomel grijas was ordered every two hours, and a warm soap suds enema every three hours, also warm flaxseed-meal poultices to the abdomen.

May 1. At 3 p.m., patient has had copious fecal evacuations, after the enemata last evening, and had passed a quiet night; but at six o'clock this morning was again seized with violent abdominal pain and vomiting. The hernial tumor appears to have become larger and more salient, and is tender on pressure at its lower part; pulse 64. Though symptoms of strangulation have again intermitted, it was not thought safe to allow this state of things to continue longer; an operation was therefore at once resorted to, with the aid of etherisation. Dr. Neil, the attending physician, and Drs. Weir and Beckman were present.

OPERATION. The tendon of the obliquus external muscle was first exposed by an incision four inches long, extending one finger's breadth above and parallel with Poupart's ligament. It was found very tense and bulging. In dividing it upon a grooved director, the subjacent sac was unintentionally punctured, and bloody serum escaped. The inferior portions of the obliquus internus and cremaster muscles, now brought to view, were found distended, and their fibres attenuated and separated from each other. On dividing these muscles and the subjacent sac a gush of bloody serum took place, and the hernia was exposed to view. It consisted of a small intestine of a bright red color, and floating omentum. By exploring

with the forefinger an opening was found through which the hernia had protruded. It was circular in form, with a well defined tense edge, and allowed the finger to pass through it. The finger could also be swept round the protruding parts outside of the opening, and a membranous partition (fascia transversalis) could be distinguished, shutting them off from the abdominal cavity. By hooking the finger in the ring it was brought out into view, and the constricting edge divided under inspection. Reduction was now effected by returning first the intestine, then the floating omentum, and finally a somewhat compact portion of omentum which probably had habitually remained outside of the internal ring. After reduction the finger could be swept freely in contact with the parietal peritoneal surface inside of the ring. The testis, of normal size and condition, was now recognized in the wound external to the ring.

The edges of the tendon of the external oblique muscle were first secured by sutures, the ends of which were left long and brought out through the skin; the wound of the skin was then closed by ordinary interrupted sutures supported by strips of adhesive plaster. A compress and spica bandage completed the dressing. Ordered sol. s. morph. Magendie gutt. x., every 2 or 3 hours.

May 2, 1 o'clock P.M. Patient very comfortable, no pain, no vomiting, no febrile heat, pulse 90, somnolent. To continue sol. s. morph. every 4 hours.

May 3, 8 o'clock P.M. Since taking ol. ricini at 10 o'clock this morning has vomited repeatedly and suffered from nausea and acid stomach; complains also of abdominal distension. No tenderness on pressure, except in moderate degree over right iliac region. Bowels have been freely evacuated after two blue pills and laxative enemata. Pulse 80, no chill, no heat; ordered s. s. morph. gutt. x., and abque calc. $\frac{z}{ss}$. with carb. acid water every half hour. Wound looking well; changed bandage.

May 4. Continues to do well; removed 2 or 3 sutures.

May 9. I found patient progressing favorably, the wound reduced in size and suppurating moderately; everything seemed to indicate a favorable issue. Subsequently to this my last visit, however, an unfavorable change took place, and to my great surprise and disappointment he died on the 13th May, the fourteenth day after the occurrence of strangulation.

A post-mortem examination was held on the 15th May, and revealed the existence of general peritonitis. The intestines were everywhere adherent to each other, and inclosed in their interspaces collections of sero-perulent fluid. The parts constituting the hernia remained reduced, and were adherent to each other, and to the abdominal parietes in the right iliac region; the testis was adherent on the inside ring. Membranous exudation covered the viscera everywhere, but in greater quantities in and around the iliac fossa.

Remarks: Gourand (Mem de l'Acad. Royale de Med. T. V., 1836) has admirably described this form of hernia under the title of "Hernie Inguino-Interstitielle," which the author has adopted as very appropriately distinguishing it. To him may

be conceded the credit of having more accurately described this variety than his predecessors.

The anatomical relation of this hernia, as deduced from the case above narrated, correspond in every particular to the description given by Gourand in his excellent memoir. It is as follows: The superior orifice of the inguinal canal, or the internal abdominal ring, was the seat of strangulation. The hernia itself was entirely confined within the inguinal canal, which was very much enlarged by the distension of its walls in every direction; it had not traversed the inferior orifice of the canal or external abdominal ring. The longest diameter of the hernial tumor corresponded to the long axis of the inguinal canal, and was parallel with Poupart's ligament. Anteriorly the tumor was in relation with the tendon of the external oblique muscle, and scattered muscular fibres of the internal oblique. Posteriorly with the fascia transversalis. Superiorly with the lower bundles of the transversalis abdominis muscle. Inferiorly with the guttered floor of Poupart's ligament and the spermatic cord. —*Medical Record.*

—In an article, "Aims of Modern Medicine," in the *New York Medical Journal*, we find the following:—

Of old the Hylozoist idea of the inseparability of matter and force was very repugnant to the religious public of Greece. Arcopagites heard St. Paul patiently till he preached it, as exhibited in the Christian doctrine of the resurrection of the body, and then they listened no longer. They could not conceive what the soul can want with a body after death, and that it should be made part of a creed to hold such a reunion of matter necessary to future life, they viewed as folly or Atheism. Any real connection, however, between such opinions and denial of God, is satisfactorily cleared up by Cudworth, in heavily-weighted argument; while those to whom example is more persuasive than precept, may have their scruples set at rest by finding a Faraday humbly preaching Christian doctrine Sunday after Sunday, yet using "quality" and "force" as a synonymous term, and asserting their eternal inseparability from the matter which renders them evident to our senses. Ignorant only of man's ignorance, he simply wondered how anybody with the Bible before them could fail to believe it. The more advanced physical studies are, the less danger is there of their leading to Atheism. * * * * *

What is now principally feared by the shrewder class is, not so much inflammation as the panic which it causes. They almost prefer that those who have to deal with it should shut their eyes than open them and act upon their fright. A fashionable physician, who is also a learned physiologist and acute observer, was summoned to a case of rheumatic fever of some days' duration. In the consultation, he pointed out that there was extensive inflammation of the heart, to the extreme terror of the family doctor. "Oh, dear, dear! what will you think of me? How can I forgive myself for so neglecting my poor friend's case?" "Pray do not be distressed," was the comforting answer, "it is just as well you did not find out the pericarditis; you might, perhaps, have treated it."

What astonishes us in the volumes at present under review is, not so much the omission of the long and elaborate articles on "Inflammation," which distinguish the "Cyclopaedia," and the "Library of Practical Medicine," as the absence of any arguments founded on the idea of inflammation in the course of the separate essays.

There are some who attribute this change of practice to mere whim or fashion, revolving in a circle. Surely this must be a very superficial view, to suppose that, in a grave matter of life and death, the most thoughtful portion of a profession, certainly not frivolous, should be so influenced. Besides, we have shown that the progress of medical theory has not been in a circle, but always straight on, however slow. Another explanation (which goes a little deeper, inasmuch as it has a spark of genuine truth in it, but still does not satisfy us) suggests that the influence of both methods of practice has been inappreciable. A candidate, who was being examined for a diploma not long ago, put this very well in answer to a question, how it was that "fever-patients used once to be bled to excess, and nowadays supplied with beef and brandy, without so much difference as we might expect being found in the bills of mortality?" "It seems to me," he replied, "that our patients are much tougher than we take them for." It is quite true, as Zoological Societies know to their cost, that domestic animals are harder than wild, savage man is harder than domestic animals, and civilized harder than savage man, in resistance to disease or drugs. The answer which the examiner intended to elicit was a different one; he expected to hear something about what is called "the change of type in disease."

ONTARIO MEDICAL COUNCIL.

FIRST MEETING UNDER THE NEW ACT.

WEDNESDAY, July 14, 1868.

Yesterday afternoon, the first meeting of the lately elected members of the new Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, was held in the Council Chamber of the County Council, in the Court House. Besides the members elected there were present outside the bar of the chamber quite a number of the practitioners of the city.

Dr Pyne, about half an hour after the time announced for the convening of the Council, (2 o'clock) rose and stated that as it was time to commence business, he would suggest that Dr. Strange, of Hamilton, Registrar, do call the roll. This was done, and the following gentlemen answered to their names:—

ELECTORAL DIVISION AND REPRESENTATIVE.

Western St. Clair—E. G. Edwards, Strathroy.
 Malahide and Tecumseth—John Hyde, Stratford.
 Sauguen and Brock—Win. Clarke, Guelph.
 Gore and Thames—C. W. Coverton, Simcoe.
 Erie and Niagara—Thomas Pyne, Hazardsville.
 Burlington and Home—James Hamilton, Dundas.
 Midland and York—J. N. Agnew, Toronto.
 King and Queens—W. McGill, Oshawa.
 Newcastle and Trent—J. F. Dewar, Port Hope.
 Quinte and Cataraqui—H. W. Day, Trenton.
 Bathurst and Rideau—W. Mostyn, Almonte.
 St. Lawrence and Eastern—W. H. Brouse, Prescott.
 University of Toronto—W. Oldright, Toronto.
 University of Vic. College—C. V. Berryman, Toronto.

University of Queen's College—A. Bethune, Glandford.
 Royal College of Physicians—M. Lavelle, of Kingston.
 Toronto School of Medicine—W. T. Aikins, Toronto.
 University of Ottawa—J. N. Grant, Ottawa.
 Trinity College of Toronto—C. B. Hall, Toronto.

HOMOEOPATHIC REPRESENTATIVES.

D. Campbell, Toronto; G. C. Field, Woodstock; H. Allan, Brantford; Wm. Springer, Ingersoll; J. Adams, Toronto.

ECLECTIC REPRESENTATIVES.

W. Hopkins, Dunnville; H. Cornell, Toledo, Ont.; G. A. Carson, Whitby; J. J. Hall, St. Mary's; R. H. Clarke, Cobourg.

On motion, Dr. Coverton of Simcoe assumed the chair. Dr. Brouse moved that a committee of three be appointed to inspect the return and report thereon; and that an intermission of 20 minutes be allowed for that purpose.

Dr. Clarke, of Guelph, thought such a step was useless, inasmuch as he considered, that according to the Act, the Registrar's returns could not be controverted.

Dr. McGill, of Oshawa, thought that the Council had the power to carry such a motion as was before the chair. The appointing of the committee would do no harm.

The motion being put was carried, and the chairman having appointed Drs. Pyne, McGill and Clarke as the members of the committee, these gentlemen retired to inspect the Registrar's returns.

The committee returned within the time prescribed, and reported the representatives mentioned as all duly returned.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

Dr. Brouse seconded by Dr. McGill, moved that the mode of voting for election of office-bearers, be by written ballot.

Dr. Dewar objected to the motion. He thought that the voting should be open and above board. For his part he was not afraid to record his vote openly.

Several members coincided with Dr. Dewar. They considered that open voting would best conduce to the better working of the new Council.

Dr. Aikins read a section of the Act whereby he contended that the election was required to be done by open vote.

Dr. Allan, of Brantford, did not consider that the section read by Dr. Aikins applied in the premises.

After some further discussion, Dr. Brouse withdrew his motion.

The election of President was then proceeded with.

Dr. Brouse, seconded by Dr. Dewar, moved that Dr. Clarke, of Guelph, be the President of this Council for the ensuing year. The motion was concurred in without any division.

Moved by Dr. Grant, seconded by Dr. Hall, that Dr. Brouse be the Vice-President of this Council for the ensuing year.

Moved in amendment thereto by Dr. Allan, and seconded by Dr. Field, that Dr. Campbell be the Vice-President.

The amendment being put was lost.

Dr. Aikins pointed out to the chair that the rules required the motion to be put in the order named.

The original motion was put and carried, thus electing Dr. Brouse Vice-President.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The President, in rising to thank the members of the Council for the honor they had done him in electing him as their President for the ensuing year, assured them that he would do all in his power to merit the confidence placed in him thereby, and proceeded briefly to address them, impressing strongly the desirability of discussing matters brought before them temperately and in unison, and in conducting themselves seemly and harmoniously.

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

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

REGISTRAR AND TREASURER.

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

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

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

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

Dr. Berryman spoke at some length against the motion.

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

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

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

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

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

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The President ruled him in order.

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

Cries of question.

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

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE OF MOTION.

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

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

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

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

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

honestly embraced by the medical profession of this Province, and, if the so-called theories of the other bodies are honestly held by them, they cannot be compromised by either for any mere expediency, without dishonour; and

Whereas, The incorporation of the medical profession with the Homeopathic and Eclectic bodies in "The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario," without distinction of any kind whatever, is viewed by the profession as highly objectionable and calculated to compromise their status as recognised members of the great body of scientific practitioners of medicine throughout the world, and

Whereas, The establishment of a Central Board of Medical Examiners for the Province, has in the abstract, received the approbation of many leading members of the profession, the exempting clause in favor of the systems of Homeopathy and Eclecticism is condemned, as calculated to render nugatory the operations of the Board in favor of an advanced curriculum, and to greatly lower the standard of education, inasmuch as section twenty-five of the Act provides, "That every candidate who shall, at the time of his examination, signify his wish to be registered as a Homeopathic or Eclectic Practitioner, shall not be required to pass an examination in either *Materia Medica* or Therapeutics, or in Surgery or Midwifery, except the operative practical parts thereof, before any examiners, other than those approved of by the representatives in the Council of the body to which he shall signify his wish to belong," thus maintaining in full force, (with exclusive privileges not possessed by the Medical profession), and giving greatly extended influence to the Homeopathic and Eclectic Boards, claimed by the promoters of the Bill to have been extinguished, and

Whereas, In addition to all the foregoing objectionable features of the Bill, its operation will in all probability, cut off the recognition of our Medical diplomas by the Mother Country, and thus, deprive our young men of privileges they have not been slow to avail themselves of in the past—to their own credit and ours, and which they would no doubt earnestly desire to have still continued open to them: he it therefore

Resolved—That a committee consisting of ——— be appointed to draft memorials to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and the Legislative Assembly, in accordance with this resolution and respectfully requesting the repeal of so much of the Medical Acts, as unites the Homeopathic and Eclectic bodies with the Medical Profession of this Province.

Dr. Agnew said that he would like to have this motion come up for debate to-morrow. As it was somewhat lengthy and contained recitals of some importance, he had had sufficient copies of it printed, and would be happy to distribute them for perusal among the members. He was desirous that the discussion on it should be ample, free and full.

A brief discussion as to the practicability of the motion in case it was carried, and partially as to the best time for taking it up ensued.

Dr. Berryman thought that the debate upon it would have to be postponed until after the thorough organization of the Council, which ought to be the first thing in order.

Dr. Agnew thought that the motion ought to be discussed before the Council had committed itself in the way of organization or otherwise.

The President and others thought that the effect of the resolution, in case it was carried, would not be practicable.

Dr. Brouse thought as the business before the Council was urgent, an evening meeting that night should be held for the discussion of the motion made by Dr. Agnew.

Several members thought that was the better arrangement.

A member thought as Dr. Agnew's motion was im-

portant, and as the Dr. had taken the trouble to have it printed for better perusal, the debate thereon, which would no doubt be a protracted one, ought to be postponed until to-morrow.

Dr. Agnew did not wish to have the debate brought on to-night. He thought that a matter involving so much importance should not be rushed through so hastily. He would not care how soon it came on to-morrow.

Dr. McGill thought that the discussion should, if possible, commence to-night, and when it did come up he would have something to say concerning it. (Laughter) He thought it very strange that after the labor which Dr. Agnew had apparently spent on his resolution—of which he had given notice of motion—he should be afraid to have the debate come on to-night.

Dr. Agnew, in reply, said he was prepared at any moment to go on with the debate, which it was evident the putting off the motion would produce. As it would most likely be a protracted, and, he thought ought to be a conservative one, and as he had had copies of the resolution printed for the perusal and calm deliberation of the members during the adjournment of the Council, he thought it would be inadvisable to commence the discussion that evening. He did not think that he fairly merited Dr. McGill's sneer that he was afraid to go on with the debate that evening. Of course, we all could not be like the famous framer of the Bill, viz., a Simon Pure legislator.

After some further discussion the moving of the resolution was fixed for half-past two o'clock to-day.

The Council then adjourned until the evening at half-past seven.

EVENING SESSION.

The President took the chair at 8 o'clock.

The roll was called, and the minutes of the afternoon meeting read and adopted.

Dr. Agnew proposed a slight alteration in his resolution to appoint a committee. The Committee would have to meet before the discussion came on.

Dr. Dewar wished to know why his learned friend was so anxious to have the discussion postponed till to-morrow.

The President explained that there was some preliminary business to be attended to, and it would be better to postpone the discussion till to-morrow.

After some further debate the alteration was made.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Dr. Payne, chairman of the committee selected to appoint the Standing Committees, presented the following report:—

REPORT.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.—Drs. J. J. Hall, Field, Hamilton, Oldright, Bethune and Day.

REGISTRATION COMMITTEE.—Drs. Conell, Springer, Hyde, Grant, Mostyn, Coverton and Agnew.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.—Drs. Berryman, Hopkins, Aikins, Lavelle, Campbell, McGill and Dewar.

RULES AND REGULATIONS COMMITTEE.—Drs. Adams, Carson, C. B. Hall and Edwards.

PRINTING COMMITTEE.—Drs. R. J. Clarke, Allan and Aikens.

Dr. Payne, moved, seconded by Dr. Campbell, that the report be adopted.

Dr. Agnew believed this report was too important to be adopted without due consideration. He, therefore, moved, seconded by Dr. Grant, that the Council resolve itself into committee of the whole on the report. Lost.

The report was then adopted.

Dr. Grant asked to have his name struck from the Registration Committee.

The Chairman said he had no power to do so. The doctor might refuse to act and have his refusal recorded on the minutes of the Council.

Dr. Campbell suggested that his learned friend should have his name placed on some other committee instead; but hoped that he would not obstruct the business of the Council by refusing to act altogether.

Dr. Grant said he had no desire whatever to obstruct business. He would prefer to withdraw his name; but, if the majority of the Council desired him to remain in the Committee, he would not press his request. (Hear.)

Dr. Aikins believed it would be better to consider the report in Committee of the Whole.

Dr. Hyde thought any alteration which might be considered necessary could be made without going into committee.

After some further discussion, the subject was dropped. The following report of the Examiner was read:—

TORONTO, July 14, 1869.

To the President and Members of the Medical Council of Ontario:—

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to report that I have examined eight candidates in the subjects appointed by the Council for matriculation. Seven of them succeeded in passing the examination, and one was unsuccessful.

The names of the successful candidates are as follows: J. A. Wales, Markham; S. G. Rutherford, H. J. Cole, Robert Whitman, Belsam P. O.; Charles Morrow, Robert Hamilton.

I have the honor, &c.,

ARTHUR WICKSON, LL.D.,
Examiner.

Report received and referred to Education Committee. The Council then adjourned till 10 o'clock, a. m., to-morrow.

THURSDAY, July 15, 1869.

The President took the chair at 10.35 a. m., when the roll was called and minutes read.

Dr. J. Adams presented the following report of the Committee on

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

TORONTO, July 15, 1869.

The committee appointed to draft rules and regulations, beg to report that they have had under careful consideration the rules and regulations adopted by the late Council, and report in favor of their adoption by the present Council, with two amendments, viz:

Sec. 1. To erase the words, "the member representing the greatest number of inhabitants," and insert instead the words, "the casting vote of the chairman."

2. To increase the number of the standing committee by adding:

4th—Rules and regulations.

5th—Printing Committee.

J. ADAMS, M.D.,
Chairman.

The report was adopted. The committee on printing reported and asked leave to sit again.

The Council adjourned till 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THURSDAY, 15th July.

The Council resumed at a quarter to three. A considerable number of strangers were seated outside the bar. The roll having been called—

Dr. Agnew moved the Council into a Committee of the Whole to discuss his resolutions.

Dr. Aikins suggested that each speaker be confined to five minutes.

Dr. Dewar objected to a Committee of the Whole. It would lead to endless discussion, and the broil would go on for days.

Ultimately the Council went into Committee of the Whole, Dr. Hyde in the chair.

Dr. Agnew, in bringing forward his resolution, meant to show an example of brevity, and also avoid any personalities, which were quite unnecessary in discussing such a question. Besides, he did not propose to enter into a discussion of the merits of the various systems represented here, as that could serve no good purpose. With respect to clauses 1 and 2 of his resolution, he considered that the Committee who pushed the Bill had outstripped their powers, and had done what they were never meant to do when they were elected. It was never understood by their constituents that they were to engage in legislative action. But not only had they done this, but they had carefully avoided consulting their constituents. It would have been well had they done so, instead of acting in the high-handed way in which they had acted. They should have imitated the conduct of Dr. Ryerson with respect to his Education Bill. Had they consulted the medical men of the Province the Bill would have been licked into shape and rendered acceptable to every one. The clause in his resolution referring to consolidation was a most important one. The clause in the Bill touching this had taken every one by surprise, not only the allopaths, but the other sects beside. In fact, one of the bodies had never been consulted at all in the matter—all the rights they previously enjoyed were swept away. In fact, it was an entirely high-handed and arbitrary proceeding. The fourth clause of his resolution referred to the coalition in the Council. This was forced upon them by their own Medical Council against their own will. The matter of education was involved in this clause, and he could not see how a Council composed as this was could agree to any rational curriculum.

Dr. Clarke—It is agreed to already.

Dr. Agnew—The coalition is subversive of the first principles of science. He held no objection to social intercourse with homoeopathic gentlemen; but he totally objected to sit side by side with them in concocting an educational curriculum. There was always dishonour in compromising principle; and the more firmly one held to his principles, the more dishonour there was in sacrificing them. And he maintained that in this arrangement the principles of the profession had been sacrificed. A college, composed of three sects, each holding different theories, presented an anomalous aspect. Their college, if they must have one, should present a solid front, and thereby gain the approbation and respect of the public. The bodies composing a college should be such as can consult with each other and act unaidedly; but here they were a divided body, and the result would be that they would bring division and disgrace on the whole body. With regard to a central board, though many eminent men held that such a board was necessary, he had never looked at the matter in this light. The central board that had been created had directly thrown discredit on the medical institutions of the Province. If aught was wrong in these institutions, reform ought to have begun within the institutions themselves. He decidedly objected to the "exemption" clause in the Act. That clause was a direct step towards lowering the standard of medical education. A student, if he thought proper, could pass through a course, ignoring altogether Materia Medica, Therapeutics, &c. How was he to obtain information on these most important subjects. The promoters of the Bill said their aim was to elevate the standard of education, and yet they were willing to drop these important studies, and would hand over their students to be examined by a Board entirely independent of the Medical Council; and regarded in this light, he considered that the Bill would have a material effect on the position and prospects of their students when they went to the mother country, for undoubtedly their diplomas would cease to be recognized there. With respect to the resolution proper. He had great respect for the Legislature; but in this matter he considered that they had been cajoled and misled, and taken unawares, and he believed if a respectful representation of the feelings

of the profession were laid before them, the objectionable clauses were to be eliminated, and the Bill as it stood repealed. He and those with him were the true friends of the homœopaths. They had no objection to their practising if people chose to employ them, all he wanted was that the homœopaths should go their own way, and the allopathists in theirs. His sole aim was to raise and elevate and consolidate the medical education of the Province.

The President stated that as the Chairman of the Committee, which the late speaker had criticised so severely, he desired to make a few remarks. He defended the old board and replied to the charge that they did not refer their acts to the profession. He showed that there was a resolution asking the Legislature to take the matter up and embrace the other bodies in the Council. He read the resolution as follows. It was, he said, submitted at the session of the Medical Council at Ottawa, in May, 1867. It read:—

“Moved by Dr. Yates, seconded by Dr. Pattullo, and
“Resolved, That in the next amendments to the Medical Act, the committee be instructed to endeavour to obtain a clause to the following effect: “That hereafter all Homœopaths and Eclectics, before obtaining a license to practice, shall conform to the curriculum now prescribed by this Council in all respects, save examination in treatment in practice of physic, and then, that all licensed be admitted to registration and representation under the Act.”

He then read a second resolution passed at the next meeting of Council, showing that the work of the Committee of the Council was done by the authority of the Council itself. Did they then say that the profession was not informed of the fact? He held it was not fair for a representative coming from Toronto to assert that the matter was shoved on the people. But how was the election of Dr. Agnew over Dr. Morton, the former representative received. He had only eleven of a majority while Dr. Brouse, Dr. McGill, and other men who had been members of the old committee were returned without opposition, notwithstanding all the exertion that had been made to make the Bill obnoxious, they had not mustered a majority against it. But he held that the last speaker made a mistake in putting Egerton Ryerson forward as a model for their copying. He trusted their legislation would be of a more mature and deliberate character than that of Dr. Ryerson. In reference to the consideration which the Bill received at the House, he held that all the clauses were adopted after mature discussion.

Dr. Agnew asked if the clauses to which objection were taken, were not inserted after it had passed and supposed to have received its final character.

Dr. Clarke—The clause that you objected to so strongly was in the first Bill. I brought it myself.

Dr. Agnew wished to read an extract from a letter to show feeling in reference to the point when,

The Chairman desired no interruption. He would have an opportunity to state any points in order.

Dr. Agnew—The Chairman of the Committee never knew of the alterations in the Bill.

Dr. Clarke—To be sure he did.

Dr. Agnew—He told me himself he did not.

Dr. Grant—Who?

Dr. Agnew—Mr. R. W. Scott.

Dr. Grant—He was never Chairman of the Committee; he was only chairman of the Committee of the Whole in the House, and objected to the Bill as a whole.

Dr. Dewar—Yes; he only objected to it because it was proposed to have meetings in Toronto, not that the bill was good or bad; that was his only point of contention. Besides, he was only Chairman in Committee of the Whole. The Chairman of the Committee to which the Bill was referred would never say such a thing as Dr. Agnew has stated.

The President continued. He stated that the Com-

mittee were not responsible for the alterations that were forced on them. Even a member prominent in the House, a representative from Toronto, had stuck up for including all the schools in the Bill, and had stated that he would oppose any measure that did not embrace Homœopaths and Eclectics as well as Allopathists. With this before them, they had only to see the Bill defeated as a whole, and their scheme of a Central Board broken up, or take the Bill as it stood. So far, again, from the Bill not being matured, the clause was duly forced on them by the House. He (the speaker) said that if a clause admitting Homœopaths was put in, he would have the Bill withdrawn, and went to have this done, but he was told that they would neither allow him nor Dr. McGill to withdraw the Bill. It was not legislation for the profession; it was legislation for the public that they wanted.

Dr. Clark then considered the argument of the *Lancet* and its threat, by stating that for one man who went over to England, ten of their men came over here. It was a poor rule that did not work both ways. They had little to fear from any such threats, and it was much better to raise the standard of medical education among themselves than to consider the threats of others. (Hear.)

Dr. McGill, as the man who introduced the Bill, desired to make some remarks. In reference to the charge brought against him and those working with him, he was surprised that any one should have spoken with such disregard of truth as Dr. Agnew. In reference to the charge of not furnishing them with copies of the Bill, he stated that the Bill was first read on the 15th November; it then went before a Committee, and was read the second time on the 26th. Then were incorporated permissively the objectionable clauses. The Bill was then distributed throughout the country. A large number of copies of the Bill was sent over the country. So much for the useless statement that no copies of the Act had been furnished. In reference to the objectionable clauses complained of, he held that these were in the Bill on its second reading; and there was a large epitome of the remarks he made at the second reading given in the various newspapers, particularly in the *Globe*, and with this as a fact, he could not understand how Dr. Agnew, or any other gentleman, could make the statements he had. Then there were a large number of communications in the papers, which could not have escaped the notice of members of the profession. In regard to the complaints made as to the educational status being lowered, he held that the reverse would be the case. By the central board system inaugurated under the Act, the various educational bodies would have to see to it that their students were educated. If they do not, what will be the result? The school whose scholars have been rejected will be held in disrepute, and consequently all will try to keep up their standard. In reference to the statement made about the Homœopathic and Eclectic Boards, he held that they were now extinguished by the Bill, and not, as Dr. Agnew's resolution stated, still in force.

Dr. Campbell—Hear.

Dr. McGill read and proceeded to discuss the clause that stated that our medical diplomas would be ignored in the old country. He held that it would be very unlikely, because the bill did not block out Allopathic schools. Nothing of the kind. The reverse would be the case, because the standard of education would be raised, and with that fact, the English schools would hardly care to refuse them. Dr. McGill proceeded to remark on the usual good feeling shown by all parties at the Council, and its contrast with the meetings held in the Canadian Institute. He was glad to see that the medical section of the Canadian Institute was at last coming into notice. He was of opinion that some time ago that it was “born to blush unseen, and waste its sweetness in the desert air.” But they had had at last found an object worthy of their attention. It was a *sacris*.

faction to know this (laughter), but he disputed their right to speak for the profession. In regard to the Bill, he believed it to be the best that could be secured; and was not only the best here but in the world, for the reason that it was good to all branches of the healing art, and harm to none. He was not a prophet, but he took it on himself to say that in a few years the truth of this statement would be acknowledged. It was very different for the better from any other Bill. It proposed to bring all sections of the healing art together to give the profession control over the matriculation examination. He need not tell them that many young men, when they commenced the study of their profession, were really illiterate. This bill requires an English and an elementary classical education. By appointing a board of examiners who are to examine all candidates for license, it secures a great boon to the public generally. It must, besides, secure in time a respectable education. He did not think it was good policy to insist on a very high standard at once, but in a few years they might look to the medical standard of Ontario as the highest in the world (cheers), with a multiplicity of colleges. They knew the facility with which licenses could be secured; now only one board will have the opportunity to license, and consequently rivalry, except as to education, will cease. The standard will be raised just in proportion to the decrease in licensing bodies; and the reason for his anticipation in reference to Ontario was because it would only leave one licensing body. He read the subjects on which all medical students had to be examined, and added that they had got in this Bill just what the profession of Ontario had been asking for some time back. But some now want it snuffed out because they were not the *Alpha* and *Omega* in connection with it. He charged them with inconsistency in the statement, that their opponents of the other schools were ignorant and uneducated. Which is the greater humiliation of the two, to fraternize with these people or with the uneducated of our own branch of the profession. He would rather be degraded among strangers than among men of his own profession; and for this reason he wanted to put it to every one present how was the standard of medical education to be elevated in such a way as the Bill proposed? It was a matter of necessity for the schools, and if there was a decided and factious opposition he warned them that they would entail on themselves an amount of shame for which they would be sorry. The allopaths claimed that they were the greater lights. Did they suppose that the great luminary would be injured by being contrasted with the Moon? None the least, and they should allow a few stray scintillations from their great light to enlighten their more ignorant brethren. Reading the final resolution he said in reference to it that the Homeopathic and Eclectic parts of the Bill were parts which the Legislature themselves took up and said that the incorporation should take place. Did they suppose then the Legislature would now withdraw the provisions that they themselves had expressly added to the Bill. He closed with a request to be allowed to speak again in response.

Dr. Oldright—His position was that if he could get these clauses repealed, he would; but if not, he would accept the position and offer no factious opposition. His view was that if it was determined that the two sects should remain in this Council, they should have a fair share in the Council and a fair share in its management. He denied that he and those who thought with him had thrown a firebrand amongst the members of the profession. He did not agree with Dr. Agnew that the Committee of the Council were responsible for the objectionable clauses, for they had been forced upon them. Mr. M. C. Cameron had said that "he would not let the Bill pass" without the clauses. If Mr. Cameron had said so to him, he would have replied, "You are not the autocrat of Canada." With regard to the Central Board, he regarded that, if freed from these clauses, it might prove

one of the greatest boons to the profession and the country. And what he objected to was that these clauses had been introduced into the Bill, at the last stages of its progress through the House. He knew one eminent member of the profession who had not seen these clauses till the Bill was passed. (Cries of name.)

Dr. Oldright—Dr. Aikins.

Dr. Clarke—Will Dr. Aikins rise and say that he had not seen the clauses?

Dr. Aikins—I distinctly and emphatically state that I did not see these clauses till they were passed. Still, since they had been passed, he was willing to give them a fair trial.

Dr. Brouse said that a resolution had been passed, giving the Committee full power in this and every other matter.

Dr. Grant denied that such was the spirit of the resolution referred to.

Dr. Clarke maintained that it was. He had no desire for the clauses. But one thing he desired to see, and that was the extinction of the Homeopaths and Eclectics; and if they gave the Bill fair play, before ten years, such would be the force of intelligence, not one of them would be found in the Province. (Laughter.)

Dr. Oldright then spoke to the resolution. He held that the Bill was altogether a mistake, and carried the elements of failure within it.

Dr. Dewar rose to reply to some remarks made in reference to the *Lancet's* opinion of the Ontario Medical Bill, and only rose to read some extracts from the same journal in reference to a British Medical Bill introduced into the House of Commons. He gave these and urged that it was quite unnecessary for Dr. Agnew or any one else to come here to say that the Committee made the amendments. It mattered nothing, the Bill passed the House as a whole. He asked if the medical men of Toronto were constituted the grand guardians of the profession in the Province, quite the reverse, and he did not recognize their interference, especially since they gave the Homeopaths such assistance.

Dr. Aikins—I can prove that some of these gentlemen now opposed to this Bill, aided in passing the Homeopathic Bill through the House, and would appeal to Dr. Campbell if necessary.

Dr. Dewar continued, stated that Dr. Agnew had been writing or studying a number of articles in the *Canadian Medical Journal*, from the fact of a similarity of views. Among these was the religious differences of doctors. From this, he proceeded to answer the argument that the profession was imperfectly informed on the point of admitting homeopaths and other bodies. He denied this to be the case; but stated that he was very unwilling to accept them. The position was forced on them; but now that it was, he demanded for the Bill a fair trial.

Dr. Campbell, in rising to make some remarks, stated that it was really pleasing to see the contentious manner in which they have approached and carried out a very disagreeable task that had been forced upon them. He was very anxious to impress on the Council that he and those with him did not come here in any hostile spirit. They were anxious to carry on their work but were not anxious to impress on the Board any of their special views, but it might be just as well to remark that a great deal of the hostility against them arises from a misconception of what they believed and what they really were. Several gentlemen here had already quoted from the *Lancet*, a paper which stands deservedly high as a specimen of periodical medical literature. He read an article from it to show that a great deal of the antagonism felt towards the school over which he had for the last ten years presided in Canada, arose from a misconception of the doctrines they possessed. That such a misapprehension should be general would not be a matter of wonder when he showed them that a journal so well informed as the *Lancet*, of which he was a constant reader, in a leading article of the number of 15th May,

page 680, ignored the great principle of a "Vis Nature Medicatrix." So far from this being the case he was called five years ago to defend this very principle in replying to some strictures upon a lecture which he had delivered in the Mechanics' Institute in this city, and the one who denied this reparative power of nature was a distinguished member of the same medical school as the *Lancet*. In the *Toronto Leader* of the 4th March, 1869, he published a letter from which he would read an extract to prove his position. He proceeded to read.

Dr. Agnew rose to a point of order. It did appear to him that if they allowed a discussion to proceed on points of belief and practice, the discussion will be endless. In his remarks he had taken care to keep away from anything of the kind, and it did seem now as if they were going to get a lecture on Homoeopathy, and if such were allowed they would be here forever. Therefore he raised the question as to the point of order.

The Chairman—Has it any bearing on the point?

Dr. Campbell—It has. We are accused of holding views at variance with the profession, and I am about to proceed to prove that they are not true.

A member had no wish to be harsh, but suggested that it would be well to confine the discussion as much within the range of the resolutions as possible.

The Chairman—It appears to me that he can go on then, and I will restrain him if he goes beyond these bounds.

Dr. Campbell stated that he would have been finished with his extract had they allowed him to proceed. Now he would read more than he originally intended. The whole of the motion was an accusation against them, and he maintained that he had the right to reply, and he would not be put down, except by the Chairman.

Dr. Grant—It is not necessary to enter *seriatim* into the principles of any body in doing so. We will take his general principles, and at the same time, if it is necessary to draw parallels, he can do so, but he (Dr. Grant) thought it would be injudicious to do so.

Dr. Allen (Homoeopathist)—Dr. Dewar and others had read authorities on the subject.

Dr. Clarke said that no man should be restricted in the use of his arguments as he pleased, and thought it would be very impolitic to put down a man who said his arguments would be the same as ours, and thus prevent his expression of them.

Dr. Berryman thought it was altogether the fault of the men who had introduced these beautiful resolutions. (Hear.)

A Voice—Let him go on.

Dr. Campbell—There is a paper in the *Lancet* of May 29th of this year, page 746, on "Drug Action," which are precisely what they believed. It is nothing more than the beginning and the end of what they believed, and all who believed in the great law of "*similia similibus curantur*," are recognized as homoeopaths, whatever opinions they may hold as to the "*modus operandi*" of the law. If the Council would permit him he would read another paragraph from the letter he had alluded to. He read for some time, when

Dr. Allen (homoeopathist) rose to a point of order. The extracts were really too long.

Dr. Clarke favoured every latitude being given; but really would not ask the Council to submit to hearing doctrines that were personally offensive to them.

The Chairman—Would request Dr. Campbell to try and confine himself to the question. He had no wish to put anybody down, but thought that the speaker was overstepping the mark.

Dr. Campbell—Very well, I will close down. He then proceeded to show how the Bill passed. As, he said, a great deal had been said about the manner in which the Medical Act became modified in its passage through Parliament, he would give an account of his connection with it. The preceding Act, known as Parker's Act, from the lamented physician and rising

statesmen, now deceased, who introduced it, did not in any way interfere with the rights that had been conferred on the Homoeopathic and Eclectic Schools by preceding Acts. The clause of the Act by which these rights were guaranteed to them was so obscured by parliamentary verbiage that few people really knew what was meant by it, and a very general but erroneous impression prevailed that Homoeopaths and Eclectics being debarred from registration were also precluded from holding appointments. This opinion, which was fully impressed in the public mind by the publication in the Canadian Almanac of the prohibitory clauses of the Act without any reference being made to the saving clauses, had a most unfavorable effect on our practice. When therefore a revival and amendment of that Act was applied for, they were naturally desirous that a more explicit statement should be made in the several prohibitory clauses of our exceptions from their duties, and that it should not be so smothered in technicalities as before. To this, the promoters of the Bill, as giving undue prominence to our school, repeatedly mentioned their demurrer, and he must do these gentlemen the justice to say that in this and in all his intercourse with them during the passing of the Bill, their conduct was always most courteous. However, at the same time those members of Parliament more particularly interested in the matter, seeing that the preamble of the rule recommended the incorporation of the "Medical Profession," demanded that the Homoeopaths and Eclectics should be made to come in also, as they could understand no definition of the words "Medical Profession," that would not include all practitioners of medicine legally authorized. We, he said, objected that we were properly satisfied with our portion as it was, that our rights were fully guaranteed, and that we wanted no more. They insisted, and we consented on condition that we should have the same number of representatives in this Council as we had in the Homoeopathic Medical Board. It has been said that we claimed too much, that we should have been content with three representatives, but he asked them to bear in mind that confidence is a plant of slow growth, and as their people had been so much vilified by some members of the school with which they were about to be associated, it was now necessary to take every precaution that would assure them of fair play. He had no fear whatever but that they would give them fair play, and on the other hand he would like to assure them that from their representatives they would find no factions or obstructive action. They would find them always eager to co-operate with them in any good work tending to elevate the profession, and they had a far stronger motive to do so than any other members of this Council, as they will then remove all possible ground for the charge of incompetence, and having done so they might look forward to the time when they might meet together in consultation. Having assured the members that they have nothing to fear from any laxity on their part, he then assured the educational representatives that they did not entertain any but the most kindly feelings towards the institutions which they represent. As far as he was concerned, it is not likely that a citizen of Toronto interested in its well-being should desire to do anything to detract from the reputation or efficiency of either of its medical schools at one of which one of his own sons was now learning his profession, and the representatives of the Kingston school would have still less reason to fear any hostility from him, when he reminded them that it was at their medical school that his eldest son now an officer in the Royal Navy received the medical education which enabled him to pass with credit all the examinations that he was called upon to undergo upon attaining his present and honorable position. They had been told a good deal about the damaging effect that this amalgamation of the profession in Canada will have upon our graduates in England. Were the gentlemen who urge this aware that our degrees are of no value

whatever in England, nor have they ever been. His own son, who is a graduate of Queen's College, was told that he would be fined \$20 if he ventured to attach the letters M.D. to his name; and they refuse to grant him that privilege in the navy list, although Queen's College had a Royal charter. They were, therefore, under no obligation to them whatever. Let us, he said, continue to send, as we have hitherto done, students that they cannot pluck, even if they try, and the good name of our Canadian schools will not be in any manner damaged by the association of their representatives with those differing from them only in Therapeutics. The learned representative of the Toronto School of Medicine had received but scant justice from his friends, yet he was confident he did more for them than any other member of their body could have done, and he deserves their thanks instead of their implied rebukes. The Ontario Parliament, he was proud to say, had a high notion of its duty to the country. They felt that they were legislating, not for the special advantage of the medical profession, but that, as far as lay in their power, they should do their utmost to pass such a measure as would ensure the best medical advice to all their constituents, whatever views as to medical doctrines these constituents might hold—and well they did their work. It was his good fortune while attending to the progress of this Bill through the House of Assembly of Ontario to hear many debates not only on this subject but upon a variety of others, and he could affirm with truth that, making no distinction between political parties, these debates were characterized by an amount of sound sense, elegance and general ability that would do credit to any deliberative body in the world; they who are henceforward to be the Medical Parliament of Ontario will be fortunate indeed if taking as our model that body whose act has called us into existence, we equal it in the dignity and decorum of our proceedings. And if we succeed in so doing we will do much to convince the country that although the Ontario Parliament in its short career has passed many useful measures, it has probably passed none that would confer a more lasting benefit on the community than the Ontario Medical Act.

Dr. Grant had the honor of holding some of the degrees spoken of by Dr. Campbell, and he assured them that at the examination the examiners expressed themselves in the highest terms as to the men who went home.

Dr. Clarke—No thanks to them.

Dr. Campbell—So I say. We send home men who do credit to the country and the men who send them, and if it was not that good men were sent they would see where they would be. But what he said was that our degrees here were treated with utter contempt.

Dr. Grant said that after the lengthened speeches made he would not inflict on them a long speech. He repudiated the statement of Dr. Agnew to the effect that the committee were self-constituted. The Committee was formed with a view to amend the Parker Bill. They drew up a bill but there was not a word about Homeopaths or Eclectics in it. The Bill was entrusted to Dr. McGill. After that he had no opportunity of seeing the Bill, but he expected it would be passed as it had originally been drafted. This was found impossible, but had he known that such clauses were to be inserted he would not have lent the slightest influence towards it, and it was not till the Bill passed that he knew for a certainty that the clauses had been inserted. He granted every liberty to the Homeopaths. They had as good a right as they had to practice their theories, but he maintained that each should go on his own road.

Dr. Dewar asked Dr. Grant if he had not been asked to come to Toronto?

Dr. Grant said that was so, but his coming was an impossibility. But again he reiterated that he knew nothing of the clauses, and denied responsibility, and the Committee ought to have explained how matters stood to the Council. He denied that the profession generally

recognized the Bill, and his position was clearly established by the fact that no fewer than eight members of the Council were sent specially on the ground that they shall oppose the measure. He was thoroughly opposed to the principles of the Bill, and he would use every influence he had to place their body in the same simple footing they had formerly occupied. Still, if they can't get the Bill rescinded, let them do everything in their power to give it a fair trial.

Dr. McGill said that Dr. Grant did know of the introduction of the clauses, for he had seen his (Dr. McGill's) speech on the second reading in the *Globe*, and had sent him a letter complimenting him on how he had acted.

Dr. Grant.—I deny it. Produce the letter.

Dr. McGill.—I have got it.

Dr. Grant.—My word is as good as yours.

The letter was not produced, and it being now six o'clock, the Committee adjourned till 7.30.

EVENING SESSION.

The Council resumed at eight o'clock. Dr. Clarke took the chair, and the roll having been called, the Council went into Committee, Dr. Day in the chair.

The debate was resumed by Dr. C. B. Hall. He could scarcely yet understand whether a Bill had actually passed or no, and questioned whether they were discussing an Act of Parliament or merely a piece of printed paper. He maintained that the medical men of Toronto had acted quite properly in the course they had adopted, and said that the President of the Council had been at the greatest pains to smooth down the Homeopaths and Eclectics.

Dr. Clarke denied this and quite a lively scene of recrimination occurred.

Dr. Hall contended that the Bill was not explicit and was altogether incomprehensible.

Dr. Campbell said that the clause referred to was merely inserted to protect the Homeopaths till the law came into operation.

Dr. Hall.—But Dr. Campbell does not practice surgery.

Dr. Campbell.—Don't I.

A Voice.—Do you practice surgery?

Dr. Hall.—Of course I do.

A Voice.—Act in a gentlemanly way then, and don't insult as good men as yourself.

Dr. Hall would say out what he had got to say. He then proceeded to discuss the Bill, and maintained that the Bill was a cunning device to give the Homeopaths and Eclectics power over the regular profession.

Dr. Brouse said he was vexed at the recriminations that had been indulged in to-day. It did not become educated men to act in such a way. He then referred to the late meeting of the Canadian Institute. If that meeting was properly reported, it was disgusting and disgraceful. They had called respectable men "thieves and liars," and instead of coming here to-day they ought to go and hide their heads out of sheer shame. He then sketched the history of the efforts that had been made to elevate the standard of medical education. Various plans had been suggested, and at last this Bill had been approached, and he was willing to take all the responsibility that might attach to the committee for the passing of the Bill, for he thought that it contained elements which would prove an immense boon to the country, if only this Council will set themselves faithfully to carry out its requirements. Some said that it was humiliating for them to sit side by side with Homeopaths. He could not see that. He was willing to sacrifice his own private views to the interests of his country at any time. He accordingly moved, seconded by Dr. Hamilton, that all after the word "whereas" in the first clause be struck out and the following inserted:

"That inasmuch as three licensing bodies existed in medicine in the Province of Ontario, whose privilege was to send forth practitioners of an inferior medical educa-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dr. Bethune seconded Dr. Grant's amendment.

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

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

Dr. Campbell said he was quite correct.

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

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

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

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

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

FRIDAY, July 16.

The President took the chair at 11 a.m.

Roll called and minutes read.

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

Dr. Hyde said it was extremely derogatory to the profession to allow any of its members to practice in such a manner.

Dr. Lavelle said, however desirable it might be to put a stop to such proceedings, the Council had no power to legislate in such matters.

Motion carried.

Dr. Campbell moved for a reconsideration of the motion. If this was carried into effect a physician could not advertise in a paper. He objected to charlatanism, but he believed in legitimate advertising. He did not believe there was any disgrace in a physician putting his card in a newspaper.

Dr. Edwards said his learned brother did not quite understand him. He only wished to discountenance charlatanism.

Dr. Campbell said the intention should be more clearly stated in the motion.

Dr. Lavelle believed it was not unprofessional to insert one's card in the papers; but he asserted that it was decidedly unprofessional for a physician to advertise in the papers that he intended to visit other places.

Dr. Edwards withdrew his motion.

Moved by Dr. Grant, seconded by Dr. Hyde, That it is desirable public prosecutors should be appointed, in order to carry into operation the aim and intention of the Medical Act of Ontario, one for each county to be chosen by the representative of such, subject to the consideration of this Council. Carried.

Dr. Covernton moved, seconded by Dr. Hyde, that it is expedient that this Council should appoint a Committee to decide a code of medical ethics, and on a maximum and minimum tariff of fees, and to hear and adjudicate upon all complaints of violation, on the part of any registered member, of rules and regulations submitted by the Committee and sanctioned by the Council, without a vote of three-fourths of the Council, and required to reverse the decision of the Committee. Carried.

PRINTING.

The Printing Committee presented the following report:—

Your Committee beg leave to report that they have examined a large number of accounts, principally for advertising election notices. We would report favorably on all job-printing bills, but consider that this Council is entitled to the usual deductions made to individuals for cash. They also see no reason why four insertions of the same number of lines cannot be as cheaply advertised by one weekly paper as another, and recommend a uniform rate for all.

Respectfully submitted.

H. C. ALLAN,
R. H. CLARKE.

Report carried.

EDUCATION.

The Education Committee presented the following REPORT.

That all students pass an examination on general education before they commence their proposed studies, in accordance with the 33rd clause of the Medical Act. The Committee recommend that students should translate and prove their grammatical knowledge of passages from the first two books of Caesar's Commentaries De Bello Gallico. With regard to the optional subjects, translation of the 1st chapter of St. John, in Greek, and proof of grammatical ability in French in the 1st chapter of Telemach of Charles Twelfth, Natural Philosophy, Sangster's First Book.

That the age of 21 years be the earliest age, at which any student shall be entitled to register.

That four years of professional study be required of any student before he can present himself for his final examination, such time to date from the passing of their preliminary examination, except as in hereafter provided.

That the professional examinations be divided into at least two parts, that the first examination be undergone at the end of the third year, and the final examination at the expiration of the fourth year.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Primary—At the end of the third year on the following subjects:—

- 1st. Descriptive Anatomy.
- 2nd. Physiology.
- 3rd. Theoretical Chemistry.
- 4th. Toxicology.
- 5th. Pathology.
- 6th. Medical Diagnosis.
- 7th. Botany.

Final at the end of the fourth year:—

- 1st. Surgical Anatomy.
- 2nd. Practical Chemistry.
- 3rd. Medical Jurisprudence.
- 4th. Sanitary Science.
- 5th. Midwifery (operative).
- 6th. Surgery (operative practical).
- 7th. Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
- 8th. Midwifery.
- 9th. Surgery.
- 10th. Theory and Practice of Medicine.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. S. DEWAR.

The Council went into committee on the report. Dr. Mostyn in the chair.

Dr. Campbell objected to subjecting homeopathic students to examination in Materia Medica, which is one of the exceptions under the Act.

Dr. Lavelle held that if Dr. Campbell was sincere in his desire to raise the standard of medical education he should not object to the insertion of this in the curriculum.

Dr. Campbell said he only objected to it because he had long been a student in the allopathic schools, and his friends might consider that he was still inclined to that sect. (Laughter). He withdrew his objection.

After some further discussion the committee rose and reported without amendments.

The report was adopted. The Council then adjourned at 12:15 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The President took the chair at 3 p.m.

Roll called and minutes of morning sitting read.

EDUCATION.

Dr. Dewar said, through an omission the Education Committee had failed to insert in the report presented in the morning "German" among the optional subjects of study. He now asked permission to insert it.

Permission granted.

Dr. Dewar presented the following report:—

Your Committee beg to recommend that the Examining Board be composed as follows:—Representatives chosen by the Homeopathic Board, 2; do. Eclectic Board, 2; do. from the members of the medical profession registered in Ontario, 8.

Your Committee beg to recommend that Drs. Allen and Field be appointed to represent the Homeopaths.

That Drs. Carson and R. H. Clarke be the representatives of the Eclectics on the Board.

That Drs. H. H. Wright, J. H. Sangster, and M. Sullivan be the representatives of the teaching bodies in Ontario.

That Drs. Lizars (Toronto), Gordon (Brockville), Tuck (Guelph), Cole (Clinton), Hope (Belleville), be the representatives of the Council.

That the present matriculating examiners be re-appointed for the ensuing year.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole on the report. Dr. Hopkins in the chair.

Dr. Campbell charged the chairman of the Committee

on Education with dealing unfairly with the homeopaths, in the selection of representatives. His (Dr. Campbell's) name should have been inserted instead of Dr. Allen's. He insisted that fair play should be shown him. The Educational Committee were afraid to leave him (Dr. Campbell) on the Board, for fear he should watch them too closely.

Dr. Day called on Dr. Campbell to withdraw his last assertion. It was an insult to the Education Committee. So long as he (Dr. Day) had a voice in the matter, he should object to having Dr. Campbell on the Board.

Dr. Brouse said this matter should be decided by the Education Committee, and not be brought into the Council for discussion.

Dr. Field said that if there was any difficulty about the matter, he should resign in favor of Dr. Campbell.

Dr. Campbell—Certainly not.

Dr. Clarke suggested that the homeopathic representatives retire to another room, and settle the matter among themselves.

They withdrew accordingly.

In a few minutes they returned and announced that they had appointed Drs. Campbell and Field to represent them.

On motion of Dr. Adams, the report was amended by inserting Dr. Campbell's name in the place of Dr. Allen's.

Dr. Grant moved, seconded by Dr. Pyne—That, in selecting examiners, the same rule be applied to the Homœopathist and Eclectic as to the Allopathic bodies of this Council, so that, if the Allopathic members be selected outside of this Board, the same may be done with the others.

Dr. Pyne, in seconding the motion, said that no other body in the world would select its examining board outside of its own members.

Dr. Hamilton believed the Committee had acted honestly and fairly in selecting members for the board.

Dr. Lavelle believed the members should be selected from physicians outside of this Council, so that, in case any trouble should arise among them, the Council could be made a Court of Appeal.

Dr. Dewar said the Board of Examiners were appointed every year, and if they should be chosen outside of the Council, the profession at large could not say that the Council had appropriated all the loaves and fishes.

Dr. Brouse was of opinion at the beginning that the board should be composed of members in the Council, as well as members outside of it. He had, however, changed his opinion, and believed they should be chosen from outside of the Council entirely.

The motion was withdrawn.

Dr. Day believed it would be much better to choose the members entirely from outside of the Council, for reasons already stated, viz.: That this Council should be made a Court of Appeal, and because it was unfair for the Council to seize on all the offices for themselves.

Dr. Grant said he did not labor under the impression that there were not as learned members of the profession outside of the Council as there were inside of it; but he believed it was desirable that the examinations should be conducted by members of the Council. He therefore moved that the examiners be taken out of the members of the Council.

Dr. Brouse moved, seconded by Dr. Clarke, in amendment, that it is not advisable to affirm any definite principle on the subject at this meeting.

Dr. Oldright believed it should be left an open question.

Dr. McGill said the Act did not render it obligatory to choose the members of the Board from the Council, or outside of it. It was optional with the Council to choose from either, or both.

Dr. Carson believed it would be better to have a mixed Examining Committee.

The amendment of Dr. Brouse was put to a vote and carried.

The names of the members of the Board of Examiners were next taken up, and after a short discussion, Dr. Lizars was carried by a large majority. Dr. Gordon was also sustained. The name of Dr. Coverton was substituted for that of Dr. Tuck. Dr. Cole was sustained. It was moved to substitute the name of Dr. McGill for that of Dr. Hope.

After a long discussion, Dr. McGill was elected.

The committee then rose and reported.

Dr. Dewar moved the concurrence of the Council in the report.

On motion of Dr. Dewar, the Council went into committee of the whole for the purpose of making further amendments; Dr. Bethune in the chair.

The following addition was then made to the report:—

That the Examining Board shall consist of eight examiners chosen by the members of this Council, other than the representatives of the Eclectic and Homœopathic Boards, and two approved of by the majority of each of such Eclectic and Homœopathic bodies in this Council.

Dr. Clarke objected to the clause. He did not believe in making any distinctions between the united bodies.

After a long and very disorderly discussion, the clause was withdrawn.

Dr. Coverton moved, seconded by Dr. Hamilton, the following resolution:—Be it resolved, that it is advisable satisfactorily and efficaciously to carry out the higher standard of literary standing adopted by the Committee on Education, that the examiner or examiners in matriculation appointed by this Council shall be selected only from such registered members of the profession that are graduates in arts and honor-men of one of the Universities of Great Britain or Ontario, and that should it so happen that the Council elect to that office be Allopathic members, that there shall be selected from this Council, as assessors, one member of the Homœopathic and one of the Eclectic school.

Dr. Oldright moved, seconded by Dr. Dewar, in amendment, that Drs. Hamilton, Evans and Berryman be matriculation examiners for the ensuing year.

Dr. Lavelle believed there should be equal representation in this matter. He would prefer to see graduates from different colleges appointed to the office rather than professional men.

Dr. Oldright proposed to add the name of Dr. Reetz to those already given.

On suggestion of Dr. Brouse, Dr. Coverton withdrew his motion for this session.

Dr. Oldright desired to have his resolution put to a vote as an original motion.

Dr. Dewar said, in that case he would beg to withdraw his name from the motion as seconder.

Dr. Clarke wished to see the matter tested, and would therefore second the motion instead of Dr. Dewar.

Dr. Agnew moved, in amendment, that the name of Dr. Oldright be substituted for that of Dr. Berryman.—Lost.

The original motion was then carried.

Dr. Dewar moved that the name of Dr. Hope be substituted for that of Dr. McGill, as examiner.—Lost. Yeas, 8; nays, 12.

Committee then rose and reported, and the report was adopted.

FINANCE.

Dr. Pyne presented the following report of the Finance Committee:—

Your Committee would beg leave to report that they have been delayed in preparing said report, in consequence of the difficulty in obtaining the registrar's account; annexed is the account, as audited, leaving a balance to your credit in the hands of the treasurer of \$1,610.94. Appended also will be found the scale of fees your Committee think it advisable to recommend shall be paid for attendance of members, fees for examinations, &c. Your Committee cannot conclude this

report without recommending that the Registrar be instructed to hand over to the Treasurer all funds in his hands on the 1st day of January, April, July and October, in each year, and take his receipt therefor.

THOS. PYNE, *Chairman.*

SCALE OF FEES.

Members, for attendance, to be paid \$5 per day and travelling expenses.

Fees for passing final examination, \$30. \$20 to be refunded if candidate is unsuccessful.

Primary examination fee, \$5. \$3 to be returned if unsuccessful.

Matriculation fees \$10. \$5 returned if unsuccessful. The examiners to be allowed each \$60 and travelling expenses.

The Council then adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

On motion of Dr. Pyne, the Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Finance Committee. Dr. Lavelle in the chair.

Dr. Campbell believed it would be better not to name any specified period when the Registrar shall hand over funds to the Treasurer. He suggested that the clause relating thereto be amended so as to make it compulsory on the part of the Registrar to hand over the funds whenever they should amount to \$100. He therefore moved the following resolution in amendment:—

That whenever the amount of monies in the hands of the Registrar reach \$100, he shall forthwith remit to the Treasurer instead of remitting periodically.

Dr. Hamilton believed it would be better to remit once every three months.

Dr. Brouse spoke in support of the amendment.

Dr. Bethune said, as one of the committee, he would explain the matter. On examining into the subject, it was found advisable to have the funds remitted periodically.

Dr. Campbell rose to observe that no blame was to be attributed to the registrar in this matter.

Dr. Hyle had no fault to find with the Registrar; but he believed it was high time to put a stop to leaving funds in the hands of a person who gave no security for them. The monies should be held by the Treasurer, who, like Cæsar's wife, was above suspicion.

Dr. Aikin said, as he received no salary from his Office as Treasurer, he was not asked to give securities, but if it was desired that he should, he was willing to do so. All monies received from the Registrar were placed at interest for the Medical Council.

Dr. Berryman said if there was anything wrong, the Council should know it. If there was any money which could not be accounted for, the matter should be explained.

Dr. Pyne said, in explanation, that the item referred to was retained by Mr. Strange till the matter should be closed up.

Dr. Strange said, that in auditing the accounts it was always necessary to retain in order to meet demands for refunding moneys by persons wishing to have their names registered.

Dr. Campbell said it was necessary at times for the Registrar to hold money in his hands. What he desired by his motion was to provide that the Registrar should hand over all moneys as soon as they should accumulate to the amount of \$100 clear of any uncertain funds.

Dr. Day said the Finance Committee had no desire to throw discredit on the Registrar. In fact, he deserved all praise for the accurate manner in which his accounts were kept. The clause which seemed to reflect on him was simply an explanation why the report of the Finance Committee was not presented sooner. He gave a few instances in which it was necessary for the Registrar to hold a certain amount of money in his hands. He was of opinion that once every three months was often enough for the Registrar to hand over his funds.

Dr. Bethune suggested that the report be taken into consideration by item, when the matter could be explained.

Dr. Berryman said his reason for referring to this matter was because he was chairman of the Finance Committee.

Dr. Campbell withdrew his motion.

The time appointed for the Registrar to make his returns was altered to the first Wednesday of each month.

The clause as amended was carried.

Dr. Brouse said owing to the large number of members and the necessity of having a building erected for the use of the Council, it was necessary to save the funds of the Association. He therefore moved, seconded by Dr. Aikins, that the sum of \$3 and traveling expenses each day be paid to each member who attends this Council. (Cries of "No, no").

Dr. Aikins spoke in support of the motion.

Dr. Clarke said it was necessary to economize if the Council did not wish to run aground. The expenses of the Council were so large at the present rate that it was necessary to shorten the session, thus leaving a large amount of business unfinished.

Dr. Covernton moved, seconded by Dr. McGill—in amendment to the amendment—that the sum of \$4 per day and travelling expenses be paid to each member attending this Council.

Dr. McGill thought the motion of Dr. Brouse was rather extreme; but, believing it was necessary to economize, he seconded the motion of Dr. Covernton.

Dr. Berryman would not accept such paltry wages. If it was necessary to economize, he would work for nothing (Hear, hear). A common mechanic could earn \$3 a day, and surely professional men, who sacrificed so much of their valuable time in the interests of the profession, deserve \$3 per day.

Dr. Brouse said there was only \$1,600 in the treasury, while the expenses of the session would amount to \$1,200. If the treasury were full, he believed \$6 per day was little enough; but under the circumstances, those who had the interests of the profession at heart, would not object to receiving merely enough to pay expenses.

Dr. Hamilton was willing to receive anything or nothing for his services. Six dollars per day would be little inducement for any member of the profession to leave his home to attend this Council. He was willing to accept any decision at which the Council might arrive.

Dr. Bethune said, sooner than take \$3, he would take nothing.

The amendment of Dr. Covernton was put to a vote and lost, only four voting for it.

The amendment of Dr. Brouse was also lost, six voting for it.

The original clause was carried by a large majority.

On the clause fixing the examination fees at \$30, providing that \$20 be refunded if the candidate be unsuccessful, a discussion arose.

Dr. Campbell said he would not return a cent. The candidate would say when he got his money back, "Well I won't come back to you again." The proper way would be to keep the money, and tell the plucked candidate a portion of the money would be placed to his credit when he came up for examination again.

Dr. Day believed it would be better to retain the clause in the report. Many students would find \$20 of no small assistance if he should be plucked.

Dr. Aikins moved that no money be returned to a candidate if plucked. Unsuccessful candidates gave the examiners more trouble than those who were well up in their studies.

Dr. Berryman objected to the principle of the motion. It was taxing intellect. He believed in treating all alike. He did not object to retaining \$10 for the trouble of examining the unsuccessful student.

Dr. Oldright believed there was great weight in the

arguments on both sides. He would like to see a compromise made between them. He suggested that \$10 be refunded to the unsuccessful candidate, and when he came up for his second examination let him pay the \$10. He would then pay in the full amount.

Dr. Aikins believed that any industrious young man was able to prepare himself in four years. If he was not prepared the fault was his own and he should suffer for it. He did not believe in such false sympathy as this.

After some further discussion the amendment was lost, and the main motion was carried.

Dr. Dewar moved in amendment to the following clause that the sum of \$10 be substituted for \$5, as charge for preliminary examination, and that the sum be returned if the candidate be unsuccessful.

Dr. Berryman objected to increasing the fees.

Dr. Hyde said the fees charged for examination of lawyers were much higher, and he did not consider the amount proposed by the amendment too high.

The clause as amended was carried.

Mr. Brouse moved in amendment to the clause relating to examiners that the sum of \$10 per day and traveling expenses be paid examiners instead of a lump sum of \$60. Carried.

The remaining clauses were carried without amendment.

The Committee rose, and the report as amended was received.

On the motion for the adoption of the report,

Dr. Hyde moved, seconded by Dr. McGill, that the members of the Council be allowed \$6 for two days only, at each Session, in future.

The motion was lost, only the mover and seconder voting for it.

The report was then adopted.

Dr. Brouse moved, seconded by Dr. McGill, that Dr. Aikins be appointed Treasurer of this Council, without salary—Carried.

Moved by Dr. Hopkins, seconded by Dr. Adams, that Dr. Strange be appointed Registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, for the ensuing year—Carried.

Moved by Dr. Berryman, seconded by Dr. Dewar, that the thanks of this Council be conveyed, through the Registrar, to the Warden of the County of York, for the use of this Council Chamber, at its present Session—Carried.

Moved by Dr. Berryman, seconded by Dr. Dewar, that the thanks of this Council be conveyed to Dr. Aikins for his valuable services as Treasurer for this Council during the past three years, and thank him cordially for his offer of future voluntary services in the same capacity.

The Council then adjourned at 10:15 till 9 to-morrow morning.

SATURDAY, 17th July.

Medical Council met on Saturday at half-past nine, the President in the chair. The attendance was smaller than at previous meetings, some members having left for their homes on the previous evening. The minutes of the previous day were read and confirmed.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Dr. Allen rose to move a reconsideration of the position of the Finance Committee's report which gave the examiners of the final examination \$10 a day and expenses. He was opposed to this principle because many of the examiners might stretch out the time.

Dr. Agnew opposed the idea that the examiners would stay in Toronto because they were to be paid by the day. It was absurd to give such an idea.

Dr. Oldright rose to second the motion. He thought there should be a certain limit placed, and if Dr. Allen would extend his limitation to six days he would be fully prepared to support the motion.

Dr. Allen consented to alter his motion. The prob-

abilities were that the first examinations would not extend over three days, after some further discussion the motion was lost.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Business, which had become rather irregular while waiting for the Education report, was again brought to a point, by a notice of motion from

Dr. Brouse, who moved in accordance with the resolution requiring the appointment of public prosecutors, the following gentlemen be appointed in the respective medical divisions:—

Western and St. Clair—County Attorney, Chatham; Joshua Adams, Sarnia.

Malahide and Tecumseh—County Attorney Middlesex; Michael Hayes, Stratford.

Saugeen and Brock—County Attorney, Wellington; W. Boulthbee, Berlin.

Gore and Thames—H. A. Hardy, Simcoe; Mr. Bell, Woodstock.

Eric and Niagara—Mr. Smart, Caledonia; A. S. Hardy, Brantford.

Burlington and Howe—Thos. Robertson, Dundas; Thos. Mathewson, Milton.

Midland and York—Robert Fraser, Toronto; County Attorney, Simcoe.

King's and Queen's—Wm. McGee, Oshawa; W. Cochrane, Prince Albert.

Newcastle and Trent—J. D. Armour, Cobourg; E. Davey, Napanee.

Quinte and Cataraqui—R. P. Jollett, Belleville; B. M. Britton, Kingston.

Bathurst and Rideau—Mr. Hall, Perth; John I. Gemmill, Ottawa.

St. Lawrence and Eastern—H. S. McDonald, Brockville; Jas. A. McDonald, Cornwall.

The President disapproved of the appointment of County Attorneys. Their expenses could be claimed against the Council, a result they should guard against.

The Education Committee meanwhile handed in the report, and the other resolution meanwhile went to the board.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Dr. Dewar brought in a report from the Education Committee intimating that it settled the main point embraced in the discussion on the payment of examiners. He submitted it as follows:

Your Committee begs to report as follows:—

THE MEDICAL COUNCIL OF ONTARIO.

Subjects of examination and examiners for 1869-70.

ANATOMY—descriptive and surgical.—Dr. Sullivan.

PHYSIOLOGY AND SANITARY SCIENCE.—Dr. Covert.

CHEMISTRY—educational and practical.—Dr. Sangster.

TOXICOLOGY AND MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.—Dr. Cole.

BOTANY.—Dr. Gordon.

MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS AND PATHOLOGY.—Dr. Wright.

SURGERY.—operative, practical and pathology.—Dr. Lizars.

MIDWIFERY.—operative—Dr. McGill.

CANDIDATES OPTIONAL EXAMINERS.

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.—Dr. Gordon or Dr. R. H. Clarke, eclectic, or Dr. Campbell, homoeopathic.

SURGERY—other than operative or practical.—Dr. Lizars, or Dr. R. Clarke, eclectic, or Dr. Campbell, homoeopathic.

MIDWIFERY—other than operative.—Dr. McGill, Dr. Carson, eclectic, or Dr. Field, homoeopathic.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.—Dr. Wright or Dr. Carson, eclectic, or Dr. Field, homoeopathic.

The next clauses recommended the examination commence on the first Tuesday in April, and give programme for the written examination in each Saturday will be devoted to the oral examination.

The next clauses read—

"That the next examinations for matriculation be held in Toronto and Kingston on the last Wednesday and Thursday in September, 1869, and on the first Wednesday and Thursday in April, 1870."

"That at the close of each matriculation examination, the examiner shall forward to the Registrar a list of those who have passed, containing in full the name, residence and post-office in the candidate's own handwriting, of each of such matriculated student, and such list shall be filed away by the Registrar, after registering such matriculants."

"That the first medical examination be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, of the first week of April, and that candidates then presenting themselves for a final examination be required to pass the "primary and final" established by this Council, but primary examinations of Colleges to be accepted as such."

"That the Board of Examiners meet at Kingston on the first Tuesday of April, 1870."

"That a Committee be appointed to proceed at once to publish a circular, containing all necessary information for the guidance of pupils, &c., a copy of which is to be sent to each registered practitioner in Ontario, and five hundred to each medical school in Ontario, and such Committee to be an executive Committee."

The following text books were recommended :

ANATOMY.—Gray; Chemistry, Fowne; Physiology, Carpenter and Dalton.

MEDICINE.—Wood, Watson or Bennett.

SURGERY.—Erichsen, Druitt or Gross.

MATERIA MEDICA.—Pereira Wood or Stille.

MIDWIFERY.—Smith or Churchill.

JURISPRUDENCE.—Taylor.

DIAGNOSIS.—Da Costa.

ECLECTIC.—Materia Medica, Jones, Sherwood and Holmebrook. Practical medicine.—Jones and Sherwood, Newton, Scudder. Surgery.—Hill, Buchanan and Newton. Midwifery.—King, Buchanan, Hodge.

HOMŒOPATHS.—Surgery, Franklin; Materia Medica, Hempel and Hahnemann; Midwifery, Bedford and Guernsey; Medical, Hartman's Practice and Marcy and Hunt's Medicine.

The Council went into committee of the whole on the report. Dr. Agnew in the chair.

The report was adopted without discussion in committee and afterwards in Council.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Moved by Dr. Covernton, seconded by Dr. Aikens, that it would be advantageous to the interests of the Council, that arrangements somewhat similar to those long in force at the University of Toronto, for the printing of the examination papers should be determined on. Carried.

PUBLIC PROSECUTORS.

The President announced that the resolution in reference to public prosecution had been passed.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

The Education Committee submitted another report as follows:—"That an Executive Committee be appointed, to consist of Dr. Aikens, Berryman, Dewar, Pyne, Campbell, R. H. Clarke, and that their duties be to take cognizance of and action upon all such matters as require immediate interference between the adjournment of the Council and its next meeting.

The report was adopted.

Moved by Dr. Bethune, seconded by Dr. Mostyn, that the next meeting of the Council be held in Hamilton.

Dr. Aikens opposed the motion as having charge of the funds. The fact that Toronto was the place where they could meet cheapest.

Dr. Campbell did not care where it met as far as expense is concerned, but it was injurious to the status of the College to give it the character of a peripatetic institution. He had no hostility to Hamilton or anywhere else, but wanted to have one place of meeting.

Dr. Hamilton knew no place where greater advantages could be obtained than in the city of Toronto, and strongly argued in favor of the stationary system as being the best. Still, as far as Hamilton was concerned he promised every hospitality, if the old system prevailed.

The resolution was then put and carried, 15 to 8.

A RESIGNATION.

Dr. McGill asked to be allowed to resign his position on the examining board in favor of Dr. Hope. He earnestly asked his friends to allow him to withdraw.

It was then after some conversational discussion moved that Dr. Hope's name be substituted for Dr. McGill's. Carried.

EDUCATION REPORT.

Dr. Dewar submitted the following:—

"That two full Sessions of the three demanded by the curriculum of each student be passed in some recognised school in the British Dominions. After some slight discussion

Dr. Brouse moved that but one year be required.

Dr. Berryman strongly objected to the latter motion. Everything had been conceded for the sake of peace and justice, and now they were endeavoring to take from the Canadian schools the privilege of educating their own students. The fact was that if the last resolution passed any one could present a certificate from any of the small colleges on the other side whose term was only 3 or 6 weeks and demand to be passed on it.

Dr. Allen stated that the old Canadian Homœopathic board had strongly insisted on students coming before them putting in three-fourths of the teaching term of any college they studied at. They were not besides in the habit of receiving all certificates, but now that they gave up the right of examining their own students it would be most unfair to force them to accept the teaching here where they had no college of their own. Let there be a Homœopathic chair in any Canadian college and he would heartily support the resolution. They wanted their students kept here but could not do so as long as they had no college.

After some further remarks the matter was left in the hands of the Executive Committee for one year.

REGISTRATION ROLL.

Moved by Dr. Aikens, seconded by Dr. Berryman, that the registrar be instructed to obtain a book or register in which to enter the names of students who have passed the matriculation examination of the Council, such register to contain all particulars required by the Council and that the registrar be authorised to grant a certificate of such matriculation and the date thereof to each student. But nothing contained herein shall affect the time of these students who have been matriculated by the various licensing bodies hitherto existing in Ontario, provided such examination was passed prior to July 1st, 1869, and shall be registered as such." Carried.

ON THE FLOOR.

The Hon. Dr. Rolph, who entered the Chamber, was asked to take a seat on the floor of the House amid cheers.

THE COLLEGES RECOGNISED.

Moved by Dr. Day, seconded by Dr. Allen, Resolved, that the Executive Committee be empowered to instruct the board of examiners as to what colleges they are to recognise in the next medical examination. Carried.

FINANCE REPORT.

Dr. Pyne, chairman of this committee, reported as follows:—

"Your Committee recommend that the salary of the registrar for the ensuing year be fixed at \$400.

"Your committee consider it advisable that the treasurer and registrar, in whose hands the monies of the Council occasionally accumulate, should give bonds as security for the amount of two thousand dollars each, and that the securities be subject to the approval of the chairman of the committee.

"The committee on printing have presented to your finance committee an account of the expenses connected with the election of the Homoeopathic and Eclectic members of the Council, and your committee having examined the accounts connected therewith, amounting to one hundred and forty dollars, recommend that they should be paid. The chairman of the printing committee has presented to the financial committee various accounts for printing, advertising, &c., which have been carefully examined, and which your finance committee recommend should be paid. These accounts amount to the sum of \$269.

"The order to economise as far as is compatible with the interests of the profession in this respect, your committee would recommend that the publication of educational and other notices connected with the Council be restricted to the Ontario *Gazette* and four other leading journals in this province in except, in so far as otherwise provided by statute, all of which is respectfully submitted."

THOMAS PYNE, Chairman.

The report was adopted without discussion.

The business of the Council had now finished, and the members took to congratulating one another on the result of the sessions work.

Eventually.

Dr. Lavell moved, that the President leave the Chair, and that Dr. Carson take the same.—Carried.

Dr. Lavell rose to move a resolution, which he felt sure would receive the hearty support of all present. All felt indebted to the gentleman he was about to name for the harmony with which their proceedings were conducted. He then moved, seconded by Dr. Agnew,

"That the thanks of this Council are due and very cordially tendered to the President, Dr. Clarke, for the able and courteous manner in which he has conducted the business of the Council."

Dr. Agnew stated that, acting under the instructions of his constituents, he had opposed and entered his protest against the working of the Bill; but now it had got into working order, he could with willingness attest to the manner in which it had been enforced by their President, and the fairness exhibited by all members of the Council. He cordially seconded the resolution.

Dr. Campbell felt very gratified at the success of their labours, and for that reason the more cordially supported the resolution just moved. Many of his people there whom he represented on the Board, had very little hope of his receiving fair play from his brethren of the other school at the Council, and looked forward to the meeting now about to close so successfully, as one where the new Medical Act would be torn to pieces by the dissension and disagreement of parties. The reverse was the case. The members of his school present had received the greatest amount of fairness, and except in one instance when he was going to prove the similarity of views held by them all (laughter) he was listened to with the utmost attention. He was anxious thus to attest to the courtesy with which he was received in order to allay the feelings of those in the country who feared that he and those with him would receive no justice at the hands of their opponents. (Cheers.)

The motion was passed—the members standing.

THE NEXT MEETING.

It was then resolved that the date of the next meeting of the Medical Council be at the call of the President.

The Council adjourned about half past twelve, with three cheers for the Queen, three for the President, and three for Dr. Rolph.

Medical Items.

SKIN DISEASES.—All skin diseases are prevalent amongst the Japanese, affording an unsurpassedly rich field for study in this speciality. From numbers of interesting cases I select only two, on account of the rarity of their occurrence. One, a genuine case of *Kelis vena*, occurring in a girl, (Onoshi) 20 years of age. It was of remarkably large size, measuring in its locality on the back, between the shoulders, from above downwards seven inches, and from side to side four and a-half inches. According to Wilson, the total number of recorded cases amounts to only 24, of which he himself saw seven. But it has been described in a few more instances in Ireland, and Hebra also swells the number. My patient took for some time Donovan's solution without any change in the disease whatever, but experienced great relief from the burning pain in the abnormal growth by the constant application of an ointment made with the iodide of lead.

The second case alluded to was an hypertrophy of the skin of the penis, strange to say, scarcely involving the scrotum at all. It gave to the organ the appearance of an elephant's trunk, being, like as this is generally held by that animal, a little bent at the end, with the meatus enlarged until it had become as wide and thick-lipped as the man's very mouth itself. He, of course, could no longer indulge his sexual desires, and for this reason came to consult me. I had some life-size drawings made of this remarkable penis, especially since no books speak of such disorder of this member, and because it only occurred in one more instance on the whole island as far as the memory of the present generation goes.—*Medical Record*

PERMANGANATE OF POTASH IN SPERMATORRHEA AND CHRONIC GONORRHEA.—E. Montgomery, M. D. (*St. Louis Medical Reporter*) recommends this remedy, both generally and topically, in these diseases. In the former disease he smears a bougie with an ointment made of one grain of the salts to one drachm of the lard, and introduces it fairly into the bladder once a day. At the same time he uses a strong aqueous solution (ʒi. to ʒi.) along the dorsum penis. If the subject is robust it gives internally half a grain in a wine-glass of water three times a day. In chronic gonorrhoea he also gives it internally—applies it as an ointment by means of the bougie, or as an injection, about ten grains to the ounce. The ointment should always be freshly prepared, as it is very easily decomposed. He also recommends the remedy in leucorrhoea.

THE SULPHITES AS ANTHELMINTICS.—Dr. Roe of Dublin, has satisfied himself of the efficacy of the sulphites, especially of soda, in cases of tapeworm. He gives children ten grains of bisulphite of soda three times daily, preceding the treatment by an alkali, and followed by a purgative.

Books Received.

Fowne's Elementary Chemistry. H. C. Lea, Philadelphia; W. C. Chas. Watt, Toronto.
Seelberg Wells on the Diseases of the Eye.