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# Ontario Medical Journal.

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

J. A. CREASOR, ASSOCIATE EDITOR - R. B. ORR, EDITOR.

All Communications should be addressed to the Editor, 117 Cowan Avenue, Toronto.

VOL. II.]

TORONTO, JUNE, 1894.

[No. 11.

*Contributions of various descriptions are invited. We shall be glad to receive from our friends everywhere current medical news of general interest. Secretaries of County or Territorial Medical Associations will oblige by forwarding reports of the proceedings of their Associations.*

*Physicians who do not receive their Journal regularly, or who at any time change their address, will please notify the editor to that effect.*

## Editorials.

### DR. CAMPBELL.

In this issue we present a portrait of Dr. Cl. T. Campbell, of London, the very popular president of last year's Council. His position was very worthily filled, his management of all affairs being equally if not more satisfactory than his predecessors. We congratulate him highly for the able position he has taken among his confrères in this fair province of ours.

### COUNCIL MEETING.

As is well known now, the Medical Council of Ontario met in Toronto on Tuesday, June 12th, the session lasting till well on in the 16th inst. It was the last meeting of the present body so constituted, and is well worthy of record. *Apropos* of the meeting being held at all, we may say that a letter from a member of the Medical Profession was handed us dealing with this subject, which was afterwards inserted in the public press. We had declined the publication of it from purely a moral standpoint, sentiment occupying no place in our actions, but merely because we knew the matter contained in the letter was what tailors call a "dead horse." The subject had been settled some months before; and as our authority we

refer our readers to the correspondence between Dr. Cl. T. Campbell and Sir Oliver Mowat on the subject. Enough said.

The proceedings were inaugurated by a masterly address from the retiring President, dealing exhaustively with the relations of the Council and the Profession, and the actions in general of the Council itself, which will certainly be read by all interested, and indeed should be read by all medical men, whether they take any interest or not.

The principle outstanding Committee, that on Discipline, presented a report dealing with the cases of Drs. McCullough, McBrien and Willson and the adoption of it we feel sure will accord with all views on it. The report of other committees all came in on the last two days and will be dealt with later.

The Printing Committee report, the one which of course interests us personally more than others, was adopted, renewing the contract with this JOURNAL almost unanimously by the Council, some election talk being indulged in rather unworthily by one or more members in dealing with it. We may be wrong in mentioning this, but back handed support seems at times, to say the least of it, peculiar, speaking in connection with a contract such as we have had and have now with the Medical Council. An open enemy we are always glad to hear and answer, but these others are hard to deal with.

From the great want of space in this issue we are reluctantly compelled to hold most of our editorial matter over, the addition of a report of the Ontario Medical Association more than crowding our columns.

### THE BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER—ITS IMPORTANCE.

Water is one of the most convenient mediums for the rapid dissemination of micro-organisms, and this most noticeable in surface water, for it has been demonstrated that a shower of rain diminishes the number of organisms in the air in a most remarkable degree, consequently micro-organisms may thus find their way directly through the air into surface water; also, they may find their way by drainage.

Water proves a medium of great importance; while it contains organic matter putrefactive bacteria flourish. It has also been shown that water bacteria can flourish in distilled water; thus a small quantity of water containing organic matter, such as sewage, may contaminate water for a great distance, and thus prove a ready medium for the cultivation and dissemination of micro-organisms, hence the importance to be attached to proper bacteriological examinations.

Nothing could be more misleading than the quantitative examination, as it is not the number of the organisms but the individual species which may render the water dangerous.

If a sample of the purest water containing, say, 200 germs per cc. be left standing in a warm room for twelve hours you may have instead of 200 germs per cc., 5,000 germs per cc., and the water be just as pure so far as pathogenic organisms are concerned, as the 5,000 will not contain one more species than it did originally with the 200 colonies; thus it can be readily understood that the number of organisms has no relation to the quality of the water.

It has been said by Crookshank that when water does not contain more than 1,000 organisms per cc. that it is fit for drinking purposes, but it must be borne in mind that this 1,000 may contain a number of pathogenic organisms. Whilst, on the other hand, 5,000 colonies in the same water might not contain one single pathogenic organism. It has been proven and unanimously agreed upon

by bacteriologists that no general biological examination of water will give us any reliable information or indicate the fitness or unfitness of water for drinking purposes with any accuracy.

The number of liquifying organisms has indeed been given by some as a more accurate method, but to obtain such information a more rigid examination of the species must be carried out. A much safer rule than that followed in Toronto—which, by the way, is not only misleading but unnecessarily alarming—would be to take the different species of organisms in the water as indicating its purity or impurity, for it would follow that in a considerable number of species there must be several centres from which these are derived, each additional source being in itself an additional source of danger. After examining 400 spring wells and streams, M. Megala concluded that when there were more than 10 species present in any sample the water was unfit for drinking purposes, in only 50 out of the 400 examinations was such a number found, while 160 contained more than 1,000 colonies per cc., 66 of these having over 10,000 per cc., and in 40 over 50,000 per cc. He found in all 28 species and observed that the number of colonies does not in any means correspond with the number of species. He concludes by stating the only perfect and reliable method is to examine each species by itself and to examine carefully any organism that bears the slightest resemblance to any of the pathogenic species. This, in itself, is necessarily a very difficult task, as from each colony drop cultures and tube cultures must be made, and if any fail to grow thus they must be again tried in an atmosphere of hydrogen, and treated as non-erobic organisms, and if any doubt still remains they must be passed through animals and thus all doubt may be removed if Koch rules are carefully followed. The present methods of examinations are tedious and difficult, but are finally eminently satisfactory as compared with the earlier methods of merely counting the colonies.

No town should establish a water-works' system without the question of purity of the supply both chemically and bacteriologically having been established, and its purity thus established, it must be constantly watched to prevent contamination, as in this way infectious diseases are most frequently transmitted.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

We present to our readers the obituaries of two well-known medical men, Dr. G. E. Fenwick, of Montreal, and Dr. A. G. Fenwick, of London. Each, in his own sphere, has left a gap hard to fill up, both being university professors, the former an emeritus and the latter an active one, at the time of their deaths. Sincere sympathy is expressed on all sides for their relatives, although they must feel that both doctors fulfilled their missions in life. Dr. G. E. Fenwick was known in his college as "the man with eyes at the ends of his fingers," and truly deserved the appellation.

In an issue a few months ago we dealt with the question of the procuring of vaccine. At the meeting of the Council Dr. Logan brought up a very strong resolution on the subject, which was ably discussed. Governmental control and inspection were urged, with some method of supplying physicians with information as to the method of cultivating (if we may use the word) and the purity of the vaccine. This is certainly a move in the right direction, and if the entire profession would stir up our politicians, something of advantage to the whole public would be the outcome.

The law dealing with the sale and registration of poisons by druggists evidently needs some radical changes in it. There are some drugs which should not be sold without a doctor's order, and in some cases, indeed, even with that requisite, the circumstances should be closely inquired into if poisonous quantities are given. The celebrated Hooper case is one in point, and we can hardly speak strongly enough with regard to the sale of prussic acid. Indeed, just a day or so ago, a very deplorable suicide occurred in Toronto by an ignorant and possibly criminal man being sold an ounce bottle of this drug simply on the excuse that he wished to use it to rub on his horse's foot. Surely some legislation in this particular can be undertaken, prussic acid being not the only poison that should be included.

## British Columbia.

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

DR. MCGUIGAN, Associate Editor for British Columbia.

## Prince Edward Island.

DR. R. MACNEILL, Associate Editor for Prince Edward Island.

### HOSPITAL VISITATION.

During a recent visit to Ottawa we were, through the kindness of Dr. F. A. Rogers, member of the Ontario Medical Council, shown through the wards of the Protestant Hospital at Ottawa. It is a fine institution, and the accommodation and equipment everything that could be desired. The resident physician, Dr. Chapman, showed us much kindness. The cases were interesting, and the records showed the institution was doing good work. We were also permitted to witness an operation for soft cataract by the specialist of the institution, Dr. Horsey. The doctor is a first-class operator, and our interest in the success of his operation would desire to see a report from the doctor's pen, as he is well qualified to give the same. It was also our privilege to visit McGill College, Montreal, and meet the genial Registrar, Professor Ruttan. We were shown through the various departments and lecture rooms by Mr. Wickham, from Prince Edward Island, a fourth-year student well up in his classes. The engineering department was beautiful; thence we visited the Royal Victoria Hospital, an institution of which Montreal may well feel proud. There were not many patients to be seen, but the accommodations are unsurpassed on this Continent. The kitchen, store department, laundry, we had the pleasure of seeing, and language would fail us to describe the beauty and systematic order with which everything is being carried on. We then passed through the Montreal General Hospital, and, although it is not as fresh as the Royal Victoria, it is a fine institution. It is, doubtless, the one that did the most service for the College and its students, and will for many a year to come. Montreal has good hospitals, and no scarcity of patients. The Registrar of McGill College informed us that they raised their course to four years of nine months each. This ought, of itself, to convince the Legislatures and friends of higher medical education that the colleges will not in future oppose legislation on this subject. The narrow limits of legislation in our province last session, confining us to four years of not less than

six months, will necessitate a fresh appeal to the Legislature, provided Ontario and Quebec will, at the next meeting of the Canada Medical Association, agree upon a uniform curriculum of studies and examination for the professional license after graduation.

We always felt that the right thing to do is to have the matter of curriculum of studies regulated by by-law. This would enable a fusion to take place without any friction, and would lead to one board of examiners for the whole Dominion. It would be an easy matter, then, to secure reciprocity with Great Britain, as they would recognize the Central Board for the Dominion, but not the fragmentary Provincial Boards.

As the Canada Medical Association meets at St. John, N.B., on the 22nd and 23rd of August next, it is to be hoped the good sense of the profession will prevail, and that the delegates from each province will return and carry into effect the principles then agreed upon, and that we will cease hearing members of our own profession misconstruing a question of higher medical education into one of "monopoly" and "close corporation." When own friends advance such absurd ideas is it any wonder that non-medical men in the Legislature grasp at such with an avidity to defeat our aims and objects entirely.

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### Medical Council Meeting.

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#### PROCEEDINGS AT MEETING OF MEDICAL COUNCIL OF ONTARIO IN JUNE, 1894.

MEDICAL COUNCIL BUILDING.

TORONTO, *Tuesday, June 12th, 1894.*

The Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, met this day, Tuesday, the 12th of June, 1894, at 2 o'clock, p.m., in accordance with the by-laws of the Council.

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

The Registrar called the roll. The following members were present:

Drs. Bergin, Bray, Britton, Campbell, Day, Fowler, Fulton, Geikie, Harris, Henderson, Henry, Johnson, Logan, Luton, Miller, Moore, Moorhouse, Orr, Philip, Rogers, Rosebrugh, Ruttan, Thorburn, Vernon and Williams.

Dr. BRAY—Mr. President, it is customary before the President leaves the chair, when a new member is elected, to appoint a Committee on Credentials, so that he may have the privilege of voting at the election of officers. We have to-day a new member here, Dr. Moorhouse; and I move that a committee, consisting of Drs. Day, Johnson and Rosebrugh, be appointed to

examine the credentials of the member-elect for the Western University.

The President put Dr. Bray's motion, and the committee above-named retired and returned and, through Dr. Bergin, reported the appointment of Dr. Moorhouse as the representative of the Western University. And on motion the report of the Committee was adopted.

Dr. GEIKIE moved, seconded by Dr. Day, that this Council expresses its deep sense of loss sustained in the removal by death of the late Dr. Fenwick, the representative of the Western Medical College of London, Ontario, in the following words:

"The Council desires to place on record the great respect entertained by all its members for the deceased gentleman during the many years he was a member of its body; and also desires to have communicated to the family of the deceased gentleman their sincere sympathy under the very sudden and great loss they have sustained."

The motion was then put by the President and carried unanimously by a silent standing vote.

Dr. EDWARDS, a past president of the Council, now entered the room, and was invited by President Campbell to a seat on the dais.

Dr. CL. T. CAMPBELL now addressed the Council as follows:

#### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

*Gentlemen*,—I am pleased to meet you again, and welcome you to the Twenty-ninth Annual Session of the Medical Council of Ontario.

Before proceeding with the consideration of business, I know you will join with me in taking the earliest opportunity of expressing our sorrow over the absence of a familiar face—that of the esteemed representative of the Western University, Dr. A. G. Fenwick, who died after a few hours' illness, on the 14th May last, at the ripe age of 76 years. For twelve years he had been an honored member of this Council, and had endeared himself to his associates by his kindly heart and genial disposition. Though unobtrusive in his manner, he was ever faithful in the performance of his duties, and while watching the interests of his own constituency, was no less careful of the interests of the profession. After fifty-four years of honest and efficient service as a practitioner and teacher of medicine, he has gone to a well-deserved rest. *Sit ei terra levis!*

Serious doubts appear to have existed in the minds of a few members of the profession as to the propriety of our holding this session before the general election—some of the doubters being among those who have been friendly to the Council, as well as among those who have been our uncompromising critics. To these latter, it is possible no explanation would be satisfactory; but in justice to ourselves the situation should be defined.

The amended Act of 1893 provided that an election under the new law should take place in 1894. It appeared to us that this was inserted in



DR. CL. T. CAMPBELL,

*President Medical Council of Ontario, 1893-4.*

the Act to indicate clearly that the then existing Council was to complete its term under the old law, otherwise, an election would have been ordered for 1893. And we were assured by our friends in the Legislature that such was the intention. To make the matter more certain, however, I submitted the question to our solicitor, and, as you are aware, his opinion agreed with ours.

But during the summer of 1893 there was considerable discussion in the newspapers and medical journals; and the opinion was advanced by some of our friends that, whatever the literal reading of the Act might be, the intention of the Legislature was to terminate the old Council with its session of last year; and that we should not take advantage of any legal technicality to prolong our existence. Under these circumstances, it seemed to me advisable to secure an opinion which could be accepted as decisive, and for that reason I submitted the matter to the head of the Government, who was also the chairman of the Committee of the Legislature having the medical bill in charge. In doing so, I assured him that "the Council has no desire to do anything but carry out the wishes and intentions of the Legislature, and though a literal reading of the Act might authorize our holding a session next year before the election, I do not think a single member could be found willing to take advantage of it if he thought it was in conflict with the spirit and intent of the law." The answer I received was to the effect that the Premier "had no recollection whatever" of any intention being expressed that the old Council should not hold its usual spring session in 1894, before the election. "And," he added, "if such intention had been expressed, and I so understood, I should certainly have put words in the bill to carry it out."

The assertion in the lay organ of our opponents that we *asked permission* of the Premier to hold the session in 1894 is untrue; and equally untrue is the assertion that permission was only granted "provided it confined its legislation to essential matters with regard to which the next Council would probably be at one with it."

In view of the emphatic statement of the Premier, it is quite evident that the Council could do no other than it has done. While the members might be unanimous in desiring a general election at the earliest possible moment, the law gives this body no power of voluntary dissolution. It cannot go out of existence whenever it desires. It must run the full period prescribed by the Medical Act, and only terminate its existence in due course of law.

It will be your duty at this session to make provision for an election which shall return a new and enlarged Council, and which, it is to be hoped, will set at rest the perturbed spirits of some members of our profession. During the last three years

this body has been made the object of assault by a number of gentlemen whose indignation appears to have slumbered long, and on that account, probably, was the more virulent when it awoke. For years past, according to these gentlemen, the Medical Council has been pursuing an obnoxious course, trampling on the rights of individuals, squandering their money, and betraying the trusts reposed in it. Yet all this time no voice was raised in condemnation. Several elections occurred, but no champion took the field against the iniquitous Council. If it were guilty of all that has been charged against it, these latter-day critics winked at every folly, and condoned every offence. But when the Council secured legislation to enforce the payment by delinquent members of the College of their just dues to the governing body of the profession, then suddenly the eyes of these critics were opened to our conduct, and they commenced an agitation which has been characterized by more vituperation and misrepresentation than any political campaign within the memory of the present generation.

The Council has endeavored to meet this assault by giving the fullest explanation of its course, and by supplying all the information at its disposal - including detailed statements of its transactions for the past twenty five years. It has been asserted - and the assertion has been repeated up to the present time - that the Council has been unable or unwilling to make any reply to the charges brought against it, and that it has allowed its case to go by default. You know that this assertion is incorrect, and so do the men who make it. The addresses of President Williams and others, the detailed financial statement, the letters and articles in the *ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL*, the stenographic reports of our discussions printed in the College Announcement, have all been sent to every practitioner in the Province. It is true, we have not utilized the general newspapers. That has been the preferred medium of our opponents. Our response has been to the profession, and through professional channels.

Further, the Council in its desire for harmony, in its willingness to meet all reasonable objections, and in its confident belief that it had the support of the profession, consented to leave the penalty for non payment of assessments in abeyance until after the next election, and agreed to certain changes in the composition of the body in the direction indicated by its critics.

But this would not serve. Our antagonists seemed afraid to await the verdict of the profession, they preferred to get legislation first, and go to the profession afterwards. They took the position that as a class physicians were incapable of self government, that we could not settle our own affairs by our own representatives, but that an

appeal must be taken to the lawyers, farmers and merchants of the Legislature before even the opinion of the doctors was taken. The Legislature accepted this view of the situation, and our opponents were to some extent successful. At the same time the changes made in the Medical Act in 1893 were all in line with the avowed sentiment of the Council: and while certain clauses might be objectionable to individual members, or to special interests herein represented, yet there is little doubt that with the exception of the gerrymandering of the constituencies, the entire amended Act would have received the support of a majority of the Council.

But against some of the details of the rearrangement of the divisions, the Council has, and does protest—as being evidently intended to prevent the re-election of some of our best members. This should have been remedied at the last session of the Legislature: and it would have been, had the medical opponents of the Council in that body consented. But they gave palpable proof of the real object of the gerrymandering by refusing to agree to the slightest alteration. In view of the decided objections raised by our friends in the Legislature, as well as other members, to a reopening of the medical conflict until after the general election, it was thought advisable not to seek any amendments to the law until we could go with renewed authority from the profession.

The Council now approaches the most important election ever held—important not only because of changes that will be made in the constitution of the body under the new law, but important because the profession at large will take greater interest in the choice of their representatives than ever before. It may not be amiss, therefore, in this, the closing session of the Council, as constituted by the Act of 1874, to take a brief retrospect, sufficient to enable us to answer the question whether as an organization we have to any reasonable extent accomplished the object of our existence.

That the Medical Council has been an inflexible body no one has claimed—least of all, the members themselves. We have never claimed to be above criticism: nor have we professed to be any better than the constituencies we represent. The Council, in the shape in which it has existed since Confederation, may, during that time, have made mistakes, as all representative or appointed bodies may do. It denies nothing it may have done, and has no apologies to offer. But it does claim, that honestly and faithfully, biassed by no unworthy motives, it has tried to advance the best interests of the profession and of the public.

It is fortunate that the same legislation will conserve the interests of both these classes, otherwise physicians would receive scant attention from the

average legislature. It is possible that somewhere laws may have been enacted by the civil authorities for the sole benefit of doctors, but I have seen no record of so remarkable a transaction. The first medical legislation in Canada—the Act of 1815 (55 Geo. III., Chap 10)—struck the key-note of medical laws. It was enacted, it expressly states in the preamble, because “Many inconveniences have arisen to His Majesty’s subjects in the province from unskilful persons practising physic and surgery.” It was a law in the public interest: and so have been all medical laws since that day. Fortunately, the public interest can only be conserved by laws which will to some extent benefit the profession.

Prior to the organization of the Medical Council, professional matters were practically under the control of the colleges. There were separate examining boards for those not holding a Canadian or English diploma: but by far the greater proportion of our physicians were of the latter class: and the boards had no control over the curriculum which was enforced upon the applicants who came before them. The colleges fixed their own curriculum to suit themselves: and the college diploma entitled its holder to the provincial license. Our critics—who accuse these bodies to-day of usurping powers to which they are not entitled, and of exercising undue influence by means of their representation in the Council, are, under the most charitable view, ignorant of the history of medicine in Canada.

Without enquiring closely as to the origin of the Council, or discriminating as to whom credit is specially due, this may be said, that the various colleges and examining boards in Ontario deserve the gratitude of the profession for surrendering the rights they possessed under the old law, a surrender necessary to make the Council a success, but which they were strong enough to resist had they been so disposed. Without their consent the Council would never have been organized. And if the profession is disposed to admit that a united corporation, with full powers of self-government, is of any benefit to us, it would be but a poor return, either to harshly censure or attempt to injure those to whom we are so largely indebted for whatever of value we now possess.

It should not be forgotten that the Council is a coalition. It is a federation of several bodies having an independent existence, with equal powers. These powers were surrendered under well-defined conditions. For example: The homoeopathic physicians had their own examining and licensing board. They consented to its abolition on condition that they should have a certain representation in the Council. They were to have five members, while the profession at large had twelve. It was never claimed that they were receiving representation according to actual numbers. That



was not a matter for consideration at all. The homœopathic physicians in Ontario might have been equal in number to all other physicians, or they might have been only one-tenth, or one-hundredth. The point was, that they, as a body, had equal powers with any other class of physicians as a body—that the Homœopathic Board was in every respect equal to any other board or body, so far as conferring licenses was concerned. The Council was, with regard to the homœopaths and other physicians, a coalition of equal bodies. And the homœopathists might, with justice, have insisted on equal representation as a condition of union. The various colleges were in a similar position. They surrendered their rights in consideration of the representation given them in the Council: and they might have demanded that the collective collegiate representation should be equal to that of the profession collectively. That these various independent bodies consented to a smaller representation in the Council than the profession at large, should not, in fairness, nor in honesty, be utilized to-day to their disadvantage, nor made the basis of an argument for a further reduction of their strength.

The statement has been made that on account of excessive representation, the colleges and the homœopathists have a predominating influence in the Council, and that the territorial representatives are in such a minority that the profession at large is powerless, and is practically unrepresented. The men who make this statement either know that they are saying what is not correct, or else they are ignorant of the proceedings of this body. The best evidence of the untruthfulness of the charge can be found by examining our records. I have been unable to find, during my connection with the Council, a single instance in which the college representatives and the territorial representatives were ranged in full opposition to each other. There has been no important action taken to which the majority of the elected representatives were opposed. As an illustration: The acts of the Council most criticised—the annual assessment and the penalty for its non-payment—have received the unanimous support of the present territorial representatives. The facts in this connection have been misrepresented, and the course followed in this case is indicative of the general style of argument used by the more violent critics of the Council. It has been stated by these gentlemen, in the medical press, that on the motion to secure this law, thirteen voted for it, only five of whom were territorial representatives, the other eight being college men and homœopaths. And the inference, of course, is that these eight last-mentioned are the parties responsible for the law. But those who use this argument, omit altogether to mention that only one territorial representative

voted against the law, and he not now a member of the Council; while three college representatives were in the opposition with him. The facts are, that the proposition was initiated by the territorial representatives, and received the support of all but one, while the college representatives were equally divided—three for and three against. As to the homœopathic representatives, they voted for it mainly because it was the wish of the territorial representatives, and they had no disposition to oppose a proposition that seemed to be the almost unanimous desire of the profession generally. Had they joined with the college representatives in voting against the law, there might have been some ground for the charge that is now so freely made as to the unholy alliance between them.

Let me make another statement in this connection. There has been no instance in which all the college representatives voted together—unless where there was a practically unanimous vote of the Council. The most important question that has been before us of late years was the advance in the curriculum of 1892; and on such a question, if on any, the colleges might be supposed to have a special interest that would lead them to unity of action. Yet here they were equally divided—four voting for the advance, and four against it. The fact is, that while there are three separate constituencies represented in the Council, there has never been during my connection with the body any attempt at legislation in the special interests of one class as opposed to the interests of any other class. But one single purpose has always governed the actions of the majority of the representatives of each class, and of a majority of the Council, and that has been to advance the interests of the profession and the public.

Twenty-four years have passed since the Council was organized as the sole governing body of the profession; twenty-eight years have passed since legislation on the lines of the present Medical Act was initiated. What has the Council done in that time to justify its creation? What has it done to entitle it to the confidence of the public?

In the first place it has accomplished whatever of good may be expected to accompany a more advanced standard of medical education. Before the time of the Council there was no uniform curriculum; and the highest in the Province was far below what we have to-day. Then, the only matriculation examination was such as the colleges required—at most, a fair common school education with a smattering of Latin; while those who came before our examining boards from colleges outside of Canada might possibly never have passed any literary test whatever. Now, a University Arts matriculation as prescribed by Government is compulsory. Then, three years spent in ostensible medical study was sufficient; now, five years

are imperative. Then, one could be licensed to practise medicine who had attended but two college courses of less than six months each; now, four sessions of six months each, and one of three months is demanded. Then, examinations for diplomas and licenses were conducted with varying degrees of mildness; now, they are both practical and thorough.

This is the natural result of having one door of admission to the profession, through which all must pass. Before the time of the Council these doors were innumerable. There were three separate examining boards; there were a number of colleges in Canada authorized to grant degrees in medicine; and the certificates of the boards and the diplomas of the colleges all entitled their holders to the provincial license. And, in addition, the diploma of any medical college in the British Empire was recognized as well as our own. It would have been impossible under the old regime to have had a uniform curriculum. And while, even under this state of affairs, the standard of medical education might have advanced to some extent, yet, so far as individual licentiates were concerned, the advance would have been largely optional, and the imperative curriculum would have been no higher than the lowest that would satisfy any one of the innumerable examining boards whose certificates were recognized.

The Ontario Medical Act gave to this Council the control of medical education. It has neither neglected to use its power, nor has it used that power rashly; but, intelligently and discreetly, as rapidly as public sentiment would sanction, it has been continually raising the standard higher and higher, until now we are far in advance of any country on this continent, and equal, if not superior, to the Motherland.

The Council has further benefited the profession by securing power to deal with unlicensed practitioners—the uneducated and incompetent men who prey on the public. This power has been so effectually exercised that I doubt if there is an English-speaking country anywhere that contains so few of this obnoxious class of people as Ontario. Then there were the licensed quacks—men who were registered, but who were disgracing their calling by adopting the dishonest methods of the charlatan. Ontario is the only part of this continent where men of this description can be punished by the withdrawal of their right to practise. The Council deserves the gratitude of the profession in that it has secured the power to discipline these men, and has used that power to the extent of purging our ranks of some of them, and of exercising a salutary restraining influence on others.

In addition to these benefits, the Council has endeavored to secure from the Legislature such

other rights and privileges as would be to the advantage of the profession; and while we have not been able to obtain all that we desired, we have been to some extent successful. The physicians in every territorial division may now adopt a tariff of fees, which, on receiving the sanction of the Council, defines the legal charges that can be made for our services, without leaving that matter to be decided in each disputed case solely by judges and juries at their discretion. So, too, the law now limits the period during which action for malpractice can be brought against a physician to one year from the date when the services complained of were rendered.

These are some of the benefits which Ontario physicians have received through the Council. And more might have been obtained, had there always been that unity of action on the part of the profession and that loyal support of its governing body which characterizes people of other occupations.

As against this favorable record the critics of the Council find ground for complaint mainly in two matters—the annual assessment, with its penal attachment, and the erection of a building in Toronto. The personal charges against members of the Council do not require an answer here.

In order to maintain a revenue sufficient to meet all its requirements, the Council, under the Act of 1874, has levied an annual assessment, sometimes one dollar, but never exceeding two. And because certain physicians persistently refused to pay this assessment, being willing to accept all the benefits derived from their membership in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, while refusing to bear the trifling burdens that membership imposes, the Council secured power to remove from the register the names of delinquents until such time as they should liquidate their indebtedness.

This proceeding was not, as has been claimed, unprecedented. The power secured by the Council is nothing more than that which is exercised by all corporations. Every association has the right to fix fees to be collected from its members for necessary expenses, and to suspend from membership those who do not pay. A notable example is that of the Law Society of this province, which taxes every lawyer \$17 per annum, part of which only is returnable to him in printed matter; and the non-payment of this assessment results in the suspension of the delinquent, who loses all the privileges of his profession, besides being subjected to the penalty of a heavy fine.

Nor is this unknown in the medical profession of the other provinces. I have not at hand the various statutes of the provinces, but if the medical laws as printed in Powell's "Doctor in Canada," edition of 1890, are correct, the following facts are apparent: In New Brunswick, sec. 5 of the Act of

1882 requires each registered practitioner to pay an annual fee of not less than one, nor more than two dollars; and sec. 2 of the Act of 1884 gives power to erase from the register the name of every man who does not pay his fee—being exactly the law subsequently adopted in Ontario. In Quebec, clause 3,986 of sec. 2, chap. 4, revised statutes, fixes a fee of two dollars a year; and clause 3,994 deprives of all his professional rights the physician who does not pay. The Manitoba Act, sec. 15, calls for an annual fee not exceeding five dollars, recoverable with costs in a county court; and sec. 22 of the amended Act of 1888 debar the delinquent from voting at Council elections. The North-west Territories Act is similar. In British Columbia, sec. 53, chap. 81, fixes an annual fee of ten dollars and provides for the issuance of an annual certificate. So that this so-called "outrage" appears to have been perpetrated elsewhere without awakening any serious indignation.

But it is claimed that not even the Legislature can give the Council power to deprive a physician of his license for the non-payment of an annual assessment; that he has a vested interest in his license which cannot be successfully attacked, unless, possibly, for felony on his part. Speaking on this subject, elsewhere, I have said that "this opinion is based on a confusion of ideas as to the respective rights accruing from the possession of a diploma and a license. A man may be said to have a vested interest in his diploma, which is a certificate of scholarship, and nothing more. But no man can claim to have or to hold a license to carry on any business in a community, no matter how laudable that business may be, except on such reasonable conditions as the community may impose. In this province, the people, acting through their representatives in the Legislature, constitute the only power that can authorize a man to practise medicine. They have exercised their power by the enactment of certain laws, and only by obedience to the laws so enacted, whether by the Legislature, or by the Council's action on the authority of the Legislature, can any person obtain or retain a license. And the same power which granted a license may, for good cause, such as the refusal to obey its requirements, suspend or revoke that license."

Every physician practising in Ontario to-day, whether he graduated fifty years ago or five years ago, is practising solely by virtue of his membership in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and of his registration by this Council. He has acknowledged the authority of this body by applying to it for registration, by paying the fee required therefor, and by receiving its license. He has availed himself of all the privileges granted under our license, even to the extent of voting for members of the Council, of holding membership in it, and

of acting as its paid examiner. It is too late now for anyone to repudiate the authority he has hitherto recognized, or to attempt the evasion of the duties imposed by that authority while availing himself of all the rights and privileges it accords.

Of course, while the action of the Medical Council in this matter was legitimate and *intra vires*, I am quite well aware that there may be honest differences of opinion as to its expediency. And in regard to that I do not propose at present to say anything. The Council acting for the profession, and in the interests of the profession, did what it thought best. If the profession disapproved of that action, the remedy could have been easily applied on the day of election. Had a majority of territorial representatives been returned in opposition to the annual assessment law, it would have been repealed; for the collegiate and homœopathic representatives would have had no object in opposing the wish of the profession at large.

And the objection we take to the conduct of our critics is that, instead of appealing to the medical electorate, and settling our affairs in our own corporation, they appealed to the non-professional element in the Provincial Legislature. Of such conduct I have previously expressed a strong opinion. My words in this connection have been misrepresented; and I am accused of insulting the profession. Let me repeat them, therefore, so that I may not be misunderstood: I said that to go to the Legislature for a redress of grievances, real or supposed, in connection with matters which our own representative body was capable of deciding, was to make the humiliating confession that we are incapable of self-government. And, "*if that be so*," I said, "then the logical conclusion would be that the profession should abolish the Council and place the profession in charge of the Education Department, which attends to the needs and requirements of children, or else hand us over to the Inspector of Charities, who looks after the interests of the feeble-minded." And I am of the same opinion still.

The other leading charge against the Council is that it has gone into real estate speculation, and erected a large and expensive building in Toronto, which was not required. Now, the wisdom of the Council's building operations is a legitimate object of criticism, and opinions may differ thereon. The majority of the members of the Council are of the opinion that it was in the interest of true economy, and for the facilitation of the business of this body to erect a building which would not only give us the accommodation required, and which we could not secure otherwise, but would also be in time a source of revenue sufficient to relieve the profession from the trifling burdens hitherto imposed upon it. Others

have a perfect right to hold a different opinion. The Council may have been, and may be, mistaken in its views on this matter. Presumably, the members of the Council, knowing its necessities, and being required by virtue of their office to give its affairs special consideration, should be not less competent to form a correct opinion, or initiate a wise policy, than those gentlemen who have had no responsibility in the medical administration, and who confess now that in the past they have been either ignorant or indifferent. Admit, however, for the sake of argument, that we were wrong, and that this building was not necessary, yet the fact that it could to-day be sold, leaving the Council with a large cash balance as a result of the operation, may be accepted as an indication that we have not been unfaithful or imprudent trustees, and that the profession has not suffered loss by our management of its affairs.

But I wish to point out in this connection that whether it was right or wrong, the present representatives are not to be held responsible for the erection of the building; for it was constructed and occupied before our election in 1890. The necessity for a building of its own was recognized by the Council at an early date in its history. But the first movement was made in 1878, when it was moved by Dr. Browse (a territorial representative), and seconded by Dr. Grant (at that time a territorial representative), that a committee be appointed with power "to erect or secure a permanent building" for the use of the Council. The result of the appointment of the committee (a majority of whom were territorial representatives) was the purchase for \$13,500 of the site we now occupy, with the church building that then stood upon it. So far as the records show, this action was acquiesced in by the entire Council, including one gentleman who to-day is denouncing our "real estate speculations."

The old building was utilized for a time, but with the increasing work of the Council, was found to be insufficient for its needs, while its general appearance was stigmatized by medical men not in the Council as a disgrace to the profession. In 1882, it was moved by Dr. Allison, seconded by Dr. Burns (both territorial representatives), that "in consequence of the present college building not being properly adapted for the purposes for which it was originally intended by the Council, it is deemed desirable that said building should be sold, and the proceeds applied to purchasing grounds and erecting a building thereon; or to wait on the Government and ascertain whether the Government would be willing to assist in carrying out the above scheme, or any other plan that may be deemed expedient." And a committee was appointed to consider and report on this matter. This committee reported progress at the session

of 1883, and was continued year by year, with much discussion at each session of the Council as to the best way of carrying out the original instructions, but without action on account of the difficulty of disposing of the property at a sufficient valuation. In 1886, the committee reported in favor of erecting a building on the old site. The report was adopted, and on motion of Dr. Bray (a territorial representative), the committee with the treasurer, was empowered to proceed with the work, according to plans selected. And in 1888, the work was completed, and the building occupied.

Now, it has been charged that the Council, without the sanction of the profession, and being instigated and influenced by the collegiate representatives, unlawfully and unwisely erected an extravagant building. The facts are, that every movement in the Council in favor of securing a building, from first to last, was initiated by territorial representatives, and was sanctioned by the profession. The original property was purchased in 1878; an election was held in 1880. No objection to the action of the Council was taken by the electorate, and the old members were nearly all re-elected. From 1882 to 1886 the proposition to secure new premises was yearly before the Council, and the discussions were reported in the medical journals and the Toronto newspapers. In the midst of this discussion, an election was held in 1885. No voice was raised in all the Province, so far as I can remember, in protest against the "real estate speculation," and no member who went to his constituency for re-election was defeated because of his opinions or his actions in this connection. Again, in 1890, an election was held. The new building had been occupied for two years. The profession outside of Toronto knew something of its extravagant dimensions and of its cost, but no voice was heard in censure or in criticism; and no member of the Council was refused re-election because he had favored the erection of the college building.

Am I not justified, then, in saying that not this present Council but the profession at large must take the responsibility in this matter? This building has been erected with the knowledge and approval of the profession. Every step taken has been on motion of territorial representatives, who must have known the views of their constituents, and who are accepted by the other members of the Council as the exponents of the views of the profession at large. And it is not just for men who either directly or indirectly endorsed the Council in all its building operations to censure this body for doing what these critics themselves have sanctioned.

I have thus briefly referred to the main charges brought against the Council. And with regard to the actions censured, I claim that, whether they

were expedient or not, they were invariably initiated and supported by those directly chosen as the representatives of the profession; that these representatives were endorsed whenever they went for re election; and that therefore every action of the Council has been sanctioned without a dissenting voice, with the solitary exception of the provision for the collection of debts, to which the debtors of the Council have objected.

But even though the profession has in the past approved all our actions, no one questions the right of each one to change his mind and disapprove of that with which he formerly found no fault. All that we ask is, for the credit of the profession, that he should criticize honestly and deal fairly. To misrepresent our actions, to question our good faith, to impute to us improper motives, to adopt the tactics of the demagogue, and invoke the language of Billingsgate in giving expression to unfair criticism, is as disgraceful to a physician as it is unworthy of a gentleman.

Not only is it unjust to those who are assailed; it has a wider maleficent effect. For nothing could have a more injurious influence on young licentiates: nothing could have a more debasing influence on medical ethics; nothing could more effectually lower the profession in public esteem.

As a profession, we occupy a position in this province which medical men of other countries may envy. Whether we shall advance still further, or even retain the place we have, depends upon ourselves. And this Council now remits all questions at issue, and the future *status* of the profession, to the only legitimate court of appeal—the medical electorate—in full confidence that the result will be for the best interests of both the physicians and the people of Ontario.

Dr. BERGIN replied to the President as follows:

Mr. President, before you leave the chair, with the permission of the Council, I desire to say a few words. I do not think after the very able and eloquent review of the work of the Council which you have addressed to us, that any member of this Council or any member of the profession in Ontario outside of the Council will question the wisdom of the Council in calling you to the chair last year. (Applause.) That you have done credit, in many ways beyond any of your predecessors, I think no one will hesitate to admit (hear, hear); and that your services to the Council during the recess have been almost invaluable. And you have done during this past year more to put the Council in the favorable light that it ought to occupy with the profession than any member of the Council either before or since your election to the President's chair. I do not think it is necessary for me to add anything further except to say this, that whilst you will be succeeded by one of the ablest men in the Council, by the man who has brought the business of the Council to its present financial success, yet I regret that the rules of the Council do not permit that you should be elected a second time in succession to the chair.

I now move, seconded by Dr. Bray, Mr. President,

that you leave the chair, and that Dr. Fowler be called thereto.

On Dr. Bergin's motion being put and carried, the President retired from the chair, which was taken by Dr. Fowler.

Dr. BERGIN—Before making the nomination of the gentleman who is to occupy the chair this year, I desire to move that the thanks of this Council be given to the retiring President for his great and valuable services to the Council during the past year.

Dr. MOORE—I have great pleasure in seconding Dr. Bergin's resolution, and I feel a very great deal of pleasure in recalling that I proposed Dr. Campbell as President last year. I then felt that he would make an able representative and would reflect credit upon himself and this Council, and I am gratified to know that everybody recognizes the fact that he has done so. (Applause.)

The motion was put and carried unanimously.

Dr. FOWLER then tendered the vote of thanks to the President, and said: After the remarks made by Drs. Bergin and Moore, and the expression of approbation by the Council, it is needless for me to add anything beyond the thanks of this Council for your very able conduct in the chair during a very trying period.

Dr. CAMPBELL, in reply, said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I beg to assure you I am deeply grateful for this mark of your appreciation of my services in the chair of President, and of my faithfulness in the performance of my duties. I tried, so far as I know how, to do the best I could. I have avoided, I think, pushing the Council into any undue notoriety, or saddling any special responsibility, moral or legal, upon it. I have simply endeavored to carry out as far as I could, what I thought to be the wishes and desires of the Council; and if I have succeeded in meriting your approbation, as I must assume I have from what has just been said, I can assure you I am abundantly satisfied. And I must bespeak for my successor in office the same support that you tendered me while I was your presiding officer.

Dr. Campbell then resumed the chair, and called for nominations for the office of President.

Dr. BERGIN—Mr. Chairman, I move that Dr. Philip be President for the ensuing year. In moving Dr. Philip, it is unnecessary for me to say anything more than I have already said respecting the merits of that gentleman and his ability to fill the chair as it ought to be filled. Dr. Philip is one of those quiet, retiring members of the Council, who has confined himself to active work. He has, during the many years he has been in the Council, given his attention more especially to the finances of the Council, and that we are in so sound a position financially is due mainly to Dr. Philip and to the able man who is our treasurer. I think there can be no question in the mind of any member of this Council of the entire capacity of Dr. Philip to fill the chair well. And Dr. Philip, on the other hand, may feel assured that every member of this Council will give to him the same aid that they gave you, sir, during your period of its occupancy. I have, therefore, great pleasure in proposing Dr. Philip as President for the ensuing year, seconded by Dr. Fowler.

At the request of the President, Dr. Bergin cast a ballot, there being no other nominations, and on the ballot being examined by the President, he declared Dr. Philip elected unanimously.

Amid loud and long-continued applause, Dr. Bergin and Dr. Fowler escorted Dr. Philip to the dais, and he was introduced to the meeting as the President-elect, and addressed the Council as follows:

*Gentlemen of the Council.*—I thank you very much for the honor you have shown me in electing me to the President's chair. I shall endeavor to fulfil the duties pertaining to the position to the best of my ability during my tenure of office, and I feel assured, as my friend and proposer, Dr. Bergin, has stated, that that forbearance and courtesy which has at all times distinguished the members of this Council in business and in debate to my predecessors in the chair will also be as freely extended to me. I thank you, gentlemen, very sincerely for the high honor which you have conferred upon me.

The President-elect then called for nominations for the various offices.

Dr. MOORE—I have very great pleasure in moving, seconded by Dr. Orr, that Dr. Harris be Vice-President for the ensuing year.

I feel safe in saying that Dr. Harris will perform the duties devolving upon him, with zeal and ability. He has been a member of this Council for many years, and I am sure you will all agree with me that he has attended strictly and with zeal to the discharge of his duties, and has filled the position of Chairman of the Education Committee with zeal and ability, and will discharge the duties of the Vice-President as zealously and as ably as he has the duties of chairman of that committee.

Dr. BERGIN—I move in amendment, seconded by Dr. Henderson, that Dr. Rosebrugh be Vice-President for the ensuing year.

I do not think there can be any two opinions as to the ability of both these gentlemen to fill the chair well and to the advantage of the Council. In moving Dr. Rosebrugh, I do not ignore that Dr. Harris has been a very active and earnest worker upon the Education Committee, but I think that Dr. Rosebrugh, being an older man, is better entitled to the position, and I do not forget that when the question of curriculum was before the Council, that the curriculum, upon which we pride ourselves so much to-day, would have been lost, but for the clear, calm and careful attention which Dr. Rosebrugh, as chairman of that committee, gave to the whole question. And finally, I must remark that the casting vote of Dr. Rosebrugh, as chairman of that committee, on this the most important question during my time in the Council, saved the curriculum.

The ballot was then cast, and on being examined by the President, Dr. Harris was declared duly elected Vice-President for the ensuing year.

Dr. HARRIS then said:

*Mr. President and Gentlemen.*—I must assure you I give you my most hearty thanks for the very great honor you have conferred upon me. I am very sorry that it came to a vote; sorry that the matter had not been arranged beforehand so that one or other of us might have taken the position by acclamation. But I am sure there is no one will prize the honor of the position more than I do, and I thank you very sincerely for having elected me as your Vice-President.

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

The President put the motion, and there being no other nomination, declared Dr. Pyne duly elected Registrar for the ensuing year.

Dr. Bergin moved seconded by Dr. Moore, that Dr. Aikins be reappointed Treasurer for the ensuing year.

The President put the motion, and there being no other nominations, declared Dr. Aikins duly elected Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Dr. Moore moved, seconded by Dr. Miller, that Mr. B. B. Osler, Q.C., be reappointed Solicitor for the Council for the ensuing year.

The President put the motion, and there being no other nominations, declared Mr. Osler duly elected as Solicitor of the Council for the ensuing year.

Dr. Day moved, seconded by Dr. Bray, that Mr. Alex. Downey, C.S.R., be reappointed Official Stenographer of the Council for the ensuing year.

The President put the motion, and there being no other nominations, declared Mr. Downey duly elected Official Stenographer for the Council for the ensuing year.

Dr. Rogers moved, seconded by Dr. Bergin, that Drs. Day, Williams, Bray, Orr, Johnson, Logan, Harris and the mover and seconder be a committee to strike the Standing Committees for the ensuing year. Carried.

*On motion the Council adjourned for ten minutes* to allow the Striking Committee to prepare their report. On the Council resuming after adjournment, Dr. Day presented the report of the Striking Committee, naming the various committees as follows:

Registration Committee—Drs. Rosebrugh, Johnson, Moore, Orr and Vernon.

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

Finance—Drs. Fulton, Henderson, Ruttan and Campbell.

Printing—Drs. Johnson, Moorhouse, Henry, Luton, Britton.

Education—Drs. Johnson, Bergin, Bray, Geikie, Logan, Moore, Rogers, Thorburn, Williams.

Property—Drs. Day, Henry and Thorburn.

Committee on Complaints—Drs. Fowler, Henry, Henderson, Moorhouse and Miller.

Dr. Rogers moved, seconded by Dr. Henry, that the report of the Committee be received and adopted. Carried. After Drs. Johnson and Henderson were placed on the Property Committee.

#### NOTICES OF MOTION.

1. Dr. Bray, to introduce a by-law providing the mode and fixing the time of holding elections of territorial representatives, other than homeopathic representatives.

2. Dr. Day, for leave to introduce a by-law to amend By-law No. 39 as at present amended by By-Law No. 50.

3. Dr. Henry, that he will move a resolution re Lodge and Contract doctoring.

Referred to Special Committee, consisting of Drs. Orr, Day, Henry, Bergin, Johnson and Rogers.

4. Dr. Logan, to introduce a by-law providing the method and time for the election of homeopathic representatives.

5. Dr. Campbell, re cost incurred in connection with investigations held by Discipline Committee.

7. Dr. Miller, that the Standing Committee on Printing be authorized to prepare at the earliest

possible date, a sufficient number of copies of the President's address, delivered to-day, for distribution to every member of the profession on the register of Ontario.

7. Dr. Bergin, an address to Lord Aberdeen upon His Excellency assuming the duties of Governor-General of the Dominion.

#### COMMUNICATIONS AND PETITIONS.

Communications and petitions were then read, received and referred to committees as follows:

From E. D. Ayles, J. Brown, H. V. Boyd, James Bell, G. W. Barber, Geo. T. Campbell, J. C. Copp, W. F. Cunningham, Geo. S. Cameron, W. A. Cooper, W. P. Davis, J. J. Davis, F. W. Delmage, F. A. Dale, J. L. Easton, Geo. Foster, E. K. Findlay, Jas. Gray, W. E. Graham, Jas. Grant, W. J. Geddes, E. G. Hodgson, C. J. Hardie, W. S. Harper, Geo. H. Jackson, E. A. Johnston, J. W. King, F. W. Linley, Dr. Lovett, A. Letellier, J. P. Morton, H. Maw, G. H. Manchester, W. P. Mason, W. A. McIntosh, W. J. McNicholl, R. McKenzie, G. S. McGhie, D. A. McKillop, P. W. Perry, S. Pearce, H. W. Scott, W. Stephens, C. E. Watson, Dr. Brosseau, W. J. C. Miller. Report Board Examiners, referred to Education Committee.

From Z. Hemphill, referred to Property Committee.

From M. Baker, A. Boillon, W. F. Drysdale, H. A. Johnston, Thos. Kerr, A. T. Shillington, Jno. Stenhouse, Reg. White, referred to Committee on Complaints.

From A. E. Murphy, referred to Committee on Discipline.

From the London Medical Society, the Ontario Medical Association, referred to Special Committee.

From R. M. Luton, G. E. Chaperon, Jacob Zelinski, N. Washington, referred to Registration Committee.

From J. N. E. Brown, Frank Evans, W. B. Boyd, J. W. Arnott, Hannah A. Benedict, A. McKnight, referred to Finance Committee.

From the Bryant Press Publishing Co.; W. Beattie Nesbitt, of *Dominion Medical Monthly*; *Canadian Practitioner*; ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL Publishing Co., communications to the Printing Committee.

From Dr. A. C. Bowerman, to Committee on Rules and Regulations.

On the report of the prosecutor being presented, Dr. Bray suggested that consideration of this report be deferred in order to permit the committees to proceed with their work and prepare their reports for submission to the Council.

Dr. BERGIN I think the several committees should meet and organize. The prosecutor's report, I think, does not receive the attention each year that it ought to receive from the Council; and I think in some way it should be put in the hands of every member of the Council, so that he could give it the most careful consideration before he comes to pronounce upon it, and that cannot be done if the report is simply read from the table.

Dr. Bray moved, seconded by Dr. Fulton, that a copy of the prosecutor's report be furnished to each member of this Council; and that the consideration of the report be the first order of business for Thursday afternoon. Carried.

Moved by Dr. Johnson, seconded by Dr. Bray, that the communication from the Ontario Medical Society,

re Lodge and Contract Practice, be referred to Special Committee. Carried.

On motion, the communication from the Medical Society of London, re Lodge and Contract Practice, was referred to the same committee.

#### REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Dr. Campbell presented the report of the professional examinations held in Toronto and Kingston. On motion the report was referred to the Education Committee.

A communication from Thomas Wasson, Prosecutor of the College, re D. A. Rose and W. E. Bessey, was referred to the Discipline Committee.

On motion of, Dr. Bray, the Council adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, to allow the committees to organize and proceed with committee work.

#### SECOND DAY.

Wednesday, June 13th, 1894.

The Council met at 10 o'clock a.m., according to motion for adjournment, the President, Dr. Philip, in the chair.

The following members were present:

Drs. Bergin, Bray, Britton, Campbell, Day, Fowler, Fulton, Geikie, Harris, Henderson, Henry, Johnson, Logan, Luton, Miller, Moore, Moorhouse, Orr, Philip, Rogers, Rosebragh, Rutan, Thorburn, Vernon and Williams.

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

#### NOTICES OF MOTION.

1. Dr. Logan gave notice of motion re vaccination.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

Dr. Britton presented a communication from one, W. S. Cunningham. Referred to Education Committee.

Dr. Pyne presented a communication from John P. Morton, which was also referred to the Education Committee.

#### MOTIONS OF WHICH NOTICE HAD BEEN GIVEN AT A PREVIOUS MEETING.

Dr. Campbell moved, seconded by Dr. Thorburn, in accordance with notice of motion yesterday, that in any case of discipline acted upon in the future by this Council, where the accused has been found guilty, there shall be no suspension of sentence until the Council has first been reimbursed all expenses incurred by it in the investigation of such case. I have an idea it will not be necessary for me to say very much in this connection, as I think the resolution will commend itself to the judgment of the members of the Council. The Council has taken a very lenient course in the past in connection with the investigation of cases of alleged improper conduct; it has treated the parties so accused with all due fairness, and when they have been found guilty it has invariably given them an opportunity for repentance by suspending sentence. That has been the proper course of procedure on the part of the Council in introducing and establishing a method of discipline, which has been hitherto un-

known in this country and unknown on this continent; a method which might and does seem harsh, at least to people outside of the profession; and we, therefore, I say, acted with becoming wisdom in proceeding mildly and treating those parties with leniency, but the time has come to call a halt, for if we continue that course of procedure, our investigations and the effect of it will become farcical. Men will say, if I am charged with unprofessional conduct I will fight the Council as long as I can, and if I am found guilty I will get down on my knees and confess and it will be all right; thus making the whole matter a farce.

The expenses are very heavy in these matters, running up to several hundred dollars in connection with each case, and it is too much, when the Council shows its mercy by suspending sentence on a convicted person, that it should also be out the expense connected with the investigation. Since I introduced this notice of motion, I have been given to understand the Discipline Committee have been considering this matter, and that there is a possibility of some by-law being introduced by some person in the Council bearing on the subject. If that is the case, and the Chairman will inform me so, I am willing, if the Committee think it advisable, to withdraw my notice in the meantime, if there is anything that will meet the purpose, as I do not wish to interfere with the Discipline Committee.

Dr. DAY—I would just say we have had an opinion from the solicitor touching one or two matters not exactly in that direction, but I would ask that the discussion should be delayed until we have some information. If we go to the courts, I want to show that our action and the action of the Council was entirely unbiased by any outside influence. It might be construed by a sharp lawyer before the judges, that we had said, "If you do not pay the costs we will suspend you right now; if you do pay the costs we will let you stay on approbation," and that that would be giving a man an advantage for simply a monetary payment. I think it would be better to get our solicitor's opinion before any such resolution is passed; but I think, however, the discussion will do good, and so far as I am concerned, and I think the other members of the Discipline Committee have given delinquents to understand the same thing—I have distinctly—that they need not come before the Council with any sort of plea, or anything else, unless the costs are fully paid up. I have done that personally, but, of course, that was not in an authoritative way so that the Council could be made responsible for it, but I have given them to understand distinctly that, while costs have been incurred and are standing unpaid, the delinquents need not expect the Council would be anything more than simply just; that they would deal justly, not leniently, unless the costs are paid.

Dr. BRAY—I would add to what Dr. Day has said, my expressed wish that Dr. Campbell would let this matter stand for a time, as all these matters are under the consideration of our solicitor, and a false step would be a great mistake, and it is better to adhere to the advice of our solicitor. I do not wish Dr. Campbell to withdraw his motion, but to let it stand.

Dr. CAMPBELL—With the consent of the Council I will ask that further consideration be postponed.

Dr. BRAY—I beg leave to introduce a by-law to

provide for the election of territorial members to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario (reads by-law), and I move the first reading.

The by-law was then read the first time.

On motion of Dr. Bray, the Council went into Committee of the Whole on this by-law.

Dr. Bergin in the chair.

The preamble of the by-law was read and adopted, and on motion, as some of the territorial representatives stated that they were not prepared to make suggestions as to filling the blanks with the names of the returning officers in their divisions, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The committee rose, the President in the chair.

Dr. Bray moved, seconded by Dr. Harris, that the report of the Committee of the Whole be received, and leave granted to them to sit again. Carried.

Dr. LOGAN—I beg leave to introduce a by-law to provide for the election of homoeopathic members, and I move that this by-law be referred to the Committee of the Whole.

On motion, the Council resolved into a Committee of the Whole on this by-law. Dr. Bray in the chair.

The preamble of the by-law was read and adopted, and on motion the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The Committee rose, the President in the chair.

Dr. Bray moved, seconded by Dr. Logan, that the report of the Committee of the Whole be received, and leave granted to sit again. Carried.

Dr. Aikins, the treasurer, then presented his report. Dr. Campbell moved, seconded by Dr. Harris, that the report be received and referred to the Finance Committee. Carried.

On motion, the Council adjourned to meet again at 2 o'clock, p.m.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

*Wednesday, June 13th, 1894.*

In accordance with the motion to adjourn, the Council met at 2 o'clock.

The President, Dr. Philip, in the chair, called the Council to order. The roll was called by the Registrar, and the following members were present:

Drs. Bergin, Bray, Britton, Campbell, Day, Fowler, Fulton, Geikie, Sir James Grant, Harris, Henderson, Henry, Johnson, Logan, Luton, Miller, Moore, Moorhouse, Orr, Philip, Rogers, Rosebrugh, Ruttan, Thorburn, Vernon and Williams.

The Minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed and signed by the President.

#### NOTICES OF MOTION.

1. Dr. Harris gives notice that he will introduce a by-law to appoint a Committee on Discipline.

2. Dr. Britton, that he will introduce a resolution providing for the holding of an examination in September.

#### COMMUNICATIONS, PETITIONS, ETC.

Communications were read from E. G. Hodgson and others, and referred to the Registration Committee.

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

None.



## REPORTS, STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Dr. Day presented the reports of the Discipline Committee re Dr. D. A. Rose, of Portland, and Dr. W. E. Bessey, of Toronto, as follows :

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

GENTLEMEN,—The Committee on Discipline beg leave to report that they met yesterday, and had before them the charges of unprofessional conduct made by Thomas Wasson against Dr. D. A. Rose, of Portland, Ont., and also against Dr. W. E. Bessey, of Toronto.

HENRY W. DAY, *Chairman.*

On motion, the report was received.

And report on Drs. McCullough, Wilson, and McBrien, as follows.

## DISCIPLINE COMMITTEE REPORT.

Your Committee on Discipline beg to report that during the past year they have had before them the case of John Robert McCullough, and have held an investigation thereon, particulars of which are appended to the end of this report, together with the findings of your Committee thereon. There is also appended a copy of the evidence submitted and the proceedings taken before your committee.

Your committee also beg to report that they have held an investigation in the case of William F. McBrien, and that (as in the above case referred to) a full account of the proceedings is hereto appended.

Your Committee also beg to report that they have held an investigation in the case of Hugh McG. Wilson, and that (as in the cases above referred to) a full account of the proceedings is hereto appended.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY W. DAY, *Chairman.*

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

Your committee appointed to inquire into the facts, beg leave to report as follows :

Re John Robert McCullough, M.D. For erasure from the register as a member and registered practitioner of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

Your committee duly met after notice of the charges in the subject matter of the enquiry to be conducted had been given to the said John Robert McCullough, who did not appear, either personally or by counsel, on Tuesday, the 5th day of December, 1892, at the city of London, and on Wednesday and Thursday, the 6th and 7th days of December, 893, at the city of Toronto, when witnesses were examined in support of the petition, and when the letter hereto annexed, dated November 11th, 893, from the said John Robert McCullough to your committee was read : and after hearing the evidence, which herewith accompanies this report, your committee arrived at the following conclusions :

1. That the said John Robert McCullough has been guilty of infamous or disgraceful conduct in a professional respect, the particulars of which are as follows : That is to say, by receiving on or about the 15th day of February, 1893, the sum of fifteen dollars from one Charles Sheppard upon condition that the said Mc-

Cullough should guarantee to cure the wife of the said Sheppard, whereas the said McCullough well knew that the wife of the said Sheppard was suffering from a disease which he could not cure.

2. That the said John Robert McCullough has been guilty of infamous or disgraceful conduct in a professional respect, the particulars of which are as follows : That is to say, by receiving on or about the 15th day of April, 1893, the sum of fifteen dollars from one Henry Cline upon condition that the said McCullough should guarantee to cure the said Cline, whereas the said McCullough well knew that the said Cline was suffering from a disease which he could not cure.

As to charge No. 3, which alleges that the said John Robert McCullough has been guilty of infamous or disgraceful conduct in a professional respect, the particulars of which are as follows : That is to say, by receiving from one Mrs. James Cann a certain sum of money upon condition that the said McCullough should guarantee to cure her, whereas the said McCullough well knew that she was suffering from a disease which he could not cure.

Your committee find that the charge is proven with the exception of the last clause thereof, as in the opinion of your committee some cases of goitre are curable.

4. That the said John Robert McCullough has been guilty of infamous or disgraceful conduct in a professional respect, the particulars of which are as follows : That is to say, by advertising from time to time during the months of January and February, A.D., 1893, in the town of Strathroy, in the county of Middlesex, and other towns and cities throughout Ontario, by means of large, brilliantly-colored posters and placards, posted in prominent places in hotels and in other public places in the said cities and towns, which posters and placards contained the following statements:—“Doctors McCullough and Grant, the most celebrated European and American physicians, surgeons and specialists on the Continent of America, here to-day. Consultation free.” Whereby the said John Robt. McCullough endeavored to impose upon the credulity of the public for the purposes of gain by attempting to deceive such persons as might read the said advertisement, and particularly those suffering from any disease or ailment that an opportunity would be afforded to them to consult free of charge two physicians, surgeons and specialists having an established reputation both in Europe and America, whereas, in fact, no such persons were to be found at the places indicated by the said advertisement, or were in any way connected with the said McCullough, and all persons who went to the place named in the said advertisement for the purpose of consulting such physicians, surgeons and specialists were met only by the said McCullough, who was not a physician of reputation, as stated in his advertisements, and if there was any person named Grant in any way connected with the said McCullough, such person was not a physician or surgeon entitled to practise within the province of Ontario, and also such advertising and that hereinafter referred to of itself constituted infamous or disgraceful conduct in a professional respect.

5. That the said John Robert McCullough has been guilty of infamous or disgraceful conduct in a professional respect, the particulars of which are as follows : That is to say, by advertising from time to time during the months of January, February, March, April

and May, A.D., 1893, in the town of Strathroy, in the County of Middlesex; in the city of London, in the County of Middlesex; in the city of Brantford in the County of Brant; in the town of Ingersoll, County of Oxford; and other towns and cities throughout Ontario, by means of large, brilliantly-colored posters and placards, posted in prominent places in hotels and in other public places in the said towns and cities, which posters contained the statements set forth in Exhibit "A," hereto annexed, which is a copy of the written portion thereof, whereby the said John Robert McCullough endeavored to impose upon the credulity of the public, for the purposes of gain, by attempting to deceive such persons as might read the said advertisements and particularly those suffering from any disease or ailment into the belief that an opportunity would be afforded them to consult, free of charge, two physicians, surgeons and specialists having an established reputation both in Europe and America, whereas, in fact, no such persons were to be found at the places indicated by the said advertisements, or were in any way connected with the said McCullough, and all persons who went to the place named in the said advertisement, for the purpose of consulting such physicians, surgeons and specialists, were met only by the said McCullough, who was not a physician of reputation, as stated in his advertisement, and if there was any such person named Grant in any way connected with the said McCullough, such person was not a physician or surgeon entitled to practise within the Province of Ontario.

6. That the said John Robert McCullough has been guilty of infamous or disgraceful conduct, in a professional respect, the particulars of which are as follows, that is to say: By advertising, from time to time, during the months of January, February, March, April and May, A.D., 1893, in the town of Strathroy, in the County of Middlesex; in the town of Ingersoll, in the County of Oxford; in the city of Woodstock, in the County of Oxford; in the town of Brantford, in the County of Brant; in the city of London, in the County of Middlesex; and other towns and cities throughout Ontario, by means of brilliantly-colored posters and placards, posted in prominent places in hotels and in other public places, in the said towns and cities, which posters contained the statements set forth in Exhibit "B," hereto annexed, which is a copy of the written portion thereof, whereby the said John Robert McCullough endeavored to impose upon the credulity of the public, for the purposes of gain, by attempting to deceive such persons as might read the said advertisement and particularly those suffering from any disease or ailment into the belief that an opportunity would be offered to them to consult, free of charge, with two physicians, surgeons and specialists having an established reputation both in Europe and America, whereas, in fact, no such persons were to be found at the places indicated by the said advertisement, or were in any way connected with the said McCullough, and all persons who went to the place named in the said advertisement, for the purpose of consulting physicians, surgeons and specialists were met only by the said McCullough, who was not a physician of reputation, as stated in his advertisement, and if there was any person named Grant in any way connected with the said McCullough, such person was not a physician or surgeon entitled to practise within the Province of Ontario.

7. That the said John Robert McCullough has been guilty of infamous or disgraceful conduct in a professional respect, the particulars of which are as follows. That is to say, by advertising from time to time during the months of January, February, March, April and May, A.D. 1893, in the city of London, in the County of Middlesex; in the town of Strathroy, in the County of Middlesex; in the city of Brantford, in the County of Brant; in the town of St. Mary's, in the County of Perth; in the town of Ingersoll, in the County of Oxford; in the town of Woodstock, in the County of Oxford, and in other towns and cities throughout Ontario, by means of posters distributed as handbills in the streets of the said cities and towns and delivered to private residences therein, a copy of which said posters is hereto annexed and marked Exhibit "C," whereby the said John Robert McCullough endeavored to impose upon the credulity of the public for the purposes of gain, by attempting to deceive such persons as might read the said advertisements, and particularly those suffering from any disease or ailment, into the belief that an opportunity would be afforded to them to consult, free of charge, with two physicians, surgeons and specialists having an established reputation both in Europe and America, whereas, in fact, no such persons were to be found at the places indicated by the said advertisements or were in any way connected with the said McCullough, and all persons who went to the place named in the said advertisement for consulting with physicians, surgeons and specialists were met only by the said McCullough, who was not a physician of reputation as stated in his advertisement, and if there was any person named Grant, in any way connected with the said McCullough, such person was not a physician or surgeon entitled to practise within the Province of Ontario.

8. And repeating all the allegations in the next preceding paragraph hereof with regard to the posters therein referred to, it is further charged that the said McCullough was guilty of infamous or disgraceful conduct in a professional respect in the same manner as therein alleged, with respect to certain posters identical therewith, except that the name of Dr. Grant does not appear therein, and all the statements made in said posters with regard to the said Drs. McCullough and Grant are repeated in the posters herein referred to with regard to Dr. McCullough alone, and the posters and handbills herein referred to were used and distributed by the said McCullough in the town of Brantford, in the county of Brant, and in the town of Dundas, in the county of Wentworth.

As to charge 9, which alleges "That the said John Robert McCullough has been guilty of infamous or disgraceful conduct in a professional respect, the particulars of which are as follows: That is to say, by printing on the back of the said posters or handbills, in the preceding charges referred to, alleged copies of testimonials from patients, stating that they had been cured by the said McCullough, whereas, in fact, no such cures had been made by him as alleged."

Your committee beg to report that no evidence was tendered in support of this charge.

As to charge 10, which alleges "That the said John Robert McCullough has been guilty of infamous or disgraceful conduct in a professional respect, the particulars of which are as follows: That is to say, by

causing to be printed and published in the newspapers published in the various cities and towns during the months of January, February and March, 1893, and particularly in the issues of the *London Advertiser* and *London Free Press*, and in the *Journal and Argus*, printed and published in the town of St. Mary's, and in the *Paris Review*, in the issues of Friday, March 3rd, and Tuesday, March 7th, 1893, advertisements containing all the statements contained in the posters and handbills in the next preceding charge referred to, and all the allegations herein before made with regard to such posters and handbills are repeated with regard to such advertisements."

Your committee beg to report that no evidence was tendered in support of this charge.

11. That the said John Robert McCullough has been guilty of infamous or disgraceful conduct in a professional respect, the particulars of which are as follows. That is to say, by obtaining money for advice or treatment, or by the sale of drugs or medicines, upon the false and fraudulent pretences above charged in connection with the posters above referred to, from persons who came to consult the said McCullough at the places named in the said advertisements, and particularly from the persons named in the first, second and third charges hereinbefore set forth.

Signed on behalf of the Discipline Committee,

HENRY W. DAY,

*Chairman of Committee.*

#### DR. McCULLOUGH'S APOLOGY TO THE COUNCIL.

*Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of this Honorable Council*,—I beg leave to state to you that I have come here before you to confess that I have done wrong and am sorry for it.

I am an aged man, and out of the past years of my life I have served the public to the best of my ability as physician and surgeon, acconcher and specialist, having received my licenses as such from Lord Elgin, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, then Governor of Upper and Lower Canada, in the year 1851. And now, in old age and declining years, I have a wife and helpless family who have no other way of support or living to keep them alive but what I can make now in my declining years by my profession, and so, therefore, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of this honorable body, I beg leave to submit myself to your mercy in this case, and I undertake and agree not to offend in the future, and now beg of this honorable Council to pardon my transgression in this case, and not erase my name from the Medical Register, as I am old and have no other means of making a living for myself and helpless family but by my profession, and, as in duty bound, I shall ever pray.

Gentlemen: your most humble servant,

J. R. McCULLOUGH.

Moved by Dr. Harris, seconded by Dr. Ruttan :

*Whereas*, the Committee on Discipline reported in writing to the Council in the case of Dr. John Robert McCullough, as appears by such report on file and in possession of the Registrar; and

*Whereas*, the said Dr. John Robert McCullough has been called upon to show cause why the Council should not act upon the report of the Committee, as

appears by the notice served upon him on Tuesday, the 12th day of June, 1894; and

*Whereas*, the said Dr. John Robert McCullough has appeared; and

*Whereas*, the offence charged and reported as proved by the said committee are not within the proviso contained in subsection 2 of section 34 of the Ontario Medical Act as amended; and

*Whereas*, as the said facts stated in the said report of the Committee on Discipline, the Council now resolve to act, and hereby adopt the said facts, and report as to the finding of the facts in the case of the said Dr. John Robert McCullough. Be it therefore

*Resolved*, that upon the application herein and upon the enquiry herein before the said Discipline Committee, and upon the report of the said Committee, and upon the facts therein found and hereinbefore adopted by the said Council, that the name of "John Robert McCullough" now appearing in the Register is hereby erased from the said Register, and the Registrar is hereby directed to erase the name of the said John Robert McCullough from the said Register, and to alter and amend the same accordingly;

And it is hereby further directed, under the provisions of the Ontario Medical Act, section 38 "B," that the costs of and incidental to such be paid by the said John Robert McCullough to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario forthwith after taxation by one of the taxing officers of the High Court of Justice of Ontario.

And the Registrar is directed, after such taxation, to obtain the issue of such execution or executions as may be necessary for the collection of such costs by the said college.

Carried unanimously.

D. L. PHILIP, *President.*

*To the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.*

Your committee, appointed to inquire into the facts, beg leave to report as follows :

*Re* William F. McBrien, M.D. For erasure from the register as a member and registered practitioner of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

Your committee duly met after notice of the charges in the subject matter of the inquiry, to be conducted, had been given to the said William F. McBrien, who did not appear, either personally or by counsel, on Wednesday, the 6th day of December, 1893, at the city of Toronto, when witnesses were examined in support of the petition; and, after hearing the evidence, which herewith accompanies this report, and after reading at a meeting of the committee, held on the 11th day of June, 1894, a letter from the said Wm. F. McBrien, dated at Oshawa, the 8th day of June, 1894, your committee arrived at the following conclusions :

As to charge I, which alleges "That the said Wm. F. McBrien has been guilty of infamous or disgraceful conduct, in a professional respect, the particulars of which are as follows: That is to say, by causing to be printed and published daily in public newspapers in the city of Toronto, during the months of November, 1892, December, 1892, January, 1893, February, 1893, March, 1893, April, 1893, and May, 1893, the following advertisement: "The eminent London and American Surgeons and Physicians are now giving free

consultations. Dyspepsia cured; all chronic diseases, catarrh, asthma, rheumatism and sciatica, heart and lung troubles; also skin troubles, treated most successfully; medical inhalation free. Manager, W. F. McBrien, M.D., M.R.C.S. London, England. Hours, 10 a.m., 9 p.m. Office, 172 Yonge st., Toronto."

The said advertisement is particularly charged to having been published by the said McBrien in the issues of the *Evening Star*, bearing date Saturday, the 10th day of December, A.D., 1892; Monday, the 20th day of February, A.D., 1893; Friday, the 3rd day of March, A.D., 1893; and in other issues of the *Evening Star* and other daily papers published during the said months. Whereby the said William F. McBrien endeavored to impose upon the credulity of the public, for the purpose of gain, by attempting to deceive all such persons as might read the said advertisement, and particularly those suffering from any disease or ailment, into the belief that an opportunity would be afforded to them to consult, free of charge, with physicians and surgeons of repute in England and in the United States of America, at the address given in the said advertisement, whereas, in fact, no such persons were at the time of the insertion of the said advertisement, or at any time thereafter, to be found at the said address, and all persons who went to the address named in the said advertisement for the purposes of consulting with the said physicians and surgeons were met only by the said William F. McBrien.

Your committee find the charge proved as to the publication in the months of December, 1892, January, February and March, 1893 (evidence not being tendered as to publication in the months of November, 1892, and April and May, 1893); and your committee find the balance of charge 1 proven.

As to charge 2, which alleges, "That the said Wm. F. McBrien has been guilty of infamous or disgraceful conduct, in a professional respect, the particulars of which are as follows: That is to say, by causing to be printed and published daily in public newspapers, in the city of Toronto, during the months of November, 1892, December, 1892, January, 1893, February, 1893, March, 1893, April, 1893, and May, 1893. the following advertisement:

"The experienced London and American doctors give free consulting and inhalations. All chronic diseases of a confidential character, catarrh, deafness and all lung troubles, treated successfully. 172 Yonge St., Toronto 10 a.m. to 8 p.m."

The said advertisement is particularly charged to having been published by the said McBrien in the issues of the *Evening News*, bearing date Monday, the 20th day of December, A.D., 1892; Tuesday, the 3rd day of January, 1893; Saturday, the 18th day of February, 1893, and in other issues of the *Evening News* and other daily papers, published during the said months, whereby the said William F. McBrien endeavored to impose upon the credulity of the public, for the purposes of gain, by attempting to deceive all such persons as might read said advertisement, and particularly those suffering from any disease or ailment into the belief that an opportunity would be afforded to them to consult, free of charge, with physicians and surgeons of repute and position in England and the United States of America, at the address given in the said advertisement, whereas, in fact, no such persons were at the time of the insertion of the said

advertisement, or at any time thereafter, to be found at the said address therein named; and all persons who went to such address were met only by the said William F. McBrien.

Your committee find the charge proved as to the publication in the months of December, 1892, January, February and March, 1893 (evidence not being tendered as to publication in the months of November, 1892, and April and May, 1893; nor as to the issue of the *Evening News* of January 3rd, 1893); and your committee find the balance of charge 2 proven.

As to charge 3, which alleges: "That the said William F. McBrien has been guilty of infamous or disgraceful conduct in a professional respect, the particulars of which are as follows: That is to say, by causing to be printed and published in public newspapers in the city of Toronto, during the months of November, 1892, December, 1892, January, 1893, February, 1893, March, 1893, April, 1893, and May, 1893, the following advertisement:

"The eminent London and American surgeons are giving free consultations on all chronic diseases: catarrh, asthma and all diseases of the heart and lungs, skin diseases, women's troubles also. 172 Yonge street."

"The said advertisement is particularly charged to having been published by the said McBrien in the issue of the *Empire* bearing date Friday, the 3rd day of March, A.D., 1893, and in other issues of the *Empire* and other daily papers published during the said months, and by publishing other advertisements to the same effect, during the said months, in newspapers known as the *Toronto World*, the *Daily Mail* and *Toronto Globe*, whereby the said William F. McBrien endeavored to impose upon the credulity of the public for the purposes of gain, by attempting to deceive all such persons as might read the said advertisement, and particularly those suffering from any disease or ailment, into a belief that an opportunity would be afforded to them to consult, free of charge, with physicians and surgeons of repute and position in England and in the United States of America, at the address given in the said advertisement, whereas, in fact, no such persons were at the time of the insertion of the said advertisement, or at any time thereafter, to be found at the address therein named, and all persons who went to such address were met only by the said William F. McBrien."

Your committee find the charge proved as to publication in the months of December, 1892, January, February and March, 1893 (evidence not having been tendered as to publication in the months of November, 1892, and April and May, 1893, nor as to publication in the *Globe* and *Mail* newspapers); and your committee find the remainder of the charge proved.

4. That the said William F. McBrien has been guilty of infamous or disgraceful conduct in a professional respect, the particulars of which are as follows: That is to say, by representing to such persons as came to consult the said physicians and surgeons, and particularly to one Slater, of Cottam, at such address, that he was one of the physicians and surgeons described in the said advertisement, and notwithstanding the statement in the said advertisement that consultation was free, etc., by endeavoring to obtain as much money as possible from the said Slater, of

Cottam, and such other persons as answered the said advertisement, after first ascertaining their financial standing and the amount they could pay, by undertaking to cure them for a certain amount paid in cash and such other amounts paid weekly or monthly as they could afford to pay. And it is further charged that the offer of free consultation, advertised as aforesaid, was not made *bona-fide* in connection with the legitimate practise of medicine, but was a fraudulent and disgraceful scheme and device to induce persons suffering from various ailments to call at the address given in the said advertisement, in order that the said William F. McBrien might obtain money from time to time upon the pretences above set forth.

And further, that the said William F. McBrien, by the publication of such advertisements, was guilty of infamous or disgraceful conduct in a professional respect.

Signed on behalf of the committee.

HENRY W. DAY,  
*Chairman of Committee.*

#### DR. MCBRIEN'S COMMUNICATION.

OSHAWA, ONT., June 5th, 1894.

To the Medical Council :

GENTLEMEN, I have the honor to inform you that I received your communication some time ago, in which some strong terms are used against me.

Now, if you can stop all quackery in this country, no man will be better pleased than your humble servant. Superior medical men require no protection here of a legal character, nor do I think inferior ones find it necessary; they are strong in numbers here as well as in Toronto. They are perfectly unscrupulous and exceedingly dangerous to the community. No wonder that Rev. Mr. Jones, of Toronto, recently denounced them from the pulpit, saying "they were fitted by nature for carpenters, for making coffins, for making work for the undertakers, for producing sadness and sorrow in many a family." They observe a routine like Toronto Hospital in fever cases. I do not hesitate to say that not one in twenty of them know how to treat a fever—they treat temperature, not disease. The same may be predicted of them when dealing with inflammations. You and I are helpless when we try to give them brains. They are partly educated, but not one in fifty can be called an enlightened man. In Boston, Mass., the most cultured city in America, sometimes called the Athens of this continent on account of its refinement, no Medical Council (in that city) has any restrictions on medical practice, but you must hold a doctor's certificate to collect in the courts.

I practised medicine eight years in this country without putting my name in a paper. I never sued a poor man in my life. I never wronged or in any way abused a patient.

You say I charged a man \$4.50 for medicine and treatment in Toronto. That is quite true, i.e., for a month's treatment. I informed him at first that his case was nearly hopeless.

You had a medical man giving evidence against me in that city who has not the honor of knowing me at all. Strange to say, he performed an operation in this town, for which he received a large sum of money,

probably hundreds of dollars. The patient passed into eternity, then and there, I presume, he informed the friends there was a chance for her life; probably there was, if properly treated in time, but, alas! she fell into the hands of ignorance and selfishness; you know selfishness is the foundation of lies, fraud and even murder.

There is a brainless medical doctor in this town who was once in the Council; he plays the part of jackall for that plutocratic specialist who gave evidence against me, and thinking, at the expense of my good name, to reciprocate the services of this contemptible —, he is now used by a financial creature in this town who, for hardened villainy and fraudulent financial transactions, has no equal in the Dominion of Canada. He not only destroyed my property and family—all that I made for forty years—but many others; he has now his hell-hounds at work every day among them. These dangerous fifth-class medical men, who are doing more than other men in Canada: to destroy the dignity of the medical profession, they are lodge doctors; some of them belong to many societies, which they use to promote their selfish interest at the expense of superior men, justice, truth and human life. It is sad to have to say so, yet, too true, they know how to inject morphine, with the possible consequences, simply because the patient is in pain, sometimes producing almost immediate death; the great doctrines of Cullen never enter their mind; they appear never to think of the laws of nature, of thermal and electrical forces which constantly and continually modify the synergies of the human organization. Human life is the just consideration of every nation, property is secondary.

Rolph used to say the doctor has no more right to kill a man than any other citizen.

A large number of the druggists in the country practise medicine in a quiet way, and persuade themselves that they understood the phenomena of disease although they know nothing of different diagnosis. What are you going to do with the transgressors? How are you going to cleanse the Augean stables?

In Toronto, a few medical gentlemen examined a number of aspirants for the position of Health Officer, and put in a small bill of mere \$3,000, a monstrous piece of iniquity for men belonging to Christian churches and benevolent societies: \$300 would be nearer a proper remuneration. "Honesty is inseparable from the character of a gentleman," said a British General commanding in India.

Again, the medical bill of the city in one year was \$10,000; the services rendered were not worth half the money. Are not the taxpayers robbed by the ring? Can you find a parallel for such outrages and dishonesty since the days of "Boss Tweed" in New York?

It may be well for me to mention that when I returned from England I sent two degrees to Hamilton for registration. The money was stolen, and a demand made for more; five dollars answered the place of seven. The Postmaster-General wished to know if suspicion rested on any particular party, but I let the matter drop after paying twelve dollars instead of two for registration. The money was sent in registered letter.

It may be well for me to remind you that many of the medical men of this province are not satisfied

with the Council itself; they see very little for all the moneys paid, except a brick house in Toronto with about forty thousand dollars of a mortgage on it.

Again, the young men turned out from year to year complain bitterly of paying an amount nearly to their college fees, for which they get no value, merely a permit to practise medicine. Is this a tax or is it a most monstrous legal request, taxing a young man after he has just passed a splendid examination and received the full sanction of one or more universities? His name is announced in the county as a doctor, and yet he is informed he must pay his money and be examined. He may have spent his last dollar and be a well-qualified young man; he may have been well trained and conscientiously examined; is this not a reflection on the men conducting our medical institutions? Stop and think; is not a reform necessary? Heal the open sore, wipe from the statutes of our country any legal enactments founded on injustice. There ought to be no monopoly of learning in any embryo state like this; purity ought to characterize the very first section of our laws, and honesty their administration.

You may not be aware that the most degraded man in Canada thinks he can use the Council through certain local medical men, and that you would not know it, yet such is the case.

If the Council would like to see the celebrated letters of Coburn, in which he offers the fine young widow his poetical tit-bits, just write to Lawyer Murton, Oshawa.

There are many more things of which I might speak, but time and prudence forbid for the present. You just think of the lying frauds who came to me and told me they had been hard livers, bad syph, and many of its complications; false, I detected them, knew they were sent for a purpose, but could not think they represented the Council, so degraded were they.

Yours, with consideration,

WM. F. MCBRIEN, M.C.M.R.

Moved by Dr. Harris, seconded by Dr. Ruttan, that action of the Council in report of Discipline Committee re W. F. McBrien, be suspended for the present. Carried.

#### DISCIPLINE COMMITTEE REPORT.

Your Committee on Discipline beg to report that during the past year they have had before them the case of John Robert McCullough and have held an investigation thereon, particulars of which are appended to the end of this report, together with the findings of your committee thereon. There is also appended a copy of the evidence submitted and the proceedings taken before your committee.

Your committee also beg leave to report that they have held an investigation in the case of William F. McBrien and that (as in the above case referred to) a full account of the proceedings is hereto appended.

Your committee also beg to report that they have held an investigation in the case of Hugh McG. Willson, and that (as in the cases above referred to) a full account of the proceedings is hereto appended.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. W. DAY, Chairman.

#### To the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario:

Your committee appointed to enquire into the facts, beg leave to report as follows:

Re Hugh McG. Willson, M.D., for erasure from the register as a member and registered practitioner of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

Your committee duly met after notice of the charges in the subject matter of the enquiry to be conducted had been given to the said Hugh McG. Willson, who did not appear, either personally or by counsel, on Wednesday, the 6th day of December, 1893, at the City of Toronto, when witnesses were examined in support of the petition and when the letter hereto annexed, from the solicitor for the said Hugh McG. Willson to your Committee, was read; and after hearing the evidence, which herewith accompanies this report, and upon hearing the statements made by the solicitor for the said Hugh McG. Willson to your committee, at a meeting held on the 11th day of June inst., your committee arrive at the following conclusions:

1. As to charge 1, which alleges "That the said Hugh McG. Willson has been guilty of infamous or disgraceful conduct in a professional respect, the particulars of which are as follows: That is to say, by causing to be published in the public newspapers of the city of Toronto and other towns and cities in the Province of Ontario, and particularly in the *World*, the *Globe*, the *Mail* and the *Empire*, in the issues published between October 16th and October 27th, 1889, inclusive, and in the *London Free Press* and *London Advertiser*, in the issues published between October 26th and November 1st, 1889, inclusive, the advertisement of which a copy is hereunto annexed and marked Exhibit 'A,' whereby the said Hugh McG. Willson endeavored to impose upon the credulity of the public for the purposes of gain, by attempting to deceive all such persons as might read the said advertisements, and particularly those suffering from any disease or ailment, that an opportunity would be offered to them to receive treatment and advice for three months, free of charge, by a staff of physicians, surgeons and specialists of repute and position, both in this Province and in England and the United States, and who were alleged to be travelling from place to place in the Province of Ontario, whereas, in fact, no such persons were travelling in the Province as alleged, or were in any way connected with the said Willson, and all persons who went to the place named in the said advertisement for the purpose of consulting such physicians, surgeons and specialists were met only by the said Willson and were not treated free of charge as advertised."

Your committee find the charge proved as to publication in the *World* of the 16th October, 1889 (evidence not being tendered as to publication in the other newspapers mentioned in the charge); and your committee find the balance of charge 1 proven.

2. That the said Hugh McG. Willson has been guilty of infamous or disgraceful conduct in a professional respect, the particulars of which are as follows: That is to say, by representing to such persons as came to consult him, and particularly to one Samuel Croote and to the wife of the said Croote, that he was one of such staff of physicians, surgeons and specialists as described in the advertisements in the next pre-

ceding charge referred to, and by endeavoring to obtain money from such persons instead of treating them free of charge as represented in said advertisement, and when unable to obtain fees from such patients by advising the use of certain medicines and preparations which he offered for sale, and it is further charged that the offer of free services in said advertisements made, was merely a fraudulent and disgraceful scheme and device to induce persons suffering from various ailments to call at the places therein mentioned, and to obtain money from them upon the pretenses above set forth.

3. That the said Hugh McG. Willson has been guilty of infamous or disgraceful conduct in a professional respect, the particulars of which are as follows: That is to say, by advertising in various places in the Province of Ontario and particularly in the city of Toronto, in the County of York; in the town of Sarnia, in the County of Lambton; and in the town of Orangeville, in the County of Dufferin, by means of advertisements in the form of the posters or handbills, of which copies are hereunto annexed, and marked Exhibits "B," "C" and "D," respectively. And in the allegations in the preceding charges, with regard to statements in the advertisements therein referred to, are repeated with regard to the said Exhibits "B," "C" and "D."

4. That the said Hugh McG. Willson has been guilty of infamous or disgraceful conduct in a professional respect, the particulars of which are as follows: That is to say, by travelling about from place to place in the Province of Ontario and advertising as a medical practitioner in connection with the persons described in the advertisements in the next preceding charge referred to.

5. And further, that the said Hugh McG. Willson has, by the publication of such advertisements as above, been guilty of infamous or disgraceful conduct in a professional respect.

Signed on behalf of the committee.

HENRY W. DAY,  
*Chairman of Committee.*

Moved by Dr. Moore, seconded by Dr. Bergin:

*Whereas*, the Committee on Discipline reported in writing to the Council in the case of Dr. Hugh MacGregor Willson, registered as Hugh Willson, as appears by such report on file and in possession of the Registrar; and

*Whereas*, the said Dr. Hugh MacGregor Willson has been called upon to show cause why the Council should not act upon the report of the committee by verbal notice to his solicitor, who attended a meeting of the said Discipline Committee, and waived service of notice, as appears by the official stenographic report of the meeting of the Discipline Committee; and

*Whereas*, the said Dr. Hugh MacGregor Willson has not appeared: and

*Whereas*, the offences charged and reported as proved by the said committee are not within the proviso contained in Sub-section 2 of Section 3. of the Ontario Medical Act as amended; and

*Whereas* as to the said facts stated in the report of the said Discipline Committee, the Council now resolve to act and hereby adopt the said facts and

report as to the finding of the facts in the case of the said Dr. Hugh MacGregor Willson. Be it therefore

*Resolved*,—That upon the application herein and upon the enquiry hereinbefore the said Discipline Committee, and upon the report of the said committee, and upon the facts therein found and hereinbefore adopted by the said Council, the name of "Hugh MacGregor Willson" now appearing in the Register as Hugh Willson, is hereby erased from the said Register, and the Registrar is hereby directed to erase the name of the said Hugh MacGregor Willson from the said Register, and to alter and amend the same accordingly.

And it is further directed, under the provisions of the Ontario Medical Act, Section 33 "B," that the costs of and incidental to such erasure be paid by the said Hugh MacGregor Willson to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario forthwith after taxation by one of the taxing officers of the High Court of Justice for Ontario.

And the Registrar is directed, after such taxation, to obtain the issue of such execution or executions as may be necessary for the collection of such costs by the said college.

Carried unanimously.

Dr. Harris moved, seconded by Dr. Ruttan, that this Council be adjourned to meet again at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, in order to give the committees an opportunity to organize and prepare their reports for presentation. Carried.

### THIRD DAY.

*Thursday, June 14th, 1894.*

The Council met at 10 a.m., according to motion for adjournment. The President, Dr. Philip, in the chair, called the Council to order. The Registrar called the roll, and the following members were present:

Drs. Bergin, Bray, Britton, Campbell, Day, Fowler, Fulton, Geikie, Sir James Grant, Harris, Henderson, Henry, Johnson, Logan, Luton, Miller, Moore, Moorhouse, Orr, Philip, Rogers, Rosebrugh, Ruttan, Thorburn, Vernon and Williams.

The Minutes of the preceding meeting were read by the Registrar, and confirmed and signed by the President.

Dr. DAY—With the permission of the Chair I wish to say before you go into routine, that Mr. Lennox, the architect for the new Court-house building, and also the architect for this building, is here, and says that at any time the Council would fix he would be pleased to take the members through the new city buildings and Court-house. I was over there yesterday, and I really think it is worth seeing; it is very interesting, and it will give the Council some idea of what is going to be done here near our property.

Dr. ROSEBRUGH—I think the idea would be a very good one in view of the likelihood of our being called upon or invited to sell this building. The new building is almost within a stone's throw of this, and the question may arise whether it will destroy our prospect of re-renting here, or increase it; whether it will depreciate or increase the value of this property, and I think the more information we get upon that subject the better.

It was decided by voice of the meeting, without motion, to meet Mr. Lennox at four o'clock and proceed to view the new Court-house and city buildings.

#### NOTICES OF MOTION.

1. Dr. Johnson, to grant to the library their rooms free of expense.

2. Dr. Bray, to take into consideration the advisability of establishing a uniform curriculum for the nurses in the various training schools and hospitals in Ontario.

3. Dr. Miller, that each member of this Council be supplied with a copy of the Treasurer's report.

#### COMMUNICATIONS, PETITIONS, ETC.

Dr. Rogers presents a petition and communication from Dr. F. Hanna, of Perth, respecting a student named Drysdale. Referred to Education Committee.

The Registrar reads communications from John A. Creasor and two others *re* the printing for the Council. Referred to Printing Committee.

And a communication from N. Washington asking for reinstatement upon the register. Referred to the Registration Committee.

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

Dr. HARRIS moved, seconded by Dr. Ruttan, that By-law No. 63 to appoint a Committee on Discipline be now read a first time. Carried.

Dr. HARRIS reads By-law No. 63.

Dr. HARRIS—I may say, Mr. President, that I will not move the second and third reading of this by-law until after the Committee on Discipline have reported.

By-law received; further consideration deferred.

Dr. LOGAN—I beg leave now to move, in accordance with my notice of motion, seconded by Dr. Williams, that in view of the opposition on the part of the public as a prophylactic or preventative against small-pox, this Council would respectfully urge upon the Health Office Department of Ontario, having charge of the collection of vaccine matter, the desirability of furnishing each Medical Health Officer in Ontario with full particulars of the method or methods adopted by the officers in charge in this department. We believe that this information would materially lessen the prejudice against vaccination, and assist the medical profession in securing the more general use of it. The medical vaccinators possessed of this knowledge, would be able to assure their patients that all possible care was used in procuring the matter, and would thus quiet the fears of those who may justly be prejudiced against using matter, the procuring of which is equally unknown to them and to their medical adviser.

In introducing this motion, in the first place, I may say that I am in favor of vaccination, providing I can procure pure matter. Some two months ago I saw by our press that several cases of small-pox had occurred in the adjoining Republic, and that possibly we would be visited by that disease before long, and I was anxious to secure pure matter, in the event of being compelled by law to vaccinate, I called upon our Health Officer, Dr. Robillard, with a view of finding out if he knew anything more about it than I did. I asked him the question, "Do you know anything about the manner in which the vaccine is prepared in

this country?" And he said, "I do not." I asked, "Who has charge of it?" He said, "I know not." "Well," I said, "don't you think it is a reasonable thing to endeavor to find out, in view of our probably being shortly compelled to use vaccine matter?" He said, "I quite agree with you." I said, "Supposing you write to Dr. Bryce and ascertain all about it?" He did so, and got a short letter from Dr. Bryce to this effect, which I saw, "The collection of vaccine is under charge of the Ontario Government, and it is under the charge specially of Dr. 'someone,' a thoroughly qualified medical man." I said, "That is very well that far—the assurance first that it is under the charge of the Government, and secondly, that it is under the charge of a thoroughly qualified medical man, but that is not satisfactory to me; I want to know what is the *modus operandi* or procedure followed in collecting this matter. I am not doubting at all but what he is taking the greatest possible care in doing so, but I don't know it, and I want to know it." He said he would bring it before the Local Society there, and make a request through the various medical men of the society, and let all know it. For some reason or another, of a local nature, in Ottawa the affinities are not exactly in line, and for reasons that I need not mention I did not get the information. And I thought as I was coming to the Council, I would bring it before the Council as a body, because you are all interested in this matter just as much as I am. I think it is highly desirable that every medical man should know just what kind of matter he is getting and using. If this Council simply makes a request to the Health Department to furnish it with the steps taken by the Department in procuring this matter I think the information will be furnished. It is surely not unreasonable, it cannot be unreasonable, for us to wish to know, for instance, something about the history of the calf from which the vaccine matter is obtained; and, secondly, whether it is taken from the lymph in its lymph stage, or whether it is taken from the crust dissolved afterwards, which you all know is a very different thing. All this we want to know, so that our Health Officers will be supplied with this information and can supply the profession generally with it; and then practitioners can tell their patients, "We know all about the collection of this matter and have every faith in its purity." That would surely relieve the conscience of most medical men; and it strikes me no medical man should be called upon to introduce this poison into the blood of his patient without having some reasonable ground for belief that it is pure matter.

Dr. GEIKIE—I would like to speak to the motion Dr. Logan has just moved. I regard it as of a great deal of value. I would suggest to Dr. Logan to add to his motion, "with a view to the prevention of small-pox getting a foothold in the country, and the stamping out any epidemic if it should get a foothold." It is exceedingly desirable to promote the general practise of vaccination, and I know of nothing that would overcome prejudices better than full information as to the kind of matter procured, showing that it is absolutely pure, and what precautions are taken to insure purity. It is very necessary that that should be not only known in a general sort of way, but in a particular way, so as to do away with this senseless prejudice,



Dr. RUTAN—I agree very fully with what has been said about the vaccine, but it must be borne in mind that people in country places, in a great measure, do their own vaccinating. They will vaccinate the whole family and the neighborhood from a successful vaccination, and there is no discrimination made as to whether the person from whom the vaccine matter is taken is healthy or not; they will vaccinate from consumptive children and from children that are not very clean in habits, and a medical man can have no control over what the people do themselves. Then, again, people will not bring their children to be vaccinated, and will not have themselves vaccinated unless there is a case of small-pox in the neighborhood or an epidemic broken out near by which alarms them, and there should be some authority to compel them to be vaccinated.

Dr. FOWLER—I think the motion is a very proper one. But I do not agree with the mover of the motion that there is a general objection on the part of the public to vaccination. I have found, instead of any objection, a great anxiety on the part of the public to have their children vaccinated, and I think the motion should be modified, as we should not send forth from this Council the notion that there is on the part of the public an objection to vaccination.

Dr. HARRIS—In the city of Brantford, vaccination is really made compulsory, and I do not think it is objected to at all, at least I have not heard any objection taken by the people themselves to it. Speaking in regard to the purity of the vaccine, the Medical Health Officer at Brantford has assured the profession there of the purity of the vaccine, which is obtained daily, I believe, from the Ontario farm at Palmerston. I think that Dr. Stewart is the head of that institution.

Dr. BRAY—What Dr. Harris has said is all very true, but we have no guarantee, as Dr. Logan has very properly said, that the source from which this vaccine comes is clean, healthy and free from disease, and I think it is a very important matter indeed that this should be looked into. I have no doubt that every medical man in this room has had vaccine points, with which he has vaccinated four or five children and, leaving out of the question the predisposition of those children, the effects have been extremely different, not from the same vaccine point, but from the same lot of points. You find one point that acts nicely and mildly and does not set up undue inflammation. That may be claimed to be due to the constitution of the child. But another point sets up a violent inflammation and shows symptoms that are dangerous. I think that the children being healthy and all things being equal, those differences show there is something wrong in the vaccine. We are all familiar with the facts that I speak of, and while the Medical Health Officer and the Secretary of the Board of Health and the gentleman who conducts the production of this at the farm may all believe it is all right, still there should be something further; we should have some knowledge, as Dr. Logan very properly puts it, that the source from which we receive this supply is absolutely clean and pure.

Sir JAMES GRANT—I am very glad, indeed, to have the pleasure of being here when Dr. Logan introduced this resolution as to vaccine. We all know perfectly well there are individuals to-day, although they are not

in the majority, who oppose the principles of vaccination. I fancy they do so without understanding what they are opposing. If there is any preventative that is of service in connection with the disease specially referred to, it is the application of healthy vaccine. We know it is a recognized principle now in every civilized country. I do not see why there should be any doubt at all upon the subject. But there is one point especially that I look upon as being of very great importance in this resolution; it is this, that within a few years the subject of tuberculosis, as spread through the cattle, is now attracting a very great deal of attention; and it is extremely important that those who collect vaccine and distribute it among the members of the profession, should pay the closest attention possible to the animals from which the vaccine is taken, to see that nothing in the shape of tuberculosis exists in them. Fortunately, in Canada, I think, consumption is not on the increase, still, it is proper for us as a profession to direct the attention of those who collect vaccine to these important points; and the more closely these important subjects are investigated, the better it will be for the public generally.

Dr. RUTAN—We cannot govern vaccination in country places, where they propagate, in nine cases out of ten, by taking the vaccine from child to child.

Dr. MOORE—I think it is a step in the right direction. I think it is very important that we should have pure vaccine. It has been asserted, and asserted upon very good authority, that four per cent. of the cows to-day of the country are suffering from tuberculosis. I am not in a position to say, from a scientific standpoint, whether it is possible for the bacilli of tuberculosis to be conveyed through the vaccine or not, although we know it is conveyed through the milk. Whether that question is settled or not, I think it is time we took some precaution, at all events, to see that the animals from which the vaccine is derived are healthy and free from tuberculosis.

Dr. HENRY—I was with Dr. Stewart, who has control of the vaccine, not long ago, and I know he exercises great care in procuring the vaccine. So far as tuberculosis being conveyed through the medium of the vaccine, I know nothing; and if, as Dr. Moore says, four per cent. of the animals in the country are attacked with tuberculosis, it is quite likely the very animals from which Dr. Stewart procures his vaccine and on which he propagates it may be infected with the disease, as he has been getting cattle from the experimental farm, and perhaps he has got some affected with tuberculosis. I think the motion is in a right direction, but I would go a little further and suggest that the Government might send samples to all the medical men in the province, to enable them to test the vaccine.

Dr. MILLER—I do not know that that suggestion would be of any service. The circumstance pointed out by Dr. Bray is one which undoubtedly is the experience of almost everybody who has used vaccine; of ten points put up in one package, several will have a very nice effect, while the vaccination resulting from the use of others from the same package will have an appearance which you are very sorry to see. That may be due to the presence of pus mixed with the vaccine, which probably might be due, as has been suggested, to the softening or solution of the crust;

while some which has had a more quiet effect, and equally as good a protective effect, may have been taken from the pure lymph. I think it is a matter of very great importance that the point should be ascertained whether these vaccine points are universally prepared, or in a great measure prepared from the lymph or from the softening of the crust. And I fail to see where the advantage would be in sending the samples to the profession, but I am quite strongly of the opinion that if some means of inspection were provided, by which the profession would be assured as to the way in which the vaccine on these points is collected and the way in which they are prepared, it would be a matter of very much importance to us and would be much more satisfactory to our patients.

Dr. THORBURN—A suggestion was made that this resolution should be enlarged, that a rider should be added to it to explain it more fully, but I don't see any reason for that at all, because the resolution is sufficiently comprehensive. Of course, we know what it means; it is not only purity of vaccine, which is of great importance, both as to origin and mode of preparation, and also the mode of operation with; and I think there should be a little more practical instruction given in our hospitals in reference to not only the origin and preparation of vaccine, but the method of vaccination. I recollect a most lamentable thing that occurred, not in our place, of a man who took a gold medal at a university.

A VOICE—At the Toronto School of Medicine?

Dr. THORBURN—No; it was the other fellow. He had been away some months. He knew me pretty well and he wrote me a letter and said, "My dear doctor, don't tell the fellows over the way, but will you send me some vaccine and tell me how to use it." This was one of the most brilliant men of his day. I think that we should insist upon the hospitals giving instructions on the correct method of vaccination; they do it or not, as they like, in a haphazard sort of way, with an old rusty lance, a piece of broken crockery or anything that is at hand, in a most careless manner. I think the Council is indebted to Dr. Logan very much for this resolution; I consider it a very practical one. And I consider also that practical information on the lines of which I spoke should be given to the students.

Dr. BRITTON—I would concur in any resolution which would give us, as a profession, a firm assurance that the vaccine that we are using is pure, and would thus place us in a position to conscientiously say to our patients, there is absolutely no risk of this conveying any human disease to the patient. Further, I think it is desirable, if such could be accomplished, that the Provincial Health Board should be empowered and instructed by the Government to exercise such supervision over the vaccine farm as will secure for us that assurance which we desire.

Dr. WILLIAMS—In seconding Dr. Logan's resolution I felt it was a matter over which the Council had no control, but it was a matter which they might as medical men express an opinion, and possibly a stronger opinion than an equal number of medical men individually speaking, because of the position they happen to occupy; and that is why I supported the resolution that Dr. Logan proposes. I think, with Dr. Fowler, that possibly the expression is a little too

strong, where it intimates that the general public is averse to vaccination.

Dr. LOGAN—I have changed my motion paper to read "Part of the public."

Dr. WILLIAMS—I think that would probably be more correct than the broader, larger statement.

Now, Dr. Britton intimates that the Provincial Board of Health should have control over this vaccine farm to see that the matter was properly prepared, and another gentleman suggests that an inspector should be appointed. As I understand it, the Provincial Board of Health has control at the present time over this very farm; and if the man they appoint is not sufficiently competent to do this work properly and reliably, without having another man to stand by and watch over him as an inspector, the sooner he is removed and a reliable man placed there the better. I should fully agree with the idea of having the entire stages that this preparation goes through made known to the public, and then we shall know that every possible precaution is being taken. As Dr. Grant has said, there has been a very great advance in pathology in the last few years, and what was considered a sufficient guarantee a few years ago is no guarantee at all to the medical men of to-day. It is not so very many years since it was considered quite sufficient even in the large London hospitals of perhaps twenty five or thirty years ago—if students, when they went up to the College of Surgeons, would put in a certificate that they had been taught how to take vaccine points from individual persons. Time went on after that; we were becoming very intelligent and giving all possible guarantee to the public when we told them we no longer use what is taken from individuals indiscriminately, but we get lymph taken directly from the heifer. But pathology has made it clear to us this is no guarantee at all; that it is possible to take it from tuberculous animals. Now we have to take a step further, and we have to be assured that those animals are as pure as it is possible to get them. I do not at all like to accept the views thrown out by Dr. Moore—I do not suppose he says it upon his own authority—that four per cent. of the cows of this country are troubled with tuberculosis. I do not believe anything of the kind, or if I did I would think we had better get ready to die of tuberculosis very soon. I think one-fifth of one per cent. would be a great deal nearer the truth. I think, perhaps, if this resolution does no good because of our having no power to enforce it in any shape whatever, it will do good in this respect—it will bring the Ontario Board of Health and the parties managing that farm to the knowledge that the profession are watching them very closely, and want very accurate information as to how the matter is prepared. And it will put a pressure upon them, which will make them be a very great deal more particular than they might be, were they not under that impression; and I think in that way it will do a great deal of good.

Dr. ROGERS—Having heard that resolution, I would like to point out where it seems to me to be defective—I quite agree with the spirit of Dr. Logan, in bringing this matter before the Council, and I believe his intention is to reach after this one point of getting vaccine matter from calves which are perfectly healthy and non-tuberculous. If that is true, I think Dr. Logan might have done better by wording his motion

more plainly—the words he uses are “The medical health officers of Ontario shall be furnished full particulars of the method adopted in collecting vaccine matter;” and I think that might be easily taken by Dr. Bryce as referring to the stages adopted in actually loading the points from the vesicles of the animals, and not as asking for the history of the animals from which the vaccine is taken. In other words, I think there should be a clause inserted in this resolution asking that every care be taken that no unhealthy animal, no tuberculous animal should be used to take the vaccine matter from.

Dr. LOGAN—That is not the only disease.

Dr. ROGERS—It is one of the most important just now, however. What I want to point out is this, the way the resolution reads we are not sure we are asking the health officer to give us the guarantee that none but healthy animals are used.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—About two weeks ago I had a communication from Dr. Stewart of the vaccine farm at Palmerston, and if any gentleman of the Council wished to obtain full particulars from him, I am sure he would be very glad to furnish them. Dr. Stewart has a very neat little pamphlet published, in which he describes the various operations performed in securing this vaccine, and the mode of examining the young heifers from which the lymph is obtained as to their health; and I think he does lay special stress upon the examining of the animals as to tuberculosis. I might say it is not a matter on which bacteriologists are at all decided as to whether tuberculosis can be conveyed by lymph without containing some blood elements. And I think also pathologists are undecided whether syphilis from the human arm could be conveyed by lymph. I do not think that any disease can be conveyed by lymph, pure. I think probably the greater danger might be from lymph that had not been properly prepared, undergoing putrefactive changes that might introduce some diseases in the blood and tissues of the individual vaccinated.

I think this discussion, however, is beyond our power: that such a resolution passed by us would have no more effect than coming from the Ontario or the Dominion, or any other medical association. And I think a good deal of valuable time has been wasted over this matter. We are none of us authorities by which an opinion can be conveyed to the country to satisfy an uneasy public mind. I think it purely belongs to the Board of Health, and anything we could say would be only advisory. I think if one looks at the list of names on that Board of Health it should be sufficient guarantee that they would exercise sufficient caution in sending lymph throughout the land.

Dr. PHILIP—Dr. Stewart some time ago issued a little pamphlet, describing the mode of preparation and so forth of the lymph obtained from the heifers at the Palmerston farm. We have had in Brantford, perhaps, a little more to do with the subject of vaccination of recent date than some others, because our School Board passed a by-law that no child should attend a public school without a written certificate from a physician that the child had been vaccinated. Our Health Officer made enquiries from the Provincial Board of Health, and through Dr. Stewart, and every week for the last few months we have got the points fresh from the vaccine farm. I may say that I have vaccinated over a hundred children within the last

four or five weeks, and out of that number I know of no vaccination that has caused any bad results. I have reason to believe the greatest caution is taken up at that farm in order to have everything in the utmost state of cleanliness and to insure purity of the vaccine. Still, I think the motion of Dr. Logan will do a great deal of good. Speaking again of Brantford, I am sure there has been 500 or 600 or 700 children vaccinated there recently, and I have not heard of one single complaint as to the result.

The President put the motion and declared it carried.

Dr. BERGIN—I gave notice of motion the day before yesterday that I would move on the next day for the presentation of an address to His Excellency the Governor-General, upon his assuming the viceregal office in Canada. I have deferred my motion until Sir James Grant could be present. I understand that on previous occasions of this kind, upon a new Governor being appointed, that this Council, as representing the Medical Profession of Ontario, had presented addresses, and if such has not been the case, though I am quite certain it has been heretofore, we would be establishing a good precedent; and I move, seconded by Dr. Moore, than an address be presented to Lord Aberdeen, expressing the satisfaction of this Council upon his appointment to the high office of Governor-General of this Dominion; and that Sir James Grant and Drs. Campbell, Williams and the mover and second be a committee to prepare the said address. Carried.

Dr. BRITTON—In accordance with the notice of motion which I gave yesterday, I will now move, seconded by Dr. Thorburn, that a Fall examination be held in Toronto on the 3rd of September, that candidates who have failed in a former examination be required to pay a fee of \$20 for this examination.

This is just simply following the same course we followed last year. I find from the report of the Treasurer that the last year's examination was so successful as to leave a considerable surplus in favor of the Council. This examination is not going to cost us anything, but there will likely be a surplus, as last year there was a surplus.

Dr. THORBURN—Fall examinations have always been successful. We have never lost anything by them.

Dr. ROGERS—Is not the 3rd of September too early a date?

Dr. BRITTON—I fixed that date as a concession to students for one reason, and in the next place I think it would be advisable this year that the examinations should be over early. My reason for saying that is, I think it would be advisable to have the examinations all over before the elections are held because, though we do not know, it has been said in the public press that there is a possibility of another session of this Council being called this year after the elections. That we cannot tell anything about. I do not expect there will be, but to provide for such a possibility it would be wise to have the examinations early, in order that the reports might be in in time, in case there should be a session of the next Council. I have no objection to defer the examinations to a later date in September if it is more in accord with the sense of the Council.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I understood we had settled this

matter sometime ago and we had agreed there should be two examinations held in the year and that we fixed definite and specific dates for those examinations so that there would be no changing back and forth at all. If we were not correct in that, then Dr. Britton's motion is in order, but if we were correct that we did fix two definite examinations a year, and fixed a definite time on which they should be held, then the Council cannot change that time without very mature consideration. You will recollect a few years ago a great deal of fault was found, and justly found, for allowing the examinations to be shifted back and forth; and we were compelled to advertise, not only in the *Medical Journal*, but in the local daily papers in order that the profession might be able to learn the date of our examination. Then, in order to avoid that we fixed a definite date, and in connection with the fall examination we fixed a definite date, and we should not change from that date unless there is good and sufficient reason shown for doing so.

Dr. BRITTON—If I understand Dr. Williams aright, he says we have laid down as an established rule that hereafter we shall have two examinations each year. I do not see that the records will bear that out. On page 19 of the Announcement, under heading No. 12, it says "A professional examination will be held in Toronto on the second Tuesday of September, 1893." That was, after some discussion we arrived at the conclusion we should have a second examination last year; and the second Tuesday in September was the date fixed, but we did not lay it down as a precedent that we should have a second examination each year. I hope we shall. But that was not done. Provision was simply made for a fall examination last year. As Dr. Williams has said, we have tried heretofore to adhere to the same date each year. And I have no objection to changing the date in my motion from the first Tuesday to the second Tuesday in September, which will leave it the same date as that on which it was held last year.

Dr. MILLER—Before you put the resolution, might I ask if it is not competent for a student to go up at this examination who may not have gone up in April?

THE PRESIDENT—Certainly.

The President now put Dr. Britton's motion as amended and declared it carried.

Dr. Bray moved, seconded by Dr. Johnson that the Council go into Committee of the Whole on his by-law re the election of territorial representatives. Carried.

Council in Committee of the Whole. Dr. Bergin in the chair. The by-law was read a second time, clause by clause, and amended as follows:

#### BY-LAW No. 59.

*By-law to provide for the Election of the Territorial members of the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.*

WHEREAS power hath been granted to the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, to make by-laws to regulate the time and manner of holding the elections under the provisions of the Ontario Medical Act, R. S. O. 1887, c. 142, 56, 50 V. c. 24, S. I., and amendments thereto, be it therefore enacted as follows:

Dr. Bergin in the chair.

1. That this by-law shall only apply to the election of territorial representatives of the divisions named in Schedule "A" and appended to the amended Medical Act of 1893, and for appointing returning officers for the ensuing elections of territorial representatives to serve in the Medical Council for the time allotted to them in accordance with the amendments to the Medical Act as made in 1893; that is to say:

No. 1. For the Counties of Essex, Kent and Lambton, Dr. J. P. Rutherford, Chatham, Ont.

No. 2. The Counties of Elgin, Norfolk and Oxford, Dr. C. E. Duncombe, St. Thomas, Ont.

No. 3. County of Middlesex, Dr. B. Bayly, London, Ont.

No. 4. Counties of Huron and Perth, Dr. A. Taylor, Goderich, Ont.

No. 5. Counties of Waterloo and Wellington, Dr. A. MacKinnon, Guelph, Ont.

No. 6. Counties of Bruce, Grey and Dufferin, Dr. C. Barnhart, Owen Sound, Ont.

No. 7. Counties of Wentworth, Halton and Peel, Dr. F. E. Woolverton, Hamilton, Ont.

No. 8. Lincoln, Welland, Haldimand and Brant, Dr. U. M. Stanley, Brantford, Ont.

No. 9. Simcoe, District of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Nipissing, Algoma, including Manitoulin, Thunder Bay and Rainy River, Dr. H. G. McCarthy, Barrie, Ont.

No. 10. The City of Toronto lying east of Yonge Street, Dr. George Bingham, Toronto, Ont.

No. 11. The City of Toronto lying west of Yonge Street, Dr. R. B. Orr, Toronto, Ont.

No. 12. County of Ontario, Victoria and York, exclusive of Toronto, Dr. J. F. Gilmour, Toronto Junction, Ont.

No. 13. Northumberland, Peterboro' Durham and Haliburton, Dr. R. P. Boucher, Peterboro', Ont.

No. 14. Counties of Prince Edward, Hastings and Lennox, Dr. H. W. Day, Belleville, Ont.

No. 15. Counties of Frontenac, Addington, Renfrew and Lanark, Dr. A. S. Oliver, Kingston, Ont.

No. 16. Counties of Leeds, Grenville and Dundas, Dr. W. P. Buckley, Prescott, Ont.

No. 17. Counties of Carleton, Russell, Prescott, Glengarry and Stormont, Dr. E. C. Malloch, Ottawa, Ont.

2. That any member of the college presenting himself for election as the representative to the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario for a Territorial Division, must receive a nomination of at least 20 (twenty) registered practitioners resident in such division, and that such nomination paper must be in the hands of the Returning Officer of the division not later than the hour of 2 o'clock, p.m., on the 9th of October, the second Tuesday in October, 1894.

In the event of only one candidate receiving such nomination, it shall then be the duty of the Returning officer to declare such candidate duly elected, and to notify the Registrar of the College by sending him such declaration in writing.

3. That the Registrar of the College shall send to every registered member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario (excepting only those who are registered as the Homœopathic members thereof), a voting paper (in accordance with the residence given

on the register) in form of Schedule "A" attached to this by law, and a circular directing the voter to write his or her name as the voter, and his or her place of residence, and the county in which his or her place of residence is situated, and to fill up said voting paper on form of Schedule "A" attached to this by-law, as directed in circular to be enclosed.

The Registrar shall, fifty (50) days before the time for receiving nominations for the elections, which time is second Tuesday (9th) of October, 1894, send a post card to every registered medical practitioner, excepting the homeopathic members, in the province, in accordance with address in hands of Registrar, giving the dates up to which nominations for representatives to the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons will be received.

The Registrar shall advertise in the Medical Journals published in Toronto, during August and September, 1894, the fact that elections for the Medical Council are to be held, stating the time that nominations will be received up till, and the time of holding the election.

Also a voting paper shall be sent to every registered practitioner entitled to receive the same, by the third Tuesday (16th) of October, 1894, and that every member of the college not having received a voting paper, when a candidate has been properly nominated for their division, shall send by post to the Registrar, their name and address, and the Registrar will forward paper to member so applying.

The voter is to be directed in the circular, which is to accompany the voting paper, to send by post or rail the voting paper properly filled up, giving the name and residence of the person for whom he or she votes, enclosed in an envelope, which shall be forwarded along with the circular and voting paper. The envelope in which the voter is to place his or her voting paper shall have the name and the address of the returning officer appointed to act in the territorial division in which the voter resides.

4. That the Registrar of the College shall mail the voting paper to the members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario who are legally entitled to vote, according to their addresses in the possession of the Registrar on the third Tuesday (16th) of October, 1894, the postage, etc., all of which is to be paid by the college, and that the Registrar shall forward to any member making application a voting paper for his division after the 16th of October, upon application.

That the Registrar shall place a stamp upon each of the enclosed envelopes, which are to be used by the member of the college in sending their voting paper to the Returning Officer for the division. That the Returning Officer shall receive the votes sent to him up till the hour of 2 o'clock p.m., on the 30th of October, 1894.

5. That the Returning officer in each Division at the hour of 2 o'clock p.m., on the 30th of October, 1894, shall open the envelopes and carefully count and examine the voting papers and make a record of the entire number of votes cast, together with the declaration of the name of the person and address who has received the greatest number of votes, who shall be declared elected as the representative of the Division, and in case two or more candidates receive an equal number of votes, the Returning Officer shall give the casting vote for one of such candidates, which shall decide the election; and then at the hour of 2 o'clock p.m., on the 30th of October, 1894, when the Return-

ing Officer opens the envelopes he has received and counts the votes, all or any of the candidates in the division, or their agents, may be present if duly appointed and authorized to act in writing on behalf of any candidate, and see the envelopes opened and the votes counted, and they shall be permitted to examine all voting papers to satisfy themselves as to the voting papers being properly filled up, and that the persons signing the voting papers were duly registered members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario and entitled to vote at the election of territorial representatives in the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

6. The Returning Officer in each Division shall not open any envelopes he may receive as Returning Officer until the hour of 2 o'clock p.m. arrives on the 30th of October, 1894, and that the Returning Officers, respectively, shall seal up and return all the voting papers connected with the election to the Registrar of the college within six (6) days from the time appointed for holding the election, which time is 2 o'clock p.m., on the 30th of October, 1894.

That the Returning Officer shall reject all voting papers that are not properly filled up in accordance with instructions contained in circular which is to be sent with each voting paper.

The Returning Officer shall return all envelopes received after 2 o'clock p.m. on the afternoon of the 30th of October, 1894, stamped as Returning Officer of the Division to the Registrar of the college, unopened and marked "too late."

7. That the Registrar, on receiving declaration from the Returning Officer, declaring a candidate has received the largest number of votes in the Division, shall forthwith inform the candidate declared elected that he has been chosen to represent said Division in the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and the Registrar shall inform each member so elected of the time and place of the first meeting of the Council after said election shall have taken place.

It shall be the duty of the Registrar to attend the said meeting of the Council, and to have with him there and then all the papers and documents sent to him by the Returning Officers, in order that they may be submitted to the Council, and the representatives so named by the Returning Officers as duly elected shall form the territorial representatives to the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

8. It is hereby enacted that the Returning Officer of each Division is to be named by the Council or Executive Committee and appointed by the Council, and in case any Returning Officer appointed either refuses to act, or is incapacitated, that the Registrar shall fill such vacancy by appointing some member of the College residing in the Territorial Division on recommendation of the Executive Committee of the Council.

That the fee for acting as Returning Officer will be ten (10) dollars for each Division.

9. The form of voting paper to be sent to each member of the college, and the form of circular to be used at the election of Territorial representatives to the Medical Council is to be the same as that on Schedule "A" and "B" appended to this by-law.

D. BERGIN,  
Chairman Committee of the Whole.

June 14th, 1894.

SCHEDULE "A."

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF ONTARIO.

*Election for Territorial Representative to the Medical Council of Ontario, 1894.*

The Voting Paper herewith enclosed is to be filled up carefully and put into the enclosed envelope, which is directed to the Returning Officer, and mailed in time to reach him, not later than Two o'clock p.m., on Tuesday, October 30, 1894.

Sign Your Name to Voting Paper.

R. A. PYNE, Registrar,  
Coll. Phys. & Surgs. Ont.,

Adopted, TORONTO, ONT.  
D. BERGIN.

SCHEDULE "A."

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF ONTARIO.

VOTING PAPER.

MEDICAL REGISTRATION OFFICE, S. E. Cor. Bay and Richmond Sts., TORONTO.		Election of Territorial Representatives to the Medical Council of Ontario, 1894.
The name of the candidate for whom your vote is cast	Residence of Candidate	I ..... residing at ..... in the County of ..... in the riding of ..... do solemnly affirm that I am registered under the Ontario Medical Act. That the Signature affixed hereto is my proper handwriting; That I have signed no other Voting Paper at this Election; That I have not voted in any other Division at this Election; That I am a resident of this Division in which I now vote; That this Voting Paper was executed on the day of the date hereof by me.
		Witness my hand this ..... day of ..... A. D. 1894. (Signed.)

Approved,  
D. BERGIN.

On motion the Committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

The President in the chair.

On motion the report of the Committee of the Whole was adopted.

Dr. Logan moved, seconded by Dr. Luton, that the Council go into Committee of the Whole on the bill for the election of Homœopathic representatives. Carried.

Council in Committee of the Whole. Dr. Bray in the chair.

BY-LAW NO. 60.

To provide for the Election of the Homœopathic Members of the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario :

WHEREAS, power hath been given to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario to regulate the time and manner of holding the election under the provisions of the Ontario Medical Act R.S.O. 1877, C. 142, 56, 50 V.C., 24 S.I. and amendments thereto, be it therefore enacted as follows :

1. This by-law shall only apply to the election of the homœopathic members to the Medical Council of Ontario.

2. That the Register shall send to every registered homœopathic member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario a voting paper and circular, directing each to write his name, his residence, etc.

3. That on or before a certain time to be named in the circular sent to each voter, the voter shall send by post, or mail to the Registrar of the College, so that the Registrar shall receive the same on or before the 30th day of October, 1894. The said voting paper, enclosed in an envelope, which is to be sent to the voter with the voting paper filled up properly with his name and residence, and the person or persons for whom he voted.

4. That R. A. Pyne, M.D., Registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, is hereby appointed Returning Officer for the said Homœopathic Elections to take place on the 30th day in October, 1894, at the hour of 2 o'clock p.m., and in case a tie occurs, the Returning Officer is to give the casting vote, which will decide the election.

5. The said Returning Officer shall carefully preserve the voting papers sent to him, and shall upon the day appointed, at the hour of 2 o'clock p.m. on the said day, open and examine the voting papers sent to him, and carefully count the votes, and make a record thereof, of the votes cast, and shall inform by letter the five homœopathic candidates having the greatest number of votes that they are elected as the homœopathic representatives in the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

And the said Returning Officer shall, after counting carefully the votes contained in the envelopes, preserve the voting papers and all other documents, envelopes, etc., sent to him connected with the election of the homœopathic members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and present the same to the Medical Council.

6. The Returning Officer shall not open any paper or document he may have received as Returning Officer for the homœopathic elections after 2 o'clock p.m., on the 30th day of October, 1894.

7. The Returning Officer shall not count any voting paper that is not properly filled out, in accordance with instructions contained in the circular which has accompanied the voting paper when sent to the voter.

8. The Returning Officer shall permit any candidate, and the agent of any candidate duly appointed and authorized in writing to act on behalf of any candidate, to be present at the counting of the votes, and who shall be permitted to satisfy himself as to the voting paper being properly filled up, and that the person signing the voting paper was a duly registered member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and entitled to vote at the election of the Homœopathic representatives in the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, may examine any or all of the voting papers.

9. The form of voting paper for the Homœopathic election is to be the same as that on Schedule "A" to this by-law appended.

10. It shall be the duty of the Registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario to inform the said elected members of the time and place of the first meeting of the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

J. L. BRAY,  
Chairman Committee of the Whole.

Adopted in Council.

D. L. PHILIP,  
President.

SCHEDULE "B,"

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF ONTARIO.

Election for Homeopathic Representatives to the Medical Council of Ontario, 1894.

The Voting Paper herewith enclosed is to be filled up carefully and put into the enclosed envelope, which is directed to the Returning Officer, and mailed in time to reach him, not later than Two o'clock p.m., on Tuesday, October 30, 1894.

Sign Your Name to Voting Paper.

R. A. PYNE, Registrar  
*Coll. Phys. & Sur., Ont.,*  
 TORONTO, ONT.

HOMEOPATHIC ELECTIONS, 1894.

To the Medical Council of Ontario, 1894.  
 VOTING PAPER.

SCHEDULE "B."  COLL. PHYS. & SURGS. OF ONT. OFFICE OF MEDICAL REGISTRATION, S. E. cor. Bay & Richmond Sts., Toronto.	Name of Voter..... Residence of Voter.....	I, ..... of the ..... of ..... do solemnly affirm that I am registered under the Ontario Medical Act. That I have not voted before at this Elec- tion; That the signature to this is my own hand writing, as witness my hand, this ..... day of ..... 1894. (Signed).....
	The name of the Candidate to whom your vote is cast.	

The Bill was read a second time, clause by clause, and amended. On motion, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The President in the chair.

On motion, the report of the Committee of the Whole was adopted.

Dr. Williams moved, seconded by Dr. Bray, that the Council do now adjourn, to meet again at 2 o'clock p.m. Carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THURSDAY, June 14th, 1894.

The Council met at 2 o'clock, in accordance with motion for adjournment. The President in the chair, called the meeting to order.

The Registrar called the roll. The following members were present: Drs. Bergin, Bray, Britton, Campbell, Day, Fowler, Fulton, Geikie, Sir James Grant, Harris, Henderson, Henry, Johnson, Logan, Luton, Miller, Moore, Moorehouse, Orr, Philip, Rogers, Rosebrugh, Ruttan, Thorburn, Vernon and Williams.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed and signed by the President.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

1. Dr. Thorburn, that he will move that a legislative committee be appointed to look after the interests of the profession, etc.

READING OF COMMUNICATIONS, PETITIONS, ETC.

The Registrar read a communication from W. B. Nesbitt, president of the *Dominion Medical Monthly*

Publishing Co. re printing done by Medical Council. Referred to Printing Committee.

A petition from W. B. Boyd, asking for refund of fine. Referred to Finance Committee.

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

Dr. MILLER—I beg leave to move, seconded by Dr. Moore, and resolved that each member of this Council be supplied with a copy of the President's address delivered on the opening day of this session. Carried.

Dr. Day moved, seconded by Dr. Rosebrugh, that By-law No. 58, to amend By-law No. 39 as amended by By-law No. 50, be now introduced and read a first time. Carried.

The bill then received its first reading.

Dr. Day moved, seconded by Dr. Rosebrugh, that By-law No 58, to amend By-law No. 39 as amended by By-law No. 50, be referred to Committee of the Whole and read a second time. Carried.

Council in Committee of the Whole.

Dr. Campbell in the chair.

By-law read a second time, clause by clause, and adopted as amended.

On motion the committee rose and reported.

The President in the chair.

On motion the report of the Committee of the Whole was adopted.

Dr. Day moved, seconded by Dr. Rosebrugh, that By-law No. 58, to amend By-law No. 39 as amended by By-law No. 50, be now read a third time, passed, signed by the President and sealed with the seal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario and numbered. Carried.

BY-LAW No. 58.

To amend By-law No. 39 as amended by By-law No. 50.

1. Clause (meetings) is amended by erasing the word "seven" (7) in the fifth line thereof, and substituting therefor the words "two-thirds of the."

2. Clause (committees) is amended by erasing the word "three" in line "h," and substituting therefor the word "five."

Adopted.

D. L. PHILIP,  
*President.*

The by-law was now read a third time, passed, signed by the President, sealed with the seal of the College and numbered as No. 58.

Moved by Dr. Bergin, seconded by Dr. Moore, that the following address be presented to his Excellency the Governor-General:

To His Excellency Lord Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada.

We, the members of the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Ontario, desire to present to Your Excellency our warmest congratulation on your arrival in this country to preside over the people of this colony, now recognized as one of the first possessions of her Majesty.

We have with pride and satisfaction observed the care and thoughtful consideration you have displayed in advancing the cause of education in our midst, and as to our profession which, to-day stands so deservedly high, we feel thoroughly satisfied nothing will be wanting on your Excellency's part to lend a helping

hand should such be required in order to advance this great department of science.

We also desire to extend our warmest congratulations to the Countess of Aberdeen, and to wish her every success in those great departments of social science and philanthropic endeavors in which her Excellency is so deeply interested for the welfare and advancement of the best interests of our people. Trusting that your Excellencies' sojourn in Canada may be attended by the fullest share of happiness and success.

Motion adopted by standing vote, amid applause.

Dr. Bergin moved, seconded by Dr. Moore, that the Registrar do cause the address just read to be engraved and illuminated. Carried.

Dr. Bergin moved, seconded by Dr. Moore, that the address to His Excellency the Governor-General be presented and read by Sir James Grant, accompanied by such members of the Council as may be able to accompany him. Carried.

On motion, the Council now went into Committee of the Whole on the by-law re the election of territorial representatives.

Dr. Bergin in the chair; and the second reading of the by-law was proceeded with, clause by clause, and the by-law was adopted as amended.

On motion the Committee rose and reported.

The President in the chair.

On motion the report of the Committee of the Whole was adopted.

Dr. Bray moved, seconded by Dr. Ruttan, that the by-law be read a third time and passed and signed by the President, and sealed with the seal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and numbered as No. 59. Carried.

On motion, the Council now went into Committee of the Whole on by-law, re the election of Homeopathic representatives.

Dr. Bray in the chair; and the by-law was now read a second time, clause by clause, and adopted as amended.

On motion, the Committee rose and reported.

The President in the chair.

On motion, the report of the Committee of the Whole was adopted.

On motion, the form of voting paper and the circular letter attached to each of the by-laws last referred to were adopted as amended.

Dr. Logan moved, seconded by Dr. Luton, that the by-law, re the election of Homeopathic representatives be read a third time and passed and signed by the President, and sealed with the seal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and numbered as No. 60. Carried.

Dr. Britton presented the report of the Printing Committee as follows:

#### REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE.

June 14th, 1894.

Your committee recommends that the contract of last year, 1891, be renewed with the ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL Publishing Company, and that they be instructed to publish the report of the proceedings of this Council in the Announcement and the JOURNAL, half in June, and half in July, and that they also publish a map of the Province, showing the new territorial

divisions, and insert in the JOURNAL of August, and that they send a copy of the Announcement to every practitioner in the Province, and supply the Registrar of the College with 1,000 copies.

W. BRITTON, *Chairman*  
D. L. PHILIP, *President*

Dr. Britton also read communications from the *Dominion Medical Monthly*, the J. E. Bryant Publishing Co., publishers of the *Canadian Practitioner*, and from the ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL Publishing Co., and said, after this report was drawn up, another communication was referred to the Committee for its consideration; this communication was also from the *Dominion Medical Monthly*. After having received this I called the committee together for further consideration; and we decided that the report as originally drawn up, and which I have already read to you, should be presented to the Council unaltered. (Hear, hear and applause.) I have no further remarks to make at present; I may make some further on. I beg to move, seconded by Dr. Harris, that this report as read be received and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Dr. ROBERTSON—Wouldn't it be better to refer that to the Finance Committee?

Dr. BRITTON—These documents were originally referred to the Finance Committee, but it was understood that in any reference made to any particular committee that seemed to that committee not to be in its proper place, should be by that committee referred to the proper committee, and this was sent to the Printing Committee by the Finance Committee.

The President then put the motion and declared it carried.

Council in Committee of the whole. Dr. Fowler in the chair.

Dr. ROGERS—I would like to ask the Chairman of the Printing Committee a question—it was not made clear from what he said whether it is the intention of the ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL Publishing Co. to print the report of the proceedings of this Council in the Announcement in addition to the report in the JOURNAL.

Dr. ORR—The intention of the company was, and it was thought to be in the interests of the Council and in the interests of those gentlemen who were candidates in the various territorial districts, that the report should be in the hands of practitioners in the Province at the earliest possible moment; and they considered it would be in the hands of practitioners much earlier by publishing half in the June and the other half in the July number of the JOURNAL, thus getting it in the hands of the profession throughout the Province before the end of July; and the company did not think it would be advisable to duplicate the printing of it in the Announcement after it had been published in the JOURNAL once.

Dr. ROGERS—We have been in the habit of getting the proceedings published in the Announcement each year; this year, according to Dr. Orr's statement, there will be a departure from that course, and a report of the proceedings will not appear in the Announcement; therefore it is not a renewal of the contract. A renewal of the contract would provide for a publication in the Announcement.

Dr. BRITTON—That is what I understood.

Dr. ORR—That was the request the company made.



Of course it was for the Council to decide whether a report of the proceedings is to be published. A report of the proceedings will be published in the Announcement.

Dr. BRITTON— I wish to say that the report of the Printing Committee is not entirely unanimous. Members of the Council are aware from the time of the first agreement entered into between this Council and the Publishing Company, up to last year at least, I was opposed to the principle of subsidizing any journal, no matter where it came from or what its stripe might be. My mind is the same still in the matter. I have nothing further to say on the subject, as I gave my reasons last year. I think it is an undignified course of procedure for us to take, but, as I say, I gave full reasons last year for my conviction in the matter and I need not say anything further now. This is the report of the committee, and I am in a very small minority.

Dr. WILLIAMS— I am fully aware that Dr. Britton took the same position last year and the year before that he does to-day. I am also well aware that the Council did not hold the view taken by Dr. Britton; and I believe, from what intercourse I have had with my constituents, I am safe in saying there is not one step this Council has ever taken that has given more general satisfaction than the sending out of this journal. I am free to confess that I believe the word "subsidizing" is misapplied in that case entirely. If we get down to the value of the printing that is done you will find we are getting more printing done by this ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL Publishing Co. than we could for the same amount of money if we went into almost any printing office in the city of Toronto. If that be true, we are really not subsidizing this journal in any sense whatever; we are simply continuing the amount of printing we are getting done to one journal, and we are getting in compensation for that journal sent to every medical man throughout the entire province. Putting in the word "subsidizing" at all is a wrong use of the word, and one that conveys a wrong impression, not only to the medical men in Toronto and throughout the country, but as well to the other publishing journals; and I think it should be made clear that we are simply paying for the printing we are getting done. We are not "subsidizing" the journal in the true sense of the word at all. I am aware, in my division at any rate, there were some medical men who were very strongly opposed to the action of the Council, but since this journal has been published they have told me that it makes the way perfectly clear to them to come into harmony with the Council. They had paid no fees in the past, but now they consider they are getting a journal that is fully worth all the fees they have to pay; and they are perfectly willing to pay the fees so long as we send them the journal. If that be true, would it not be the greatest madness to go back? I am more than surprised to think that Dr. Britton has not changed his mind. I believe when a man gets good information that the position he was in before was not the best position, that the manly thing is to change his mind. I believe if Dr. Britton had been in my constituency, and had heard the medical men talk as I did, he would not come to this Council to-day and hold the same view on this subject that he held three years ago. (Hear, hear.)

I trust the Council may adhere to the position they took before, and when we go to our constituents we can say, "When we expect you to pay a fee of one or two dollars a year, we are giving you full value for your money, and bringing you into full harmony with the Council;" and knowing what has been done is the first step to bring the medical men and the Council into harmony, I know of nothing that would be more of a retrograde and worse step than to do away with the JOURNAL that is meeting with the full approval of the medical men throughout the country.

There are propositions here from other Journals, and in reference to this I wish to say, that we are just getting the ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL so known that it is being recognized by the medical men throughout the Province, and to put something else in the place of it you would have the whole work to do over again, and you would undermine what you have done. That would be a very foolish policy for the Council to adopt. When you have a JOURNAL doing the work honestly, and doing the printing at a fair rate, had you not better continue that and get the benefit of it for the future? I think you had.

Dr. HARRIS— I move the adoption of this clause of the report. And while I am on my feet I wish to say I entirely endorse every word Dr. Williams has said. I could not express my sentiments as well myself as he has done for me.

Dr. ROGERS— In regard to this matter of printing. Three years ago I was inclined to agree with my friend, Dr. Britton, that it would be an unwise thing for the Council to recognize any one journal and make it, even in a sense, an official organ. I thought then the journals we had in Ontario—the *Canada Lancet*, and *Canadian Practitioner*, were ably conducted and were first-class journals. I think so still, and I think the feeling of this Council and of the profession of Ontario is one of high regard towards those two journals. But we had here a distinct and very favorable offer on the part of a company to this Council. They, as I understood it then and understand it now, offered to do this for us: It cost us before about \$600 to publish our Announcement in round figures; it cost us a little more if you added to that the publishing of the advertisements; now, for the small sum of \$600, they not only publish our Announcement, but we get all the advertisements we want, and, in addition to that, they gratuitously, in a certain way, give every member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons resident in Ontario a copy of the JOURNAL for nothing. In other words, the Council, by this arrangement, got the ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL sent to every member of the college for nothing.

I quite agree with all Dr. Williams has said, and said so ably, that the term "subsidized" in regard to this JOURNAL is one which is erroneous. You cannot, in any sense of the word, say that a journal which gives us more than a *quid pro quo*, and, therefore, which actually gives us something for nothing, is a subsidized organ. It is, to a certain extent, not an official organ, but it is at least the recognized organ of the Executive body of the profession in Ontario, and as such, speaks in an authoritative manner. And, reaching every member of the College in that capacity, it has the power of doing a great deal of good. I think the members of this Council recognize that our friend Dr. Orr has utilized, in every way that is

possible, his journal in the past year to favor the profession of medicine in Ontario; and to favor, as far as possible, what he thought was right in regard to this Council; and having done so faithfully and honestly, I think it would be the highest piece of ingratitude to say to him, "While you have done this work and done it well we will turn you out and give it to another company, because they come to us and offer to do the same work for the paltry sum of one dollar." I think it would be beneath the dignity of this Council to hear such an offer as that. And I want to bear my record of my high appreciation to the efforts put forth by Dr. Orr in favor of this Council.

Dr. Ruttan seconded Dr. Harris' motion for the adoption of the report, and said, "I endorse all that has been said in favor of the ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL."

Dr. BRITTON—Before you put the motion there is just one or two words I would like to say. I do not know whether or not it was the intention, but at any rate I infer it was, to attribute the using of the word "subsidized" to myself on this occasion.

Dr. WILLIAMS—No. It has been used by us in past years, and I think it is a mistake to use it at all. I do not wish to attribute it to Dr. Britton at all, but I do wish to say I think it is a misuse of the word "subsidized."

Dr. BRITTON—Part of the reason why I used the word on this occasion, is because it is used also in the communication sent us from the ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I think it is a misuse of the word, and ought to be eliminated.

Dr. BRITTON—I would be willing to use the word "contract." I take exception to the contract we have entered into; and the thing I take exception to is the one clause in which that publishing company, on its part, agree, notwithstanding what Dr. Williams may say to the contrary, to send a copy of the JOURNAL to every member of the profession in the country; it appears from the communication from the ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL that they have virtually paid us some five dollars and a few cents for that privilege. We are conferring a privilege on them to the detriment of other vested interests to start off. That JOURNAL must be supported by some means or other; there must be a *quid pro quo* expected. That JOURNAL is not supported by subscription; it is certainly not supported by us. That \$600 paid per annum is no remuneration to them, because they, in that very transaction, lose \$5.43. The expectation is, of course, that, through the prestige gained by being our official organ, although I disclaim that any journal should be our official organ, that JOURNAL will receive a position by which it will secure advertisements amongst business men and others.

Dr. RUTTAN—That is their own look out.

Dr. BRITTON—Certainly. But I take exception, and I submit that we have no right to lower our dignity and loan ourselves to any corporate body or individual for the sake of advancing his financial interests.

Dr. RUTTAN—We do not do that at all. Nothing of the kind.

Dr. BRITTON—I think we do. It has been also said the ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL has done all it possibly could during the past year to advance the interests

of the profession; and to say all that it could for us where we deserved it. I take exception to that statement; I take very strong exception to it. I do not say it is untrue; I believe that it is true; I believe the ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL has tried to do its work faithfully. As I said, last year, Dr. Orr is a personal friend of mine, and has been since my student days, and if my sympathies went anywhere they would, in all probability, go in the direction of the ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL. But we do not require any advocate. We do not require an official organ in that respect.

Some years ago we made a radical change in our method of procedure here. I was a member of the Council at the time when we concluded we would have full stenographic reports, and would let the profession at large know fully every word that was said in this Council Chamber, because we had come to the conclusion that not as much interest had been taken in the proceedings of this Council, nor in the condition of the profession at large, by the profession itself as there should have been, for the reason that these full reports had not been furnished. To-day that complaint cannot be made; we stand before the public, we stand before the profession; we may be criticized by the newspapers, which are actuated by some sort of animus, that comes from where I do not know—but it would appear as though sinister motives were at the bottom of certain editorials which have appeared from time to time in some of our leading newspapers. We have been assailed by members of the profession. We all know what vituperation has been indulged in. We all know what names we have been called. But we have been trying to do our duty faithfully and well. We are not ashamed of our work. We are satisfied to let any member read our Announcement through and criticize our work; and we will stand by. We do not require an advocate or a journal, a corporate body or anything else.

So far as changing my mind is concerned, I am a little slow sometimes in making up my mind. I always try to take in every aspect of the case. Sometimes I have jumped at conclusions and afterwards found them false, and then changed my mind. I find it is better to take time, and as I sometimes say, to dream over a subject, and when you waken in the morning find it looks differently, or in the words of the old song, "Oh, what a difference in the morning." My opinion has been the same these last three years.

I did not intend to say one-quarter as much as I have said, had it not been that the few words I said at first were criticized—of course, in a very friendly spirit, and I wanted to justify myself.

I want, so far as I am personally concerned, the fullest publicity given, as I have already intimated, to our proceedings, so that no member of our profession will be in a position to say, "I do not know what you are doing."

Dr. WILLIAMS—How are they to know it unless they have a journal to send to them.

Dr. BRITTON—We do not require a journal. It can be sent to people in the form of an Announcement. That is all that is required. That is all that is necessary. But I certainly do take exception to entering into an agreement with any journal, whereby that journal will be placed in a position to be able to go around the community and secure advertisements and say,

now, this journal is going to the whole of the profession; they all get it, because it costs them nothing. They advertise this, we are paid by the Medical Council for doing the printing, and we can afford to send the journal for nothing. The Medical Council is a corporate body; an important body; we are in some sense the official organ, and by that means, as I have said before, it gives us prestige (I am referring now to the *ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL*); and, of course, an advertisement in our publication is worth a great deal.

I hope you feel I speak disinterestedly. I am speaking from honest conviction, and, as I said before, I would not have uttered one half of what I have said, only in reply.

Dr. THORBERN—Do I understand you to say you wouldn't have our proceedings published in any journal at all.

Dr. BRITTON—I do not think it is necessary if they are published in full in the Announcement. I know, however, that on this subject I am in the minority, and have always been.

Dr. BRAY—I feel and I have felt very much in the lines Dr. Britton has taken. I have the very greatest respect and esteem for Dr. Orr. I think the Journal has done a very great deal of good. At the same time I have just the same reason to offer for not being pleased with it as Dr. Britton has. If you have an official organ, why not have it conducted in the same way as the *British Medical Journal* or the journal of the American Medical Association, which are edited by persons in the employ of these associations. If there are any advertisements, and if there is any remuneration coming from these advertisements, the benefits should go to the Medical Council.

I have not a bit of fault to find with the *ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL* in the way it has been conducted; on the contrary, I think it has been well conducted and has done a great deal of good; but there is just this to be said, I do not think this Council has any right to make a contract of this kind with any one. I do not want this Council, or anybody else, to think that I am personally opposed to the *ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL* Company or any of the gentlemen conducting it at all, but I feel I would not be doing justice to myself or my constituents did I not express my opinion in this matter. There are other tenders in, I believe.

I am in favor of paying a fair price for what we receive, and I do not believe in getting anything for nothing. Some of these tenders, on their face, look as if they could not really be sincere, and I do not think some of them can be *bona-fide* offers. I would not like to say they are not, but I do not know what we are going to get from them on their proposition, or how long the terms they offer might continue. I simply wish to put myself on record as being opposed to making a contract of this kind with any person, corporation or journal. If the *JOURNAL* chooses to publish our proceedings, well and good. They are perfectly at liberty to do so. But we have a stenographer, and by having all our proceedings published in our Announcement, and a copy sent to each member of the profession, all our objects would be attained.

Dr. PHILIP—I am not going to speak on this motion at all, but I want to ask Dr. Bray what ground he

took when the contract was originally made with the Company.

Dr. BRAY—I was not in the Council Chamber at the time it was made.

Dr. LUTON—I have listened with a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction to the discussion, not only now before this Council, but as a member of the Printing Committee when it was under discussion before that Committee; and I would like to make a few remarks on the subject. I gather from what has been said that all who have expressed themselves upon the subject to-day, have more than thought that the *ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL* has done well, has accomplished good. Taking that as an almost universally expressed sentiment here, why not continue for another year in the same lines? If in the past year it has accomplished good, why will it not in the future? We should not stickle about the use of the word "contract," or "subsidizing," and that sort of thing. I think I am voicing the sentiment of the medical profession in St. Thomas and the surrounding country when I say they never had anything that gave them greater satisfaction or that they were better pleased with, and that brought them more in harmony, as Dr. Williams has already said, with the Medical Council. From month to month as they get this *JOURNAL* and read it, they learn to take an interest, and to feel more like doing something to support the Medical Council rather than to say or do nothing about it.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Dr. Bray has said that if you would employ a man to write up the *JOURNAL*, and get the advertisements and the profits to ourselves; we would be making something. The Council has not often entered into business speculation; it has once in its time gone into a business speculation; and I believe that once has brought it into more trouble than all the rest of its transaction for the whole period of existence; and I do not think the members of the Council at the present time have any very great zeal for running into another business speculation. Dr. Britton objects to the *JOURNAL* because it brings incidental advantage to the publisher. I do not think that is our object in getting it published; we are getting it published for our own advantage; and if incidentally it brings an advantage to the publisher I do not think we should demur specially to that. We are publishing it in order to bring this Council in touch with the medical men throughout the Province; and I think it is accomplishing that purpose. Now, because while carrying out our purpose it incidentally brings some advantage to the publisher, I do not think we should object specially to that. I admit in all frankness that we had two good medical journals published in this Province before this one came into existence; and I would have been more than pleased had it been within the power of the Council to give the printing contract to one of those journals, but it so happened that if we had an offer at all, and I think we had from some of those journals at least in the second year—they were altogether beyond what we considered the reach of the Council. This journal was the one that was available, and we accepted; and having accepted it the first year and having found worked satisfactorily we continued it the second year; and now this is the third year.

There is just one other item I wish to mention; when I was out in part of my division last week, I

came across at least two medical men who told me they had supported Dr. Sangster's views, and had done so until they read his later letters as published in the *ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL*; and they came to the conclusion on reading the letters there published that he was showing that amount of animus and illfeeling to the Council that they were determined to leave him and support the Council. That is one effect I have found from the *JOURNAL* going into the hands of the profession and allowing each medical man to judge what was right and proper in the case. Hence I am in favor of giving the contract to one journal and continuing the system we have found to work well. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. THORNBURN—In addition to what has been stated I would like to say, that in discontinuing our contract with this *ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL* we would be just putting the Council in the same position as they were in before this contract was entered into. Then, the reports of the Medical Council were sent out for many years to the profession, and many of them were thrown in the waste basket unopened, and the result was the profession were just as ignorant of the doings of the Council as they were previous to those reports being sent at all. But the journal has been found to be interesting and useful, and a great many medical men are getting and reading them with great benefit to themselves that were not in receipt of medical journals previous to this time at all. And it has created not only an interest in the Council in that way, but it has created a desire to have the journal continued, so far as I can make out myself in my interviews with various medical men with whom I have come in contact; and I think we would be making a great mistake at the present time, since it is recognized that this journal has been so useful, and since it is really costing us nothing, to sever our connection with it.

Dr. Miller asks whether it is understood that there is to be no report of these proceedings in the Announcement.

Dr. LUTON—That report as I understand it, if adopted, would simply mean that we are to renew the contract we had last year in every particular, with the exception of the additions.

Dr. Orr states that the view expressed by the chairman is correct.

Dr. PHILIP—We must have it distinctly understood that the proceedings of this Council shall come out in the Announcement.

Dr. BERGIN—I think we ought to understand from Dr. Orr that he is going to publish the announcement as usual.

Dr. ORR—Speaking on behalf of the Ontario Medical Journal Publishing Co., the understanding now is the report is to appear in the Announcement the same as last year. (Applause.)

Dr. Miller asks whether this is a renewal of the contract of 1892, the original contract.

Dr. Pyne states that it is not, that it is a renewal of the contract of 1893; that the contract of 1892 provided for only 200 announcements being furnished, while the contract of 1893 provides for 1000.

Dr. FOWLER—It is thoroughly understood that the contract be renewed as before; the proceedings of the Council to be published in the Announcement

and also in the *JOURNAL*, one half in the June issue and the other half in the July issue of the *JOURNAL*.

The motion was then put to the chairman and declared carried.

On motion the committee rose and reported the adoption of the first clause of the Printing Committee's report.

The President in the chair.

Dr. Harris moved, seconded by Dr. Moore that the report of the Committee of the Whole on the report of the Printing Committee be adopted. Carried.

Dr. THORNBURN—Before the report of the Finance Committee's read, would it not be well for us to have the Treasurer's report so as to discuss the items of the report intelligently.

Dr. BERGIN—And we want this report of the Prosecutor reported on by that Committee. I wish to say to the Council that I think it is very desirable that not only should every member of the Council read this report of the prosecutor, but that it should be read to the Council also so that the members may be in a position to vote intelligently upon the report of the Finance Committee which will be submitted to us to-morrow. How are we to criticize, favorably or adversely, the report of that committee upon this very document unless we make ourselves acquainted with it. It is, however, for the Council to say whether they wish to hear the Prosecutor's report read, for although copies of the report have been placed on the desk of each member I know some of them have not read it yet—in fact I saw some of the envelopes containing it not opened. I move, seconded by Dr. Miller, that the Prosecutor's report be read.

Dr. Campbell moved in amendment, seconded by Dr. Logan, that the reading of the Prosecutor's report be dispensed with.

The amendment was put by the President and declared carried.

Dr. Day, at 4-30 o'clock, announces that Mr. Lennox is waiting to accompany any members of the Council who desire to view the new city and county buildings.

Dr. Campbell moved, seconded by Dr. Harris, that the Council take a recess for thirty minutes to enable the members to accept of Mr. Lennox's invitation. Carried.

5 o'clock p.m., Council resumed.

The Prosecutor's report was presented as follows:

TORONTO, June 11th, 1894.

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

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to submit for your consideration my annual statement of the amount of fines imposed upon the illegal practitioners in the Province and the expenses incurred in connection therewith; also the amount expended on behalf of the Discipline Committee (on direction of the Committee) in investigating the charges of unprofessional conduct preferred against several qualified practitioners which were investigated by the Discipline Committee.

1. In my financial statement the expenses exceed the amount of fines, in explanation of which I may

state that I invariably take a patient with me to be treated. This year I have prosecuted a number of cases from which I am satisfied there will be no return, as the defendants had never been interfered with before, and will go to prison sooner than pay the fines. In several cases I went to the parties and told them that they must get out of the business, in consequence of which they stopped without being brought before a magistrate. All other cases I prosecuted before a magistrate, with the result as shown in my statement of fines and expenses. There are a number of cases which are not mentioned in the statement, as I am still working at them, and have not evidence enough as yet to lay a charge, but will do so as soon as possible.

2. A large part of my time within the last year has been occupied in getting up evidence against qualified practitioners for the purpose of investigating the charges laid against them.

3. As I am connected with the Constable's Association for the Province, I have received a good deal of assistance from its members in the cases of parties practising in their counties without a license (outside of the County of York). I employ regularly the High Constables in Walkerton, Chatham and Brockville, besides two men in Toronto, so that I am at any time prepared, on a case being reported to me, to either go myself or send a competent man to look after them.

In the case of Beatty, the Indian doctor in Cannington, who has been a source of great annoyance to the medical profession for years, there was a large expense necessarily incurred, as the magistrate issued a warrant for his arrest, and constables had to go to Orillia to arrest him. He is now in jail. Professor Wesley, of Glencoe, has been fined three times (the last in the sum of \$100), but in each case he has appealed, and the trials have had to take place in London, which has caused the Council a heavy expense for witnesses and solicitors' fees: the appeals have, however, been dismissed, and Wesley has been committed to jail.

4. In all cases in which the defendants have appealed from the convictions of the magistrate, with the exception of Howarth and Coulson, I have attended to the cases, engaged my own solicitors, and paid them for their services, which forms part of my expense account.

I herewith submit a copy of Dr. Washington's appeal, which was dismissed, and also a copy of the judgment of His Lordship, Mr. Justice Rose, on the Howarth appeal; I also submit my statement of the work of the Discipline Committee, prosecutions, fines and expenses.

5. In reference to the case of Dr. Nelson Washington, of Toronto, I beg leave to state that when his appeal from the decision of the Medical Council was tried in Osgoode Hall, in June, 1893, before a full bench of judges, the action of the Council was sustained. Dr. Washington subsequently entered another appeal, which was not dismissed until October last, when I was instructed by Mr. Osler that I could prosecute him if he practised. I went to several places where he advertised as being there for a day,

but did not meet him, except once in Kingston, as he was leaving, and another time in Cornwall; and, on his being brought before the magistrate, he was convicted and fined the sum of \$50 and costs. I have made inquiries regarding him, and found that he was only treating the old patients he had before his name was stricken off the roll. He stated to me that all his advertisements were withdrawn, and that his solicitor had instructed him that he could practice until the next Council meeting if he would not advertise, but simply attend to his old patients, and I ascertained from his solicitor that he was under that impression.

6. I ask the instructions of the Council as to the case of G. S. McGhie, a medical student in Elgin, who for the last two years has been coming up to the spring and fall examinations, but invariably fails to attain the prescribed standard to enable him to pass his examination. During that time he has been practising medicine, and I have had him fined twice this year. I have now received a petition signed by nearly all the medical men in his district requesting that he be allowed to practise until September without being molested, his father having been a very old practitioner there, but is now deceased.

Trusting that these matters laid before you may find your approval, as I shall at all times, whilst holding the position of Prosecutor, endeavor to do my duty towards enforcing the observance of the Ontario Medical Act, or any other matter delegated to me.

I remain, yours,

(Signed) THOMAS WASSON,  
*Detective C.P. & S.O.*

TORONTO, May 31st, 1894.

*Re DISCIPLINE COMMITTEE.*

Annual statement of expenses in obtaining evidence, holding Court of Investigation, counsel and witness fees, in connection with charges laid against the following practitioners:—

Dr. J. R. McCullough, Enniskillen .....	\$155 10
" W. F. McBrien, Toronto .....	19 33
" H. McC. Wilson, Detroit (now Chicago) ..	44 38
" John McKeown, Windsor (now dead) ..	9 70
" William Anderson, London .....	5 50
" S. E. McCully, Toronto .....	5 50
" E. A. Rose, Portland .....	29 20
" W. E. Bessey, Toronto .....	20 40
" James Nagee, London .....	15 00
Wallace Nesbitt, Solicitor .....	70 00
	<hr/>
	\$374 66

This does not include stenographer's and committee members' expenses.

(Signed) THOMAS WASSON,  
*Detective C.P. & S.O.*

Drs. McCully and Anderson's expenses were in last year's annual report.

TORONTO, May 31st, 1894.

IN THE COURT OF APPEAL FOR ONTARIO.

*By PROSECUTIONS*

THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE MACLENNAN, } SATURDAY, the 7th day  
In Chambers. } of October, 1893.

*Annual Statement of Convictions and Expenses*

YEAR.	NAME.	PLACE	AMOUNT	REMARKS.
1891				
July 3	W. J. Arnott	Walkerton	\$25 00	Appealed to court
	P. J. Russell	Toronto	25 00	
	L. J. Mason	Port Perry	25 00	Appealed Went to Jail
	J. McIntosh	Walkerton	25 00	Jail
	J. Wilson	Waltham	25 00	
	W. S. Coulson	Toronto	100 00	Not-quashed
July 13	W. H. Wesley	Glencoe	25 00	Appealed Went to Jail
	G. S. McGlue	Elgin	25 00	Jail
Aug. 3	Mrs. Brownhall	Agincourt	30 00	
Sept. 23	Dr. Frank	Walkerton	25 00	
Oct. 12	Levi Tillson	Dunnville	25 00	
"	16 S. Howarth	Toronto	25 00	Appealed to court
Nov. 1	H. E. Henshev	Willard	50 00	Not-sustained
"	10 L. G. Chamberlain	Toronto	25 00	
"	20 E. Amsden	Dunnville	25 00	
"	20 Mrs. Hover	"	"	Case withdrawn
"	20 M. B. Boyd	Warton	25 00	
"	23 W. J. Costan	Brantford	25 00	
"	"	Woodstock	25 00	
1892.				
Jan. 3	W. H. Wesley	Glencoe	25 00	
"	13 A. F. Dixon	Dundalk	10 00	Left town
"	19 W. D. McNabb	Keady	25 00	Left town
"	26 S. Peach	Mount Forest	25 00	
Feb. 2	Harnett Benedict	Wallaceburgh	25 00	
"	2 J. H. Woolmer	Berlin	25 00	
"	15 Rosamond A. Morris	Walkerton	25 00	
Mar. 19	Dr. N. Washington	Cornwall	50 00	
"	21 G. S. McGlue	Elgin	25 00	
Apr. 6	Professor Wesley	Glencoe	100 00	Appealed
"	12 J. Betty (Indian Dr)	Cannington	25 00	to jail
"	15 Mrs. Snow	Toronto	"	Dismissed
May 12	A. Matheson	"	"	Withdrawn
"	16 J. E. Hazelton	"	25 00	Withdrawn
"	16 L. G. Chamberlain	"	40 00	
	Kelepo (Indian C.)	Trenton	"	Dismissed
	R. J. Patterson	Warton	"	Dismissed
	Gold Cure Co	London	25 00	Seized by court
	Frank Walsh	Toronto	"	Commitment for trial
	Dr. Jebb	Lindsay	"	"
	Professor McKay	Warkworth	"	"
	J. W. Barr	Windsor	"	"
	Dr. Washington	Guelph	"	"

Between

WILSON (or) NELSON WASHINGTON,

*Appellant.*

AND

THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF ONTARIO,

*Respondents.*

Upon the application of the respondents above-named, and the solicitors for the appellant above-named consenting thereto.

It is ordered that this appeal be, and the same is hereby dismissed with costs.

And it is further ordered that the costs of, and incidental to this application, be costs in the said appeal Issued 7th October, 1893.

(Signed) A. G. (Signed) A. GRANT, *Reg.*

I certify the above is a true copy.

(Signed) THOS WASSON, *Detective C.P. & S.O.*

JUDGMENT RE HOWARTH.

TORONTO, June 10th, 1894.

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

GENTLEMEN.--I herewith submit to you a copy of the judgment of Justice Rose, in the appeal case of Samuel Howarth, druggist, Toronto.

COMMON PLEAS DIVISION.

REGINA }  
vs. } A. CASSELS, for motion.  
HOWARTH } OSLER, Q.C., contra.

ROSE, J.

This was a motion to quash a conviction for, that the defendant not being registered pursuant to the Medical Act, did unlawfully practise medicine for hire, gain or hope of reward, contrary to the form of the statute in such cases made and provided.

The prosecutor, one Thomas Wasson, a detective employed by the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and one James McLaughlin, as I understood it, went to the defendant's shop, and, according to his evidence, what took place was as follows: "I told the defendant how I felt. I told him I was sick. He told me to live on a milk diet; gave me the bottle of medicine produced, and some pills. I paid him fifty cents." The defendant substantially agrees with this evidence. He said, "McLaughlin didn't say he had diarrhoea, but his description of his sickness led me to believe he had diarrhoea." The defendant therefore obtained from the complainant information as to his symptoms, and from the diagnosis that he made of the case, prescribed what he believed to be the proper

35 convictions	\$1,005 00
Amount paid in excess of fines, including fees of solicitors on appeal	173 72
	\$1,178 72

TORONTO, May 31st, 1894.

*Expenses.*

1st Month	\$176 45
2nd "	126 87
3rd "	42 00
4th "	58 85
5th "	166 30
6th "	63 95
7th "	74 65
8th "	150 52
9th "	91 85
10th "	70 25
11th "	157 03
	\$1,178 72

(Signed) THOMAS WASSON, *Detective C.P. & S.O.*

remedy. The defendant further said, "I have several kinds of diarrhoea mixture, and have to enquire symptoms sometimes in order to decide which mixture to give." This shows the custom or practice of the defendant.

Sec. 45 of Chap. 148, R.S.O. 87, being the Ontario Medical Act, enacts that "It shall not be lawful for any person not registered to practice medicine, surgery or midwifery for hire, gain or hope of reward, and provided for summary conviction.

I do not see how it can be contended, upon this evidence, that the defendant did not practice medicine. The cases of the Apothecaries Co. v. Nottingham, 34 L. T. N. S., p. 76, and Reg. v. Hall, 8 Ont. 407, are clear authorities in favor of such finding. There was certainly evidence upon which the magistrate might find that the defendant practised medicine. Mr. Cassels contended that this was not practising medicine within the meaning of the section referred to; (2) that if it was, it was not for gain; and (3) that even if it was practising medicine for gain, the defendant was entitled, as an apothecary, to do what he did. I think, as I have said, that it was practising medicine, and I have no doubt that on the authorities that he must be held that it was practising for gain.

The defendant says he charged no more for the medicine than if he had not given the advice, but we cannot divide the transaction and apply the consideration all to medicine. For the advice and the medicine the defendant received fifty cents. That he might charge somebody else the same figure for the medicine without the advice, does not, I think, entitle him to say that what he did was not for gain. There was evidence on this point before the magistrate. We cannot say that the magistrate improperly found that this was practising for gain.

Then was the defendant authorized to do what he did by the provision of chap. 151 R.S.O., the Pharmacy Act.

Mr. Cassel's argument on this sec. was, as I understood it, as follows: Sec. 24 forbids anyone "selling or keeping open a shop for retailing, dispensing or compounding poisons," etc., assuming or using the title of "chemist or druggist," or "chemist" or "druggist," or "pharmacist," or "apothecary," or "dispensing chemist," or "dispensing druggist" in any part of the Province of Ontario, unless such person is registered under the Act, and has taken out a certificate under the provisions of sec. 18 of the Act.

It was argued that if a person registered and took out a certificate, that he might then use the titles above referred to, and might practise as an apothecary, and sec. 31 was relied upon, which enacts that nothing in the Act shall prevent any person from selling goods of any kind to any person legally authorized to carry on the business of an apothecary, chemist or druggist, etc. I do not think this is a proper construction to be placed upon the statute. The two Acts, chaps. 148 and 151 must be read together. Chap. 148, as we have seen, prohibits unregistered persons from practising medicine, and provides for registration of persons who have complied with the provisions of the Act; 151 prohibits persons conducting the business of a chemist or druggist unless registered under the provisions of that Act. It further provides that legally qualified registered medical practitioners under any of the Acts relating to medicine and surgery in the

Province, may be registered as Pharmaceutical chemists without undergoing examination, and that any member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario may engage in and carry on the business of an apothecary, chemist or druggist, without registration under the provisions of the Act.

Mr. Cassels' argument would amount to this, that while a medical practitioner, unless he be a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, must register under the Act in order to carry on the business of a chemist or druggist; any registered chemist or druggist may practise medicine without qualifying under the Medical Act. The privilege given to the members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario to engage in and carry on the business of an apothecary, chemist or druggist without registration makes it manifest that it was not intended by the Act that the mere fact of being a physician or surgeon should qualify one to carry on the business of an apothecary, chemist or druggist, without the permission of the statute. In other words, it was intended, I think, by the two Acts, to require a certificate of fitness to enable one to practise medicine, and a certificate of fitness to enable one to carry on the business of chemist or druggist. And if two persons, one practising medicine, and the other carrying on the business of a chemist and druggist, would each be liable to penalties if they were not registered as provided by these Acts, it seems to me to be a *reductio ad absurdum* to contend that one person may combine the practise of a profession of physician and surgeon with the carrying on of a business of chemist and druggist and be exempt from the penalties under either Act, or that by registering under the Pharmacy Act he would be entitled to practice medicine without qualifying under the Medical Act.

The argument which Mr. Cassels rested upon, the word "apothecary," was derived from the privileges granted to apothecaries in Great Britain by special Acts, and do not, I think, apply to the consideration of this statute. I think, however, full meaning and effect can be given to the statutes as I have read them, when one considers the meaning of the word "apothecary" apart from the express legislation. I find in the Imperial Dictionary the following definition: "One who practices pharmacy; one who prepares drugs for medical uses and keeps them for sale." Formerly an apothecary merely compounded and dispensed the prescriptions of a physician and surgeon. The term is now, however, also applied in England to those who practise in medicine, and at the same time deal in drugs."

And when under sec. 31 of chap. 151 we find the words: "Nor shall anything in this Act prevent any person whatsoever from selling goods, of any kind to any person legally authorized to carry on the business of an apothecary." I think full force and meaning may be given to them by holding that no one is authorized to carry on the business of an apothecary, that is to practice medicine and at the same time deal in drugs, unless he be registered as a physician under the Ontario Medical Act, and also registered as chemist and druggist under the Pharmacy Act. A certificate under the Pharmacy Act is a certificate of competency merely to conduct the business of a chemist and druggist.

To repeat what I have already said, the effect of the

two statutes is to prevent any one practising the profession of a physician or surgeon without a certificate under the Medical Act, and to prevent any one carrying on the business of a chemist and druggist without a certificate under the Pharmacy Act, and a certificate under the Medical Act, except under the express provisions of the Pharmacy Act, would not entitle anyone to carry on the business of a chemist and druggist, nor would a certificate under the Pharmacy Act, without a certificate under the Medical Act, permit anyone to practice medicine.

Mr. Baron Bramwell, in the above cited case of the Apothecaries Company v. Nottingham, in charging the jury, said: "Perhaps you may think that a person has a right to practice as he likes, whether qualified or not: or, on the other hand, you may think that, whereas the poorer classes have no opportunity of judging of or ascertaining the qualifications of the person to whom they resort for medical advice, the legislature should require such persons to possess proper skill and knowledge and to obtain a certificate thereof. No doubt some persons like to go to unqualified practitioners so as to get advice cheap; but there is the law and we have to observe it. If you think this man has acted or practised as an apothecary, then you must find a verdict for the plaintiff. Indeed I feel some little difficulty in putting the case to you, for on the defendant's own admission he says he prescribed, and that if a person brought a child to him suffering, say, from diarrhoea, and asked what was good for it, he gave a medicine; if, however, the case was serious he sent the doctor. Surely that is acting and practising as an apothecary within the meaning of the Act.

"Possibly if on some one or two occasions a customer had gone to the shop and asked for medicine and the defendant had said it was good for his complaint, that advising might be too trivial to be worth taking notice of by suing under this Act, but here the defendant admits that he dispensed and at the same time advised medicine habitually."

The above action was brought under the provisions of the Apothecaries Act, 55 Geo. II., ch. 189, by sec. 14, of which before granting a certificate of fitness and qualification to practice as an apothecary, the Court of Examiners were authorized and required to examine the candidate for the purpose of ascertaining his skill and abilities in the science and practice of medicine.

I might add that I am of opinion if one went to a chemist and druggist and told him he had some particular complaint and asked the druggist if he had any medicine compounded for such complaint or ailment and purchased the medicine on the advice of the chemist, that would not be practising medicine. Nor if one went to a chemist and druggist and asked him which of two named compounds was considered the better medicine, would such information be practising medicine. I think a chemist or druggist may sell drugs or the compounds which he has by telling any intending purchaser their qualities and properties, and commend his goods as being fit for the purpose for which they are intended, and he may tell which is the better or the best of those he is selling. If the purchaser take upon himself the responsibility of determining the symptom of his own case, and judging from such symptoms what trouble he is suffering from

and the medicine he requires to relieve him from such suffering, he is not asking the chemist and druggist to advise him as to his ailments or troubles, nor is he asking him to perform the duties which he might call upon his physician to do. A line, it seems to me, must be drawn between advising as to a remedy necessary for a disease which the chemist or druggist assumes that he has discovered by enquire from the purchaser as to the symptoms and advising between different remedies for a complaint which the intending purchaser informs the druggist he is troubled with. It is difficult to formulate and I fear to confuse my meaning by attempting to define, but I venture to say, hoping that I may not be misunderstood, that a chemist or druggist is not entitled to ascertain from intending purchasers the symptoms and determine from them the disease and prescribe a remedy; but he may if the purchaser tells him his complaint and asks for a remedy, inform him what remedies he has for such a complaint and also inform him which in his opinion is the better or best remedy, leaving the purchaser to exercise his own judgment as to which of these preparations he may purchase.

Perhaps on the whole it would be better without further attempting to define what the practising medicine may be, to say in this case there was evidence upon which a magistrate might well find that the defendant was practising medicine for gain contrary to the provisions of the statute.

I think the motion will have to be dismissed with costs.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy as recorded at Osgoode Hall, Toronto.

(Sgd) THOS. WASSON,  
*Detective C.P. & S.O.*

Dr. Thorburn presents the Finance Committee's report.

Moved by Dr. Campbell, seconded by Dr. Thorburn, that this Council do now go in to Committee of the Whole on the report of the Finance Committee.

Council in Committee of the Whole.

Dr. Logan in the chair.

The report was read and adopted clause by clause down to, and including, clause No. . . (Referring to employment of stenographer in Dr. Pyne's office).

Dr. Thorburn read the clause, "We advise that the services of the Public Prosecutor be dispensed with. In every instance where action is required that Mr. Wasson be employed by the President and Registrar."

Dr. Bergin moves the adoption of the clause.

Dr. ROGERS—On what terms.

Dr. THORBURN—So much a day, I suppose; the President and Registrar would settle that.

Dr. F. LYON—The same terms as he acted on previously.

Dr. ROGERS—Did the Prosecutor agree to that.

Dr. THORBURN—He didn't agree to it; and wasn't asked to.

Dr. BRAY—What are those terms? He was on a salary before.

Dr. THORBURN—If he was exacting at all his services would be dispensed with.

Dr. PHILIP—Do you mean that his salary is stopped entirely?



Dr. THORBURN—Yes. He is paid so much, by the job or by the day.

Dr. BRAY—Won't that cost more.

Dr. THORBURN—No. We do not intend to prosecute so much.

Dr. CAMPBELL—This is a matter that might be considered well. A great many of the profession think one of the most important duties to be performed by the Council is the prosecution of illegal practitioners, whether it costs little or much. I think there will be men found throughout the country who will say, you are stopping a very important duty, and one that you are specially appointed to carry out. And, even though it does cost a great deal, we do not go into the prosecuting business with the expectation of making money, but to protect the public and the profession; and though it costs a great deal of money, we ought to do it. That is one side of the question.

Then, on the other side, comes in the aspect that presents itself to your Committee; and that is as to the very vast expenditure of money. There is no doubt there is a large expenditure of money, and very little return. I have hastily figured up the items here; and I find the expense of prosecution during the last year, counting the salary and everything else, was \$1,778.72; and we received from fines \$465, leaving us out \$1,313.72. Of course, that is a very large item. The point for the Committee to consider is simply this, does it pay to lose that much money for the result gained? I am not prepared to express a very decided opinion on that. There would be differences of opinion on it, there is no question.

Does it pay to lose over \$1,000 a year in the prosecution of a number of people, considering the benefits we, as a profession, gain thereby? Are they sufficient to make up for the loss of that amount of money? If they are, the loss of \$1,300 is not to be considered at all. When the Finance Committee recommend that the Prosecutor be dispensed with as a salaried official in the future you must use your best judgment and decide which you think is the least of the two evils involved in this matter—either to quit having a regular prosecutor, and to simply prosecute offenders as they are brought before the attention of the President, or to have a regular salaried prosecutor with the necessary pecuniary loss that results therefrom.

Dr. ROGERS—I want to say in this matter, formerly we had Mr. Webb employed as prosecutor at a salary of \$600; and he was to get all the fines; that is what it cost this Council for prosecution. To-day we find under the employment of our present prosecutor it costs us \$1,300. I thought at the time the change was made, paying the expenses to Mr. Wasson would result in having the cost of prosecution raised very materially. I think so still; and yet I think that the sum we paid to Mr. Webb, \$600 a year and giving him all the fines, was a small amount of money for this Council to pay in order to protect the profession and the people of this country from the presence of unregistered practitioners. On the other hand, we must remember the prosecutor, receiving all the fines, did his best to accomplish all he could in the way of prosecutions.

Perhaps in that regard it was overdone, but it had the effect that the prosecutor at that time, Mr. Webb, did his best to cover the Province of Ontario, and rid it from quackery and quacks. If you adopt the

present report, then you have no prosecutor; and a quack getting into any constituency in Ontario may start work, and we all know how difficult it is to get a legal prosecutor to act; and the result is the quack goes ahead; and constables in a locality will hardly take up the work of being prosecutor. Therefore, I would like to move, if I can find a seconder, that we employ a prosecutor at the same salary and conditions as we employed Mr. Webb, provided we can get a prosecutor to the satisfaction of the Executive Committee. That is, that the salary should be \$600 a year and the prosecutor to have all fines.

Dr. BRAY—Dr. Rogers has said that Mr. Webb received a salary of \$600 a year and all the fines. Dr. Rogers is not quite correct in that. He received the fines received in cases where convictions were made and the fines paid, but there were a number of convictions there was nothing received from—in a good many cases convicted persons went to jail, and consequently there are a good many convictions the Council got nothing at all for, and they had to pay the expenses. Another reason why the account of the prosecutor is so large this year is because of the number of appeals, and these appeals cost us a great deal of money. There is one man in my division who now is appealing, and the course he adopts is to go on and fight the Council as long as possible, and then after giving the Council all the trouble and expense he can, takes a month in jail, and at the end of the month comes out of jail and goes on in the same way.

I have a communication handed me to-day which says, "re Wesley Appeal. We have objected to the notice of this appeal. The question may be argued on Saturday; if the objection is held good, the appeal will end; if not, we shall have a date fixed for the trial and advise. Yours truly, Magee & Co., London." The Crown Attorney again writes, asking whether we would be satisfied to have Mr. Magee attend to it.

So the reason fines have not come in is because these men have gone to jail. Our law on this subject is not right, because one month is the total imprisonment that can be imposed on one of these men, no matter if he offends fifty times. It was a mistake that we didn't have this matter progressive—that is, so much for the first, so much for the second, so much for the third offence, and so on. And another fault I have to find with the law is we have to pay the costs.

I am sure the members of this Council, and particularly the Territorial representatives, know what the feeling is among the practitioners through the country in reference to allowing these illegal practitioners to go on. They want it stopped. And I do not think we can expend money to any better advantage than by prosecuting these men. I want the prosecuting done in the cheapest way possible, but at the same time in the most effective way.

And I, for one, would not be in favour of doing away with the prosecutor. I think it would be a bad move to make, because the profession look to the Medical Council for the protection which they say they must have. I would not consent to having that clause of the report adopted unless the yeas and nays are taken upon it.

Dr. THORBURN—We do not object to personal prosecution of these individuals, nor prosecution by our officer. But our present position is we are very

much in debt, and these fellows do not do us any harm in the least.

Dr. BRAY—They do not hurt the medical profession, but the medical men in whose neighborhood these reprehensible practices are carried on feel it very much. I am in receipt of letters almost every day about these people. I had a letter to-day about another one.

Dr. FULTON—I think when the figures are placed before you correctly the difference will not appear so great. In the expenditure here, the item \$1,176 appears as the legal expense to the prosecutor returned by Mr. Wasson; deduct from that \$463.

Dr. CAMPBELL—There is another item of \$200, "money advanced by order of Council to be used in cases of emergency." I do not mean to say that this is the money expended every year, but it is last year.

Dr. BERGIN asks to have the clause read.

Dr. THORBURN reads clause and says, "That is, he is still the prosecutor, but he does not receive an annual payment."

Dr. BRAY—Is there any guarantee you can get Mr. Wasson?

Dr. THORBURN—We have not had an interview with him.

Dr. BERGIN—If I understand that clause correctly, it means we are to dismiss Mr. Wasson; there can be no two questions about that. True, the Chairman of the Finance Committee says Mr. Wasson is not to be dismissed; he is to continue prosecutor, but we will employ him by the job or by the day. Now, we must not forget we have a good deal at stake outside of the salary of Mr. Wasson. Dismiss Mr. Wasson tomorrow, and you have a number of cases unsettled—cases that are appealed, cases in which his testimony is indispensable—and if you dismiss Mr. Wasson now you will want him very shortly and it will cost you more than his entire salary, and all he has cost during the past year to get him here at the time you require him. He may be obliged to leave the country altogether to get employment, and if there is anything that this Council might hope to obtain the support of the profession on, it is that they have spared no expense in order to secure the prosecution of these men who are violating the law from one end of the year to the other. It may be quite true, I do not dispute it, and I think the account shows it is true that a number of these men prefer to go to jail. But we can, at the next session of Parliament, get our Act amended so that the fines and the imprisonment can be increased. It is not the fault of the prosecutor employed by the Council, but it is because the punishment provided by the law is not adequate. We know that a great many of these men are men of straw, but we are, after all, when we put them in jail for thirty days, punishing them and making them examples as a deterrent to many others. And I, for one, am not prepared to dispense with our prosecutor, because I feel that in a little while, after the end of October, we shall have a Council that will be prepared to do all that is right. We shall have a Council that will compel these people that have been refusing to pay their debts to pay them, after the 31st October. And we shall have a large surplus, and shall be in funds to carry on the business of the Council; and under these circumstances I do not think we should make such a reduc-

tion as this. I do not think the Council is so poverty stricken that it is obliged to reduce its officers and to refuse to pay the salary of \$400 to the prosecutor who has done such service, and let me say he has been worth ten times over what we paid the previous prosecutor. We have yet to find that he has compromised with anyone who has been practising illegally, and that he has placed the fee in his pocket without bringing the offender before the magistrate; we have yet to find anything like that, and we have a capable, and an honest, and a clever man, remarkably clever in his profession. (Hear, hear.) We should not lightly do away with his services.

Dr. MOORE I have just to add, at least not to add, for I don't know how I could add anything to what Dr. BERGIN has said. Our present prosecutor has done his duty faithfully, efficiently and well. He has done his duty as well as any man we could get in this country.

As Dr. BERGIN has said, and truly said, we have not collected any fees for two years, and we are a little behind, and although we are, why should we for one moment think of dispensing with the services of a man who is the means of assisting us, and the only means we have in getting rid of those notorious quacks. I think above all men he is the man we should stick to. As Dr. BERGIN has said, and truly said, he is worth far more than the salary he gets. He is an efficient and able officer, and is not to be compared in any sense with his predecessor. He has done his duty faithfully, as far as I know. He has discharged it in a gentlemanly way, and wherever I have known him to be employed, discharged it to the satisfaction of the public, and he has not in any instance that I know of, engendered any feeling against this Council on the part of the public. (Hear, hear.) And that was not so with his predecessor. That man did his business in such a way that it was offensive to the public. And I know that from personal experience. This man goes over the very same ground as his predecessor, and does it in such a gentlemanly, clean manner, that he did not offend anybody, and in doing so he accomplished all that the other man did, and a great deal more, and I think we should continue our present prosecutor, and I think the salary of \$400 that he gets is not to be thought of, as compared with the amount of value that we receive.

Dr. PAULI—I would just like to say that I quite agree, in so far as the retention of the services of the prosecutor are concerned, with what Dr. BERGIN has said. I know in our neighborhood the feeling is pretty strong. And the feeling in favor of the Council is to a very great extent due to the favorable impression created amongst our people by the work which the prosecutor has done. Dr. MOORE has said he has done his work well. But at the same time I think the expenses have been very considerable, and if we had time I should like to hear Mr. Wasson make a statement; and if some provision could be made that a committee, or the Registrar, or some person in the Council should have some authority or supervision over him whereby he might be restrained in some instances from making these prosecutions where there was not much chance of conviction it might in the meantime diminish the cost to a very great extent because the costs are very considerable. But if you do

give him of his salary I do not suppose he would serve the Council any further. And I, as a member of the Council, should be very sorry indeed to lose his services. We must remember, as Dr. Bergin says, when the new Council is elected we shall be able to pay our way very well, as the future will show.

(To be continued.)

## Meetings of Medical Societies.

### ONTARIO MEDICAL ASSOCIATION—FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Ontario Medical Association was held in the Educational Department of the Normal School, Toronto, June 6th and 7th, 1894.

Dr. L. McFarlane occupied the chair. This meeting was one of the most successful that has ever been held. There were in attendance some 160 members, twenty four new members being added.

After the usual routine business of opening, Dr. A. J. Johnson presented a resolution asking that a committee be formed to take into consideration the question of contract and lodge practice. This was unanimously consented to.

Dr. J. H. Duncan, of Chatham, gave the opening paper on the "Use of Strychnia in Pneumonia and Chronic Heart Disease." He pointed out that it acted upon the vital nerve centres, making them more susceptible to external stimulation, that the heart weakness was due largely to the affection of the nerve centres by the pneumonic poison. This drug increased the irritability of the motor centres. No rule could be laid down as to dosage, but he had given in average cases a thirtieth of a grain every three hours, with marked benefit. He referred also to the statement made by certain investigators that its use increased number of white corpuscles, and thus the phagocytic action of the blood would be materially increased.

Drs. Saunders and Gaviller took part in the discussion.

Dr. Temple followed with a paper on "Placenta Prævia." He gave an account of the history of the treatment this condition had received in the past, and outlined the present lines of treatment. No hard rule could be laid down, but each case had to be treated according to the symptoms presented. The great weight of evidence was in favor of the termination of gestation, especially if it were the first attack, and severe, and prior to the seventh month. He considered that where hæmorrhage occurred in the early months there should be no hesitation if the mother's life were in danger, in sacrificing the life of the fœtus. It would only be justified to prolong gestation where the woman was near the seventh month, the hæmorrhage slight, the placenta later situated, and the woman in reach of a medical man. The patient should be put to bed, kept physically and mentally quiet; and an opiate might be administered. He did not consider there was any virtue in astringents. The procedure, if hæmorrhage occur severely after the seventh month, he repeated, was to deliver, the membrane should be punctured, the cervix dilated if possible, the placenta around the os separated, and ergot administered. If

the cervix were hard and undilatable and hæmorrhage persistent he advocated plugging, and that thoroughly and antiseptically, the woman being closely watched.

Dr. Burns alluded to the occurrence of post-partum hæmorrhage in these cases and the necessity of taking extra precautions. Another point he referred to was the greater frequency of the placenta prævia in multipara than in primipera.

Dr. Mitchell coincided with Dr. Temple in the main but referred to the difficulty of always being able to diagnose these cases, he thought possibly there was a danger of considering that whenever hæmorrhage occurred during gestation, that it was due to placenta prævia when perhaps this might not be the case. He had used for dilating the os Barnes's dilators. He referred to one or two cases he had had, and considered the great gravity of all such cases to be very great.

Dr. Oldright pointed out the dangers of plugging. The uterus was a dilatable structure, and after the plug was inserted there was danger of intra-uterine flowing. He thought in most cases the os could be dilated by the fingers.

Dr. Harrison, of Selkirk, spoke of the difficulty country practitioners had in these cases by living, as a rule, so far from them. His plan was to dilate the os and deliver as soon as possible.

Dr. McLaughlin wished to know why ergot should be given, as it produced tetanic spasm of the uterine muscle, not producing expulsive efforts. There was thus danger of causing the death of the child. He spoke of the old method of plugging with a silk handkerchief advised by the early teachers.

Dr. Powell reported having eight cases of placenta prævia centralis with seven recoveries. He emphasized the point that no two cases could be treated alike. He thought the statistics would be materially improved if the process of inducing labor in all cases were adopted when the diagnosis has been satisfactorily established.

Dr. Bruce Smith said that plugging should be the last resort in placenta prævia; the uterus should be emptied at once. He cited cases in proof of the value of this procedure. He repeated that the patient should be very carefully watched.

Dr. Temple said he had not found post-partum hæmorrhage occur after these cases any more than after ordinary ones. In reply to Dr. Mitchell he said he took it that the diagnosis had already been made, the subject he was to discuss was the treatment of the condition. As to the use of Barnes' bag, he said they were not actually at hand. He contended in favor of plugging, where it was well done, to check hæmorrhage and induce dilatation of the os. Of course, the silk handkerchief would not fill the bill at all. He deprecated the use of ergot in ordinary cases of labor, but in these cases where the child was not viable its use was all right.

### WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

The first item of interest on the programme was the President's address, which was a very able one, and was listened to with marked attention. He referred to the history of medicine in the past, gave an idea of its present position, and referred to its

future possibilities. He outlined the rise and fall of the various schools of medical thought, dwelling more particularly on the present one, the principles of which depended upon a knowledge of physiology, pathology and the kindred sciences. He spoke of the immense strides that had been made in the development of these special branches, and of the immense aid they were to scientific diagnosis and treatment. He paid a high tribute to the late Dr. Hodder's influence upon his students in stimulating them to the study of scientific medicine. He referred to the wonderful accuracy with which the educated physician of the present day can detect the presence of disease in the most occult parts of the human frame. He also paid a tribute to the workers in the line of preventive medicine, and to those who were studying the effects of the action of the attenuated virus of certain specific bacilli in the treatment of diseases caused by these bacilli. We were not in a position, he said, to speak of the value of animal extracts in the curing of disease. He advocated the establishment of an institute similar to Koch's and Pasteur's for the advancement of the studies, the results of which tended, perhaps, more than any others to the well-being and happiness of the people. This should be under Government control, and outside the influence of party politics. He argued that if we had institutions for training farmers, schools for civil engineers, etc., aided by Government, why not an institution of this sort. If such an institution were formed, whose objects were the saving of life and the prevention of disease, if the Province would take such in hand, he was sure generous aid would be given in the way of bequests by many who are in sympathy with such a work.

Dr. McFarlane, on motion of Dr. Temple, seconded by Dr. Harrison, President of the Dominion Medical Association, was heartily thanked for his splendid address.

"The Treatment of Strangulated Hernia," was the title of the next paper, read by Dr. J. Wishart, of London. Dr. Wishart's first point was a reference to what Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson had said regarding the fatality of strangulated hernia, how that, while mortality in all other surgical procedures had materially lessened in recent years, the mortality following operations for strangulated hernia had increased. This he attributed to the fact that the step of performing taxis had been left in the background, surgeons being too desirous of using the knife. Dr. Wishart gave a tabulated statement of some seventeen cases he had had during the past twelve years, in sixteen of which he had operated with twelve recoveries. He detailed the special points of interest in each operation.

Dr. Grassett said that the importance of this subject was shown from the fact that it had come up for discussion so often during the meeting of these associations. He would not like to dispute such an authority as Mr. Hutchinson, yet he was of the opinion that the mortality after operation for strangulated hernia had decreased. He had operated with good result on a patient 89 years of age. As to gangrene, no law could be laid down; each case must be judged on its merits. There were fewer cases of gangrene now than formerly, because the strangulation was sooner recognized. He cited a case he had had where gangrene was present

to a small extent, where he had stitched up with a Lembert suture, returned the gut and recovery followed.

Dr. Teskey said that the maxims, as laid down by the leader of the discussion, were correct enough, but the difficult was in knowing how to apply them, a great deal of judgment was required. In regard to taxis, he could understand in a large hernia, which would fill the hollow of his two hands, how one's whole strength might be placed upon it to reduce it, but this same rule would not apply to a very small hernia. With regard to the increased hospital mortality statistics in this operation, he suggested that it might be due to the fact that the ordinary outside medical man was now so well trained that he undertook these operations himself with success, and sent only the worst cases to the hospital.

Drs. Rennie, Whiteman and Peters also took part in the discussion.

Dr. Wishart did not agree that this was an easy operation and lightly to be undertaken. There was always danger in opening the abdomen. He believed that in a case where a country practitioner, far removed from help, met such a case he should give chloroform, and try to reduce at once as delay was very serious. He had never seen in the cases where taxis had been used, even to a considerable extent, any damage done to the bowel when he had opened up. The speakers agreed that where the knife had to be used the radical operation should be done, as a rule.

Drs. G. W. Fox, of New York, and Cronyn, of Buffalo, were invited during the session to seats on the platform.

The Association then divided into sections.

#### SURGICAL SECTION.

Dr. Bruce Smith was appointed to the chair.

"McGill's operation for Prostatic Enlargement" was the subject of the next paper by Dr. A. McKinnon, of Guelph. The reader of the paper gave the history of several cases he had had of prostatic hypertrophy accompanied by urethral stricture, cystitis and severe bladder spasms. The operation consisted in a suprapubic cystotomy and removal of a portion of the prostate with very gratifying results. He outlined the technique of the operation fully and of subsequent drainage. He quoted statistics furnished by Bellfield, of Chicago, of 41 such cases, where 32 had made recoveries, the patients having regained the power of voluntary micturition.

Dr. Primrose discussed the question of the use of Peterson's bag and the dilatation of the bladder—how this would enable the operator upon completion of the abdominal incision of stitching the bladder wall and holding it by means of the stitches while it was being opened, instead of cutting down upon a sound, as Dr. McKinnon had advised. He asked, also, how hemorrhage was controlled in view of the vascularity of the prostate. He advocated the advisability of perineal drainage, as in high drainage there was danger of infection of the cellular tissue in front of the bladder.

Dr. Grassett said that his experience was limited in this line of work, having done but one, and that a partial prostatectomy. The result in this case was good. He thought a combination of the suprapubic and the perineal method to be the best, so as to avoid

the necessity of incising the mucous membrane above the prostate, the sections being scooped out from below, the opening above enabling the operator to exert pressure downwards on the gland from above.

Dr. McKinnon said that he had found hot water would control the hæmorrhage, but if necessary the opening might be plugged.

Dr. R. Whiteman, of Shakespeare, followed by a paper on "Cholecystotomy." He described the history of a case of obstructive jaundice. It was difficult to decide whether it was due to gall stone or malignant disease, but the diagnosis inclined to the latter. Cholecystotomy was performed in the usual manner with success. As all of the bile passed out of the abdominal incision, a number of interesting features were observed in connection therewith on the administration of the calomel, the flow was lessened, but increased on the giving of salicylate of bismuth. It was also noted that when the bile decreased the urine increased, and *vice versa*. On post-mortem it was found that an epithelial cancer occupied the region of the duodenum at the junction of the bile duct.

Dr. Graham said he was very much interested in this case, as he had seen it in consultation. The diagnosis was comparatively easy, as the distended gall bladder was in the position one would expect it to be, and the accompanying symptoms pointed in the direction of obstruction to the outflow of bile, but he had seen cases where the diagnosis was exceedingly difficult, the gall bladder having assumed such a curious shape as to make it unrecognizable. Regarding the treatment of catarrhal jaundice, he advocated the use of large doses of calomel at first, then salol for three or four days, followed by the continuous administration of salicylate of soda. He was pleased with the experimentation on these cases, as it all tended to throw light on the obscure pathology of this trouble.

Dr. Teskey reported the history of a case where cholecystotomy had been done in which he had assisted Dr. Powell and Dr. A. A. Macdonald in operating. The gall bladder was not enlarged. The crescentic incision had been made through the abdominal wall. There was considerable inflammatory adhesion of the omentum. Seventy small gall stones were removed. On account of the adhesions, it was impossible to reach the duct, but it must have been patent as the bile soon flowed through the intestinal tract, as was shown by the coloration of the feces and the closure of the incision.

Dr. Oldright told of a case he had operated upon where there was pyæmia, the seat of pus formation being supposed to be in the neighborhood of the liver. A stone was found blocking the cystic duct, which was pressed along the duct by means of the fingers into the duodenum. The diagnosis was supposed to have been distended gall bladder before opening the abdomen. On opening, the lump was discovered to be floating kidney.

Dr. Macdonald said in those cases death occurred after the primary operation in nineteen per cent. of the cases, but where it was done as a secondary, the death rate was reduced to about ten per cent. An objection to this operation was the loss of such a large amount of bile, which was needed in the intestinal economy. By this loss there was intestinal indigestion. This loss would not occur after cholecystotomy. Another procedure was cholecystenterostomy

by aid of Murphy's button. Murphy's latest results show 100 per cent. of recoveries.

Dr. Starr presented a patient suffering from lumber hernia. About twelve months ago, while stooping down and lifting, he was seized with a stitch in the side. This was accompanied by the occurrence of a swelling, about the size of a duck's egg, in his back, below the last rib. The lump has persisted. It is slightly tender on pressure, elastic to the touch and reducible. As it returns into the abdominal cavity it gives a gurgling sensation, and emits a tympanitic note if percussed while the patient strains. Its exit was through the triangle of Pett. Its relations Dr. Starr showed by means of charts.

#### MEDICAL SECTION.

Dr. Mitchell in the chair.

"The Artificial Feeding and Care of Children" was the title of a paper by Dr. McCullough, of Alliston. He condemned the use of proprietary foods, and spoke of a combination of goods he had used, indicating the amount prescribed for an average sized child at varying periods up to the age of twelve months. The artificial food, especially in the country, had to be at once cheap and easily obtainable. The composition he advocated consisted of barley water, diluted cow's milk and sweetened water.

Dr. Gregg severely denounced proprietary foods. Though people had been warned as to the evil nature of them, these foods are still largely used, more so in Canada than in the United States. From forty to fifty per cent. of such foods consist of starch, which an infant under seven months is unable to digest. He thought, instead of whole barley being used, as advocated by Dr. McCullough, crushed or even ordinary pearl barley preferable, being more easily prepared and answering the purpose better. He thought the subject of fixing amounts for children at certain ages beyond our control, as the stomachs of infants were of different sizes at the same age. The proper rule was to give the child as much as it wants, if it takes too much the surplus will be thrown up, and no harm done. Sterilization of milk was not important save in large cities, where abundance of fresh milk was not procurable. Experiments in American hospitals showed that children were practically starved to death by the use of it, where it had been sterilized at a temperature of 212°. As a result, the practice was to have the milk placed at a temperature of 145° for fifteen or twenty minutes.

Dr. Machell said that although part of the albumen in cow's milk is coagulable, part is not, and in this respect it is similar to the mother's milk, but in the latter, the percentage that is non-coagulable is twice as great as in the former. He agreed with Dr. Gregg in denouncing proprietary foods, which he said were manufactured not for the purpose of benefiting patients but to make money, and physicians should not play into their hands, when as good foods could be prescribed. He also cited Dr. Roach, of Boston, for the statement that water will do as well if not better than barley water—the function of it being to get in between the case and prevent it from becoming lumpy. He advocated, as well, the Berlin bottle, obtainable in all drug stores at a cost of 15 cents.

Dr. McPherson also took part

Dr. McCullough, in reply, said that pearl barley did not come up to the mark, as the virtue of the ordinary

barley was the mucilagine principle, which is the most active. It was contained near the surface of the hull. In pearl barley it was removed. The amounts mentioned in his paper were only guides, and not intended to apply in every case. He did not think in the case of a child any more than in that of an adult should food be taken till vomiting results.

Dr. Price Brown read a paper on "Atrophic Rhinitis," which was exhaustive in the cause and treatment of this trouble. Though believed by some, it is by no means incurable, but requires a long and careful course of treatment.

Drs. Wilson and Price Brown discussed the paper.

Dr. Doolittle explained the operation of electrical massage worked by a small storage battery, which he showed.

Dr. Campbell, of Seaforth, read a paper on "Placental Prævia," giving the history of cases in his practice, and touching on most of the points raised on a discussion of the subject at an early part of the Convention.

Dr. Temple wished to know, as Dr. Campbell advocated early termination of labor, why in a case he cited he did not follow this rule. He did not see either the rationale of giving of sulphate of magnesia after delivery, as blood had been lost and the patient was weak, unless it was to prevent milk fever.

Drs. Spence, Hutchinson and Scadding discussed.

Dr. Campbell, in reply to Dr. Temple, stated that the patient was being watched by him, and there had not been enough loss of blood to weaken her; otherwise he would have operated. His object for delay was that the patient was not in a fit state to be delivered—the os and the cervix being rigid. He gave chloral to soften the os and relax the parts, accompanied with a small dose of morphine, in this way preventing laceration. The reason he syringed out the vagina afterwards was to prevent sepsis.

#### EVENING SESSION.

The first paper of this session was read by Dr. J. E. Graham, the amphitheatre of the Normal School being well filled by medical men, lady practitioners, and students in medicine. The subject of Dr. Graham's paper was, "Some Remarks on Chronic Diseases." He made special reference to Bright's disease, the anæmias and tuberculosis. Treatment of these cases required a great deal of patience and tact. Strict attention should be paid to the patient's diet, clothing and general environments. Cases of parenchymatous, inflammation of the kidneys, were quite amenable to treatment; prognosis was fair even after œdema occurred, even in apparently chronic cases. He knew of one case in which, contrary to the general teaching, the patient did best on nearly a complete meat diet, after having tried the milk diet with unsatisfactory results. Regarding anæmia, the gastric form, he had seen helped very much, in fact cured, by lavage of the stomach every second day and the exhibition of arsenic. In another case of a woman, aged 65, with a dilated heart, who had nausea vomiting, diarrhœa and considerable emaciation, accompanied by elevation

of temperature, making the case suspicious of being one of pernicious anæmia, until the blood corpuscles were counted and found not diminished in numbers. It was found that there was a diminution of urea in the urine although no albumen nor sugar were present. Here the anæmia was due to the poisoning of the urea. Rest, careful dieting, administration of iron and arsenic produced a great improvement. Cases of other varieties of anæmia were referred to where treatment based on a careful observation of the condition present led to recovery. Regarding tuberculosis, most patients must be treated at home, and this could be done very satisfactorily by attention to the above-mentioned precautions, particularly in the first stage. As to medicine, in these cases he recommended the use of creosote as being the most helpful. The points to be observed in treating all chronic affections were, first, the necessity of more hopefulness in treatment; second, greater care to make an early diagnosis; third, to make a practical use of all the more recent discoveries in pathology and management of such diseases.

Dr. Bruce Smith followed and pointed out very good results that followed examination of the stomach contents. He also referred to the causation of anæmia, and in its treatment he knew of nothing better than old Bland's pill, after the bowels had been opened with saline. He believed in pernicious anæmia that complete rest should be enjoined on the patient, and it was necessary that the functions of the body should be naturally performed before the administration of medicine. He would give arsenic in small doses first with a compound tincture of gentian. He spoke highly of the use of the stomach-tube in dyspepsia, and he had found good results follow the use of a glass of hot water containing half a dram of soda, half an hour before breakfast in gastric catarrh. He, too, spoke very highly of creosote in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, administered with nuxvomica. These patients did best, he thought, in the country, where the air was pure, and they could obtain lots of cream. Cream was much better than cod liver oil.

*(To be continued.)*

### Annual Examinations.

#### THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF ONTARIO.

##### FINAL EXAMINATION.

The following have passed the final examination of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario:

Passed with Honors—W. T. Connell, Spencer-ville.

Passed—W. H. Alexander, Bolton; H. E. Armstrong, Orono; T. Agnew, Belgrave; W. J. Anderson, Shanley; J. R. Allen, Napanee; D. J. Armour, Cobourg; W. B. Boyd, Uxbridge; J.

H. Bull, Weston; J. L. Bradley, Airlie; H. A. Cuthbertson, Wyoming; W. E. Crain, Brockville; J. Crawford, Toronto; B. Campbell, Parkhill; J. D. Curtis, Middlemarch; Frank Coleman, Hamilton; A. L. Danard, Allenford; T. G. Devitt, Bobcaygeon; T. S. Farncomb, Newcastle; J. W. Ford, Woodham; F. J. Farley, Smithfield; A. K. Ferguson, Kirkton; G. H. Field, C. C. Field, Cobourg; H. R. Frank, Brantford; A. G. A. Fletcher, Toronto; A. B. Greenwood, Newmarket; E. D. Graham, Sutton West; G. B. Gray, Elora; A. Galloway, Beaverton; R. J. Hastings, Guelph; D. H. Hogg, London; N. W. Harris, Toronto; T. C. Hodgson, Beaverton; Gertrude Hulet, Norwich; F. W. Hughes, London; W. A. Hackett, Belfast; C. M. Kingston, West Huntingdon; J. A. Lawson, Brampton; R. M. Lipsey, St. Thomas; J. D. Leith, Dromore; H. D. Livingstone, Georgetown; W. H. Miller, Cottam; F. W. Morden, Picton; S. H. Murphy, Renfrew; J. R. Mencke, Toronto; G. S. McCarthy, Ottawa; D. A. McClenahan, Tavlesley; J. McMaster, Toronto; J. W. McIntosh, Toronto; L. Y. McIntosh, St. Thomas; W. J. McCollum, Toronto; J. F. McKee, Aurora; A. A. McCrimmon, St. Thomas; C. F. New, London; E. L. Procter, Toronto; G. D. Procter, Brantford; J. Park, Feversham; C. D. Parfit, London; J. Pritchard, North Wakefield, Quebec; A. B. Parlow, Iroquois; H. N. Rutledge, Streetsville; J. P. Russell, Toronto; J. Reeves, Eganville; C. E. Smyth, Toronto; W. Stephen, Anderson; F. W. Smith, Sheffield; C. B. Shuttleworth, Toronto; J. Seager, Ottawa; J. P. Sinclair, Toronto; R. B. Wells, Toronto; T. H. Whitelaw, Guelph; N. C. Wallace, Alma; J. D. Windell, Pontypool; J. A. White, Oakwood; P. D. White, Glencoe; T. Wickett, Belleville.

#### PRIMARY PASSED.

Following is a list of candidates who have passed the primary examinations of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario:

*Passed with honors*—E. L. Roberts, Lynedoch, Ont.

*Passed*—W. L. Addison, Toronto; W. H. Alexander, Bolton; E. H. Arkell, St. Thomas; D. Buchanan, Galt; G. S. Burt, Hillsburg; J. F. Boyle, Toronto; T. H. Bier, Brantford; T. C.

Bedell, Hillier; G. W. Brown, Aylmer West; W. J. Beasley, Weston; W. G. N. Byers, Gananoque; B. G. Connolly, Trenton; G. E. Cook, Morrisburg; D. T. Crawford, Thedford; H. Clare, Chapman; Jennie Drennan, Kingston; W. F. Drysdale, Perth; J. J. Elliott, Brantford; J. H. Ferguson, Toronto; T. H. Farrell, Kingston; W. Goldie, Ayr; J. S. Goodfellow, Bradford; C. Graef, Clifford; F. W. Hodgins, Lucan; L. Hogg, London; W. Hird, Uxbridge. G. V. Harcourt, Port Hope; E. S. Hicks, Port Dover; W. J. Henderson, Little Britain. C. G. Johnson, Athens; W. W. Jones, Mount Forest; W. D. Keith, Toronto; L. Lawrason, Dundas; J. S. Morris, Oshawa; J. D. McLean, Meaford; H. G. S. Murray, Kingston; R. Moore, Maple; G. Musson, Toronto; Maggie MacCallum, Toronto; A. H. Macklin, Stratford; George More, Kirkton; G. E. Millichamp, Toronto; W. J. Malloch, Meaford; H. W. Miller, Orillia; W. McDonald, Galt; A. S. McCaig, Collingwood; J. R. McRae, Lochalsh; H. McDonald, Kingston; W. B. McKechnie, Aberdour; P. S. McLaren, Tiverton; N. W. McInnes, Vittoria; J. M. McCarter, Almonte; D. W. McPherson, Toronto; C. S. McKee, Peterborough; W. H. Nichol, Brantford; J. H. Oliver, Sunderland; J. I. Pratt, Heathcote; A. W. Partridge, Crown Hill; H. G. Pickard, Glammis; A. B. Parlow, Iroquois; J. Pritchard, North Wakefield, Quebec; E. K. Richardson, Flesherton; H. H. Ross, Brucefield; F. S. Roundthwaite, Collingwood; E. L. Robinson, Toronto; J. W. Routledge, Lambeth; J. A. Rannie, Chatham; A. Rupert, New Hamburg; J. P. Russell, Toronto; J. Reeves, Eganville; A. A. Small, Toronto; Emma Skinner, Davisville; Maggie Symington, Brighton; I. G. Smith, Belleville; C. R. Sneath, Toronto; D. W. Shier, Cannington; Christian Sinclair, Ottawa; R. W. Shaw, Lotus; W. J. Stevenson, London; F. W. Smith, Sheffield; J. S. Thorne, Belleville; J. E. Tyndall, Richmond Hill; W. M. Teetzel, St. Thomas; H. E. Tremayne, Mimico; Adelaide Turner, Gananoque; Annie Verh, York; H. E. Wallace, Port Elgin; E. B. White, Chatham; S. H. Westman, Toronto; W. H. Weir, Brantford; E. C. Weekes, Glencoe; B. E. Webster, Kingston; F. G. Wallbridge, Belleville.

## Correspondence.

*The Editors do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.*

### LODGE PRACTICE.

To the Editor of ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—After a long and generous apathy the physicians of Sarnia and Point Edward have decided to protest against that injustice known as "Lodge Practice."

The following is their unanimous decision :

"We, the undersigned members of the medical profession of the town of Sarnia, do hereby agree that we will not in future make any examination for any life insurance company or benefit society for a fee of less than two dollars, and we further agree that, after our present contracts cease, we will not accept any appointment as physician to any society requiring attendance for its members to be paid for by salary or per capita rate ; always provided each registered practitioner residing in Sarnia will attach his signature to this agreement."

Following up the request in the May issue of the *Canadian Practitioner* for suggestions, I beg to propose that a committee appointed by the Ontario Medical Association or the Medical Council confer with a representative delegation from the benefit societies regarding a remedy, for surely no society actuated by benevolence and concord can desire to force a measure so repugnant upon a profession which has never been backward in charitable actions and which has accepted contract practice from generous rather than righteous motives.

FRED. H. S. AMES.

*Secretary, pro tem.*

### ERRONEOUS IDEAS.

To the Editor of ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL.

SIR,—I have been much amused by a letter appearing in the *Dominion Medical Monthly*, signed J. W. McLaughlin. This gentleman, who is a Government employé, drawing a fat salary as Registrar of the County of Durham (and by the way one of the County Registry offices that has not had its affairs investigated as yet) is now offering himself as a candidate for the Medical

Council of Ontario—it might be well to ask the medical electorate whether they consider Dr. McLaughlin a proper person to represent them : I do not, for these reasons :

1. Having accepted the position of Registrar of Durham he at once annihilates his connection with the profession, or, in other words, ceases to be a medical practitioner and ceases to depend upon his profession for his daily bread as we have to do—and, therefore, I say the Doctor has, by taking this public office, ceased to be in touch with the profession and not interested in its welfare.

2. His letter, above alluded to, evidences such gross ignorance of the facts that of itself it should be enough to forever bar him entering the Medical Council as a representative. As to vested rights of the universities and colleges, the Doctor claims they never had any. Will he be good enough to explain how it is then that by Section 24 of the Ontario Medical Act, provision is made for any and all holders of a university diploma or certificate, when the said diploma or certificate had been received prior to July, 1870, that on proving their identities they must be registered—showing the diplomas and certificates mentioned carried licensing power.

Again, the Province of Quebec to-day is in the same position as to these matters as Ontario was prior to the "Ontario Medical Act." They, at the present time, are trying to get a "Quebec Medical Act" similar to the "Ontario Act," and the Legislature of Quebec refused by one vote to give them this Act last year owing to the resistance offered by the different universities and institutions, who would not permit the right of their diploma or certificate of carrying licensing power to be taken away. And what has been the result? The Quebec Act now provides for a professional examination before the Examining Board of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec, for the license to practice, and also provides that the holders of diplomas from any of the universities or colleges in Quebec shall be entitled to registration in Quebec and to become licensed in that way if they so desire, and therefore this shows conclusively that the college in Quebec would not give up the vested rights—which the bodies in Ontario did give up—so much for this question, and I may say that it is to be hoped that



the Doctor knows more about the working and details of the Durham Registry Office than he does about the Ontario Medical Act, or the Durham Registry Office investigation may prove more interesting than that of Peterboro'.

Now, as to his contention that the profession was never consulted as to the preparation of the Ontario Medical Act, would the Doctor be surprised to learn that a medical gentlemen, now residing in Toronto, and who was secretary of the committee at the time, is prepared to make oath that every medical man in Ontario whose address was known was communicated with, and the letters addressed and posted by his own hands; and more than that, some of the replies received were not prepaid, and cost the Toronto doctor seven cents each when taken from the Toronto Post Office. The name of this gentleman is Dr. H. H. Wright, and I believe he has kept these records to this day. Shame, Doctor, to endeavour to make capital out of something that happened nearly thirty years ago, with the apparent hope that time had effaced all evidence, cease to use political tricks of this nature, because you thought time would serve you and your false statements go uncontradicted. Dr. H. H. Wright is still in the land of the living, and can prove, if so desired, that you are wrong. I am charitable enough to say that I believe you made these statements in ignorance of the facts.

Again, as to the appeal to the Legislature in 1874, with the "Amended Medical Act" as the result, let me point out that Dr. McLaughlin, I think, was a member of the Council at that time, if not, he was for the succeeding five years, when the Act was fresh on his mind. Did he ever protest, did he ever place himself on record in any way as opposed to the Ontario Medical Act, that he now says met with universal disapprobation on the part of the profession. Dr. McLaughlin, permit me to say right here, "Inconsistency thou art a jewel." I must say I do regret to be obliged to refer to the concluding portion of your letter as it is beneath the dignity of a gentleman, but I will simply ask you to state how much per day you received when a member of the Ontario Legislature for attendance at said Legislature, it would be especially interesting for one short session. The above phrase strikes me again as the most appropriate I can think of just now.

AN ELECTOR.

## THE CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE PREMIER.

*To the Editor of ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL.*

DEAR SIR,—Prior to the last meeting of the Medical Council it was stated in the public press by the opponents of that body that I asked permission of the Premier for the meeting of the Council in June, and that permission was granted by him, "provided it confined its legislation to essential matters with regard to which the next Council would probably be at one with it." The last words were in quotation marks, as I have written them, evidently with the intention on making it appear that they were taken *verbatim* from the Premier's reply.

In my address to the Council I declared these statements to be untrue. Since then a part of the correspondence, and a part only, has been printed in the newspapers in the attempt to weaken the force of my denial. It may be as well, therefore, to print it all in a professional journal. From these letters it will be seen, (1) that instead of asking any permission I simply inquired the intention of the law, giving the assurance that the Council would carry out the intention, whatever it may be: and (2) that the Premier's answer coupled no condition with the meeting, but only suggested the propriety of a course which every member of the Council would approve, and which would have been followed by us even had it not been suggested. Indeed, believing that the new Council would, in most questions, be in accord with the old, we could do nothing else. My only reason for not putting all this correspondence in my address was want of space. The statement in Dr. MacKay's letter referred to us simply that the Amended Act was not intended by the committee to curtail the term of the old Council.

Very truly, yours,  
CL. T. CAMPBELL.

LONDON, October 12, 1894.

*Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, Toronto, Ont.*

DEAR SIR,—As there seems to be some uncertainty as to the effect of one of the clauses in the Medical Act, as amended at the last Session of the Legislature, I have to ask your assistance in determining the course of the Medical Council. The Act says that an election shall be held in 1893.

We supposed—and our solicitor, Mr. Osler, so advised us—that this clause authorized us to, or, at all events, did not prohibit us from holding our usual Spring Session in 1894, the election taking place any time subsequently. But there has been some discussion on this matter of late; and I find that the members of the committee of the Legislature having the bill in charge, are not agreed as to the situation. Now, the Council, I am sure, has no desire to do anything but carry out the wishes and intention of the Legislature, and though the literal reading of the Act might authorize our holding a session next year before the elections. I do not think a single member of the Council could be found willing to take advantage of it if he thought it were in conflict with the spirit or intention of the law. As you were chairman of the committee you are able to speak with authority; and I ask you therefore to give me your opinion as to the intention of your committee in this matter. Are we free to hold our usual spring session in 1894 before the election? I enclose you copy of a letter from Dr. MacKay, M.P.P., who had charge of the Council's interests in the Legislature; and would ask if you endorse his statement. Other members of the committee, I am told, have a different opinion. May I ask you to favor me with an answer at your earliest convenience; as I wish to make public announcement of the intentions of the Council in order to set certain perturbed spirits at rest.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

CL. T. CAMPBELL.

“TORONTO, October 19, 1893.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have your letter of the 12th, inquiring whether it was the intention of the committee to which the Medical bill was referred that the present Council should not hold its usual spring session in 1894 before the elections. I have no recollection whatever of any intention being expressed either way. If such intention had been expressed, and I so understood, I should certainly have put words in the bill to carry it out. At the same time I should say that it would be reasonable and proper for the present Council not to deal with any subject adversely to what the new Council may be expected to desire, but to deal only with such matters in regard to which the councils are likely to be at one. Yours truly,

O. MOWAT.

CL. T. CAMPBELL, *Pres. Medical Council.*”

“LONDON, October 25, 1893.

*Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat:*

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of yours of the 19th inst., in which you inform me that you have no recollection of the expression of any intention by the committee of the Legislature that the Medical Council should not hold its usual spring session before the elections next year, and that had there been any such intention expressed you would have had it clearly indicated in the bill. That being the case we shall act on the advice of our solicitor, Mr. Osler, and hold one session before the election.

In reply to your suggestion that the present Council should not deal with any subject adversely to what the new Council may be expected to desire, I can assure you that such is the intention of the Council. More than that, we shall take no action in regard to the chief matters in dispute with the opponents of the Council, being quite content to leave these questions to be pronounced upon by the medical electorate, and being quite confident that our action will be sustained by them.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

CL. T. CAMPBELL.”

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### Book Notices.

*The Popular Science Monthly*, for June, contains the following excellent numbers: (1) “New Chapters in the Warfare of Science—xix., From Creation to Evolution—iv., The Final Effort of Theology,” by Andrew D. White, LL.D., L. H. D.; (2) “Nicaragua and the Mosquito Coast,” by Dr. R. N. Keely (illustrated); (3) “Weismann's Concessions,” by Professor Lester F. Ward; (4) “The Cincinnati Ice Dam,” by G. Frederick Wright (illustrated); (5) “The Eye as an Optical Instrument,” by Austin Flint, M.D., LL.D. (illustrated); (6) “A Natural System of Education,” by James L. Hughes; (7) “Pleasures of the Telescope,” by Garrett P. Serviss (illustrated); (8) “Should Prohibitory Laws be Abolished?” by Dr. T. D. Crothers; (9) “Dairy Schools and Dairy Products,” by F. W. Woll (illustrated); (10) “The Ice Age and Its Work” (iv.), by A. R. Wallace, F.R.S.; (11) “Sketch of Gerard Troost” (with portrait); (12) “Correspondence: Mistakes of Scientific Men, etc.—Do Animals Reason?” (13) “Editor's Table: The Possibilities of Education—Is 'Society' Vulgar?—Announcement;” (14) “Literary Notices;” (15) “Popular Miscellany;” (16) “Notes.”

*Diseases of the Skin.* An outline of the principles and practice of Dermatology. By MALCOLM MORRIS, Surgeon to Skin Department St. Mary's Hospital, London, etc., etc. With eight chromolithographs and nineteen woodcuts. 1894. Philadelphia: Lea Bros. & Co.

The publishers have made a very presentable volume of this work of Mr. Morris', the form being handy, the printing clear, and the paper good. The chromo-lithographs are quite diagnostic of their several types, giving the reader a very clear idea of the different diseases illustrated. Modern research is well shown by the author, all new clinical facts, both diagnostic and regarding treatment, being plainly and discriminately given. Of course, in a small work we cannot expect to get the pathology and many other views of the various "Dermatites." Indeed, the author himself refers us to larger works. For a general practitioner we know of no more useful work than Morris' *re Skin Diseases*.

*Diseases of the Nose and Throat.* By F. DE HAVILLAND HALL, M.D., F.R.C.S. London, Physician to Out-patients and to the Throat Department at the Westminster Hospital, Joint Lecturer on Principles and Practice of Medicine at Westminster Hospital Medical School. With 2 colored plates and 54 illustrations. 1894. London: H. K. Lewis, 136 Gower street, W.C.

Most medical men on reading of a work on nose and throat from precedence expect a very large and costly volume, but Dr. Hall, the author, has endeavored and succeeded well in giving the profession an almost exhaustive publication in fairly small space. An octavo volume, neatly put together by the publishers in about 500 pages, is not only handy but an ornament to one's library. In addition there is given in many places references which will be appreciated by the specialist. All conditions with their treatment are ably and shortly dealt with. The woodcuts are clear, and the two colored plates are excellent, accurate and typical.

The chapter on epistaxis if read well would save many a man a weary and troublesome hour. New applications are noticed—indeed, some we rarely see on this continent, but easily obtainable.

The chapter on diphtheria gives good local treatment. Papain with hydro-naphthol being used as a solvent, and boric acid or borio-glyceride as an antiseptic. One phrase is very striking in this connection: "Whatever antiseptic is chosen, the

secret of success consists in the frequency with which it is employed.

*Essentials of Refraction and the Diseases of the Eye.* By EDWARD JACKSON, A.M., M.D., Professor of Diseases of the Eye in the Philadelphia Polytechnic and College for Graduates in Medicine, etc., and *Essentials of Diseases of the Throat and Nose.* By E. B. GLEASON, S.B., M.D., Surgeon in charge of the Nose, Throat and Ear Department of the Northern Dispensary of Philadelphia, etc. 2nd Edition. Revised. 124 illustrations. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders. Price \$1.00.

This work is intended to provide students and recent graduates with an easily read and well stocked work on these special subjects. The authors are well known in their specialties and their material is excellent. The publication keeps up the excellent reputation of Saunders' Quiz Compend.

*An International System of Electro-Therapeutics for Students, General Practitioners and Specialists.* By HORATIO R. BIGELOW, M.D., Permanent Member of American Medical Association; Fellow of British Gynecological Society; Fellow of American Therapeutic Association, etc.; Author of "Gynecological Electro-Therapeutics and Familiar Talks on Electricity and Batteries," and thirty-eight Associate Editors. Philadelphia: F. A. Davis Co., Publishers; London: F. J. Rebman. 1894.

In this work of over 1,100 pages, freely illustrated, a very complete study is made not only of the therapeutic use of electricity, but also of electricity itself in its various forms. No branch of medical science has had more able investigators or been more fruitful in yielding rich returns than that of electrotherapeutics. There has been much that has been disappointing in its use, yet the want of success is due very largely to the lack of knowledge and skill on the part of the operator. The first division of the book deals with Electro-Physics, Animal Electricity, Static Electricity, Magnetism, Faradic or Induced Current, Electro-Magnetism, Electro-Massage Instruments and Galvanism. Then follow papers on Electro-Physiology and Electro-Diagnosis. In the more purely medical part of the work, by far the larger part, the etiology, pathology, etc., of the diseases and abnormal conditions amenable to electric treatment are fully given, and the mode of application of electricity, with results, explained in a clear

and interesting manner. The authors include many of the most distinguished therapeutists in Europe and America. It is a valuable and a readable book for every practitioner in medicine.

*The Care and Feeding of Children*: a Catechism for the Use of Mothers and Children's Nurses. By L. EMMETT HOLT, M.D., Professor of Diseases of Children in the New York Poly-clinic, Attending Physician to the Babies Hospital and the Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York. Price 50c. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1894.

This excellent little work will be found of great value to mothers and nurses, containing, in the form of question and answer, nearly all the information required by them regarding clothing, feeding, etc.

*An Illustrated Dictionary of Medicine, Biology and Allied Sciences*, including the Pronunciation, Accentuation, Derivation and Definition of the Terms in Medicine and the Various Sciences Closely Related to Medicine. By GEORGE M. GOULD, Am. M.D., Author of "Students' Medical Dictionary." 12,000 Medical Words pronounced and defined, etc. Editor of the *Medical News*. P. Blakiston, Son & Co., Philadelphia; J. A. Carveth & Co., Toronto, agents. 1894. Price: Half morocco, with index, \$12.00; sheep and cloth, each, \$10.00.

This is a wonderfully well-put-together work, the compilation being excellent, and the more a reader looks into it the more astonished he is at the accuracy of its contents. To attempt to read a dictionary to review it is almost beyond the power of ordinary man; but to go over it by getting a large number of words of all descriptions, and hunting them up, gives a very fair idea. This was done, and in all cases the work was found to be as represented, everything that might be necessary to know about a word being noted. The method of pronunciation is simple and very effective, the derivations as true as life itself, and the definition clear—in many helped out effectually by a first-class illustration. The dropping of all diphthongs may be considered too radical for many readers, but the tendency of the age is shown in this progression towards Phonetic spelling. The publishers themselves are certainly to be congratulated on their part of the work, the type being exceptionally clear.

### PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

*Non Nocere*. By A. JACOBI, M.D., New York.

*Neuratrophia, Neurasthenia and Neuriatría*. By C. H. HUGHES, M.D., St. Louis, Mo. First paper.

*Retinitis Albuminuris. Ophthalmia Neonatorum; Contraction of Eyelids; Glaucoma; Grattage for Granular Lids. History of the Drop-Bottle*. By L. WEBSTER FOX, M.D.

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### Personals.

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Dr. J. L. Gilmour, ex-M.P.P., has been appointed Registrar of Deeds for East and West York.

Dr. Rosebrugh, of Hamilton, has been re-elected by the University of Victoria as their representative in the New Medical Council.

Drs. Britton, McPhedran and Davidson sailed on June 23rd for Europe, where they intend spending the next two months in study.

Dr. Moore, of Brockville, has been re-appointed by the Senate of Queen's University as their representative upon the Medical Council.

Dr. Horsey, of Ottawa, has gone for a short visit to the London Special Hospitals, and expects to return the first week in September.

Dr. Moorhouse, who sat in the late Dr. Fenwick's position, has been appointed representative in the Medical Council for the Western University.

It is always pleasant news to hear of the marriage of a young physician, and lately we have noticed in the press the report of the marriage of Dr. E. B. Echlin, of Ottawa. We offer Dr. Echlin our congratulations and best wishes for a long and happy life.

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### Obituary.

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#### DR. G. E. FENWICK.

Dr. George Edgeworth Fenwick died at his residence, 2,356 St. Catherine St., Montreal, yesterday afternoon, after an illness of ten days. The deceased gentleman was in his sixty-ninth year, and was probably the oldest and best-known surgeon in the Province. He was born in Quebec on October 8, 1825, and received his education under

the Rev. Mr. Ramsay. In June, 1841, he began the study of medicine and surgery in the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, Quebec. His brother, Dr. A. G. Fenwick, was at that time house surgeon to that institution, and he acted under him as house apothecary, in which position he remained until November, 1842, when he entered the medical department of McGill College, successfully passing his examination in May, 1846, but, not being of age, he did not receive his diploma until January, 1847, when a special Convocation of the University was called for the purpose of conferring upon him the degree of M.D., C.M. In May, 1848, he was appointed house surgeon and apothecary to the Montreal General Hospital, which position he filled until December of the same year when he commenced general practice in this city. In November, 1864, he received the appointment of attending surgeon of the Montreal General Hospital. In 1860, he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy, and, in 1867, Professor of Clinical Surgery in McGill University, and held this position until 1876, when, on the resignation of the late Dr. George W. Campbell, he was appointed Professor of Surgery, which chair he filled for many years. He was also surgeon to the Montreal Field Battery for a long period, and was with them on service during the Fenian raids on the Canadian border in 1866 and 1870. In 1864 Dr. Fenwick, with his colleague, Dr. F. W. Campbell, established the *Canada Medical Journal*, which he continued to edit until 1879, when he relinquished the editorial chair. As a medical writer, he was probably as well known as any in Canada. His articles upon surgical subjects were all terse and logical, and carried the impress of a vigorous and thoughtful mind. His most important papers were those upon lithotomy, of which operation he had probably had a larger experience than any other surgeon in the Dominion. On excision of bronchocele his bold operations commanded the most widespread attention, and, on excision of the knee-joint and other major operations, he was remarkably successful. He was an honorary member of the New Brunswick Medical Society, of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia and of the Gynæcological Society of Boston. For many years he represented the profession in Montreal as one of the governors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Quebec. He has been president of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Montreal, and president for Quebec of the Canada Medical Association.

He married, in 1852, Eliza C., daughter of the

late Col. de Hertel of St. Andrews, Que. He had seven children. His widow and one daughter, Mrs. George Massy, survive him.

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#### DR. A. G. FENWICK.

The sudden death of Dr. A. G. Fenwick, which took place May 14th, will be heard of with very deep regret by all classes of citizens. The deceased was one of the oldest physicians of London, and was of a singularly, kindly and genial disposition. He was one of those rare men who make friends without making enemies, and the good will which every one bore him was like a return of his own regard for all whom he had relationship with. The doctor was found sitting in a chair with one side completely paralyzed. He was placed under the care of Doctors Brown and Waugh, and about eleven o'clock he appeared to rally a little. In the afternoon he sat up in bed and attempted to get up, but after the effort he sank back powerless, and life passed away almost on the instant. The deceased was born in London, England, in 1818, and six years afterwards emigrated with his parents to Canada, settling in Quebec, wherein he was reared to manhood. He chose the medical profession as a calling, and entered McGill College, Montreal, from which institution he graduated in 1840. The same year he was appointed house surgeon to the Marine and Emigrant Hospital at Québec, which position he held for five years. He then went to England and attended the Royal College of Surgeons, and graduated therefrom in 1846. Returning to Canada he was appointed one of the assistants at the Quarantine Station, Grosse Isle, which he held for many years. He was during this period one of the governors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada. In 1875 he was induced by Bishop Hellmuth to come to this city to take medical charge of the Ladles' and Boys' Colleges, a position he filled for six or seven years. When the establishment of the Western University was mooted, Dr. Fenwick took a leading part in the project, and was Dean of the Faculty, and also occupied the chairs of Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology. He also filled the position of Representative to the Medical Council at Toronto for several years. In 1848 he married Miss Caroline Holmes, of Liverpool, Eng., by whom he had five children. The doctor was an active member of the Independent Foresters, and was also a Mason, though unaffiliated here. His death will be received with feelings of deep regret, for he was universally esteemed and respected.

## AN EPITOME OF CURRENT MEDICAL LITERATURE.

### MEDICINE.

#### **Metastasis or Shifting Elimination as a Factor in Certain Skin Inflammations.**—

Dr. Walsh believes that certain forms of dermatitis connected with abnormal conditions of the blood may be directly due to the elimination of irritating substances. Uric acid and the scarlatinal virus may be regarded as types of unusual substances circulating in the blood which are capable of causing inflammation of one or more of the channels of elimination. Uric acid in excess being highly damaging to the epithelium of excretory organs, is able to produce, besides dyspepsia, nephritis, bronchitis, some forms of dermatitis. Metastasis is often a marked feature in gout, a typical eczema sometimes occurring during an acute gouty attack, and disappearing under treatment with colchicum. The skin trouble may alternate with bronchitis

and asthma, or with diarrhoea. The scarlatinal poison, like uric acid, acts as an irritant upon the epithelium of excretory organs, and may cause dermatitis in addition to nephritis and inflammations of the respiratory and alimentary tracts. Dr. Walsh holds that if uric acid be excreted by the bowel, diarrhoea results; by the skin, dermatitis; by the kidney, nephritis; by the lung, bronchitis—these various inflammations being the result of excretory inflammation.—*The American Journal of the Medical Sciences.*

**Relapses in Typhoid Fever.**—From a careful study of fifty consecutive cases of typhoid fever with relapse, obtained from the records of Guy's Hospital and from other data, Stewart (*Practitioner*, No. 309, p. 184) arrives at the conclusion that so-called relapses are genuine second attacks, presenting all the phenomena of the first attack and due to reinfection of the large intestine from the small. This reinfection is believed to generally take place at a definite period in the original attack and is probably effected by the passage of sloughs over healthy lymphoid follicles. Consti-

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DR. AUSTIN FLINT says:—"In nearly every case of functional dyspepsia that has come under my observation within the last ten months, I have begun the treatment by giving five grains of bismuth subgallate, either before or after each meal. I find it almost a specific in cases of purely functional dyspepsia with flatulence. **Price, per bottle of 100, \$1.00.**"

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Each fluid ounce represents: White Pine Bark, 30 grs.; Wild Cherry Bark, 30 grs.; Spikenard, 4 grs.; Balm Gilead Buds, 4 grs.; Blood Root, 3 grs.; Sassafras Bark, 2 grs.; Morph. Sulph. 3-16 gr.; Chloroform, 4 mins.

## Wyeth's Glycerole Chloride of Iron.

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This preparation, while retaining all the virtues of the Tincture of Iron Chloride, so essential in many cases, in which no other Salt of Iron (the Hydrochloric Acid itself being most valuable) can be substituted to insure the results desired, is absolutely free from the objections hitherto urged against that medicament, being non-irritant, and it will prove invaluable in cases where Iron is indicated. It has no hurtful action upon the enamel of the teeth, even after long exposure. Each fluid ounce represents 24 minims Tinct. Chlor. of Iron.

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pation was found to be an important predisposing cause of relapses. The opinion is expressed that the prognosis of relapses is good because a certain degree of immunity has been acquired by reason of the first primary attack, and fatal complications are less common.—*Medical News.*

**The Relation of Phlegmasia Alba Dolens in Typhoid Fever to Typhoid-bacilli.**—Haushalter (*Rev. Méd. de l'Est*, Sept. 1, 1893; *Rev. Int. de Bibliographie*, 1894, No. 2, p. 17) notes that the point of departure of venous thrombosis is to be found in an alteration of the lining membrane of the vessel, and that in some diseases this alteration may be due to micro-organisms constituting a secondary infection. A case is reported that goes to show that phlegmasia may be due directly to the action of typhoid bacilli. A girl, twenty-one years old, died in the sixth week of an attack of typhoid fever, and upon post-mortem examination a fibrinous clot was found in the left crural vein, extending from the apex of Scarpa's triangle to the iliac vein. Bacteriologic study of the walls of the vein and of the clot, as

well as of the liver and spleen (which contained two small abscesses), disclosed the presence exclusively of typhoid-bacilli. The phlegmasia was thus the seat of an unusual localization of the bacilli, either from the formation of a bacillary embolus at the time of resolution of rose-spots or from infection of the walls of the vein by direct contact with an adjacent lymphatic gland, itself contaminated by the backward stream from the lymphatic glands of the abdomen.—*Medical News.*

**The Pathology of Paralysis Agitans.**—The belief seems to be gaining ground that paralysis agitans is but a manifestation of premature senility, the result of changes affecting the nervous system as a part of a widely distributed degeneration, and the pathologic evidence tends to support this view. An interesting contribution to this subject has recently been made by Ketscher (*Zeitschr. f. Heilk.*, Bd. xii, S. 445; *Centralbl. f. Allg. Pathologie u. pathol. Anatomie*, Bd. v. No. 4, S. 173), based upon observations made in the laboratory of Chiarì at Prague. The tissues from three cases were carefully studied, the material being

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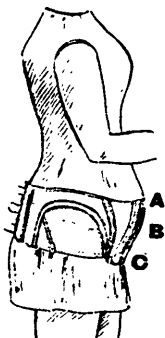
from subjects between sixty-eight and seventy-six years old. The changes found, and which corresponded with those found by previous investigators, consisted in a varying degree of degeneration and atrophy of the specific nervous elements, the ganglion-cells and the nerve-fibres, as well as of the muscles. There was also hyperplastic increase of interstitial tissue, in brain as well as in nerve, and in muscle, and this was particularly marked in the neuroglia of the posterior columns adjacent to the posterior median fissure. In this situation, in the ependyma of the lateral ventricles, and at the periphery of the cord generally, there were noteworthy accumulations of corpora amygdacea. There were also present thickening of the walls of the vessels, with dilatation of the perivascular and pericellular lymph-spaces and obliteration of the central canal of the spinal cord by the surrounding increase of neuroglia, together with hyperplasia of the epithelium of the lining membrane, giving rise in places to dilatation of the canal. For comparative purposes studies were made of the spinal cord, peripheral nerves and muscles, obtained from ten persons that had died

of other conditions, between the ages of fifty-seven and seventy-six years. In all of these changes were found that differed only in degree from those found in the cases of paralysis agitans. The legitimate conclusions from these observations is that paralysis agitans is but the expression in the nervous system of a premature senile degeneration. Etiologically it may be conceived that as a result of diminished functional activity there occurs defective elimination of matters that, retained, give rise to irritation and bring about degeneration in the nervous system, as well as in the vascular system and in the viscera, and the progression of which leads finally to the extinction of life.—*Med. News.*

**Melæna Neonatorum.**—Schütze (*Centrall. f. Gynäk.*, No. 9, 1894) observed this disease in the infant of a girl of sixteen. The mother was pale and rather thin; there was no history of hæmophilia. The last period was at the end of March, 1893, and she was delivered on December 20th. The pains began at 11 p.m. on December 19th, the membranes broke at 10 a.m. next day,

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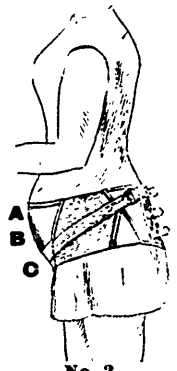
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and one hour and a half later a strong living male child was born. The cord was twisted once round its neck, but not tightly, and there were no signs of asphyxia. The left parietal bone was imperfectly ossified, one part crackling like parchment when pressed. On December 22nd, at 7 a.m., the baby passed blood freely from the rectum. Cold gruel enemata were thrown up, with a few minims of perchloride of iron. Next morning the child was very anæmic and cold; no more blood had been passed, and the abdomen was not swollen. At 10 a.m., blood was passed at stool, and also vomited. Collapse set in, and the child died at 11 a.m. The umbilicus and its vessels were healthy; the mouth was full of dark tea-colored blood, which was also found in the pharynx, œsophagus, trachea, bronchi and larger bronchial tubes, the stomach, the lower part of the ileum, and the large intestine. No ulceration of the intestinal mucosa could be detected. The duodenum, jejunum, and upper part of the ileum were empty. The lungs were very emphysematous. There were ecchymoses in the dura mater. The child died on the second day, as in the majority of cases. Schütze

refers to a valuable summary of cases of melæna neonatorum in Max Runge's *Krankheiten der ersten Lebensstage*, 1893.—*British Medical Journal*.

**Protracted Anuria.**—Kæfer (*Berliner klin. Wochen.*, 1894, No. 13, p. 319) reports the case of a man, sixty-eight years old, and previously in excellent health, who came under observation after not having passed urine for six days. He suffered no discomfort and, but for the consciousness of the failure of the renal function, would have had no concern. It was only after having been struck by the fact that he had passed no urine for more than twenty-four hours that the man found, on attempting to do so, that he was unable to evacuate a drop. There was a little abdominal pain, but there had been no attack of colic. On the eighth day, however, such an attack did occur, after which for a time the secretion of urine was resumed; the fluid was found to contain pus corpuscles, and epithelial cells, but no urates. A short time later a second attack of anuria occurred, lasting for five days, when death took place amid the manifestations of pulmonary edema. The *post-*

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*mortem* examination disclosed the presence of obstruction of both ureters by calculi, with beginning hydronephrosis on the left side.—*Medical News*.

**Guaiacol in Diabetes.**—Clemens (*Allg. Med. Centr. Ztg.*, No. 12; *Wien. Med. Pr.*, No. 10) speaks favorably of the action of guaiacol in the treatment of diabetes. The dose employed was from six to ten drops, three times a day, in a tablespoonful of milk or cod liver oil. It was found that a distinct influence was exerted upon both the elimination of sugar and the excretion of urine. The remedy was well borne, and its use was followed by improvement in the general condition.—*Medical News*.

**Guaiacol Topically in Acute Tonsillitis.**—Raymond (*Medical Record*, No. 1220, p. 364) reports successful results from topical applications of pure guaiacol in the treatment of acute tonsillitis. The application is somewhat unpleasant and attended with moderate irritation, which is not

prevented by the previous application of cocain, but the duration of which is, as a rule, but brief. Relief of pain follows almost immediately, and in cases presenting febrile symptoms a slight decline in temperature may be observed. The applications were made with a cotton swab dipped in pure guaiacol. A 50 per cent. solution in oil of sweet almonds is less efficient. The therapeutic effect appears to be more pronounced in cases of superficial or lacunar tonsillitis than in the phlegmonous variety of inflammation.—*Medical News*.

**Perityphlitis.**—Mannaberg (*Centralbl. f. inn Med.*, March 10th, 1894) has frequently noticed, in some 100 cases of perityphlitis treated in Nothnagel's clinic, an accentuation of the second pulmonary sound. In upward displacement of the diaphragm owing to increased abdominal contents, meteorism, ascites, etc., this accentuation is well known. This, however, is not the explanation in perityphlitis, as frequently there was no distension to speak of. The cause of it is unknown at present.—*British Medical Journal*.



## Private Sanitarium ... for Inebriety

No. 1 Clarence Square, TORONTO, ONT.

THIS INSTITUTION possesses facilities for the successful treatment of the drink habit on modern principles.

It is situated on the corner of Spadina Avenue and Clarence Square, and facing a beautiful park; is only one block from street cars, only a short distance from the Brock Street boats, and five minutes' walk from Union Station. All the rooms are large, well furnished, and house is heated by furnace and gas.

The medical treatment is superintended by DR. GOODE, whose assistants are competent. As the residence of patients will be from three to four weeks, and as occupation or amusement is almost necessary, it will readily be seen that a first-class place where gentlemen may be treated in the city has great advantages over a like institution in the country.

Miscellaneous.

"SIC TRANSIT."—As another exemplification of the old adage, "Many are called, and few are chosen," it is reported that the "Labor-dine Chemical Cie" has come to grief. J. H. Chambers & Co., publishers of the Medical Review, secured an attachment for \$75.00; and upon the Labor-dine people taking an appeal, the appeal bond, filed at the time, was found to be even more worthless than the account it sought to stave off. It is known also that they are behind in their rent, and that there is nothing tangible for any of their creditors. Mercantile agency reports say "there is said to be little if anything left for other creditors."

This company originally attempted the promotion of their specialty under the name of Analgine-Laborde. But more recently, however, they have been taking the back track by exhibiting the words Analgine-Laborde, cancelled and followed by the announcement that hereafter this "purely vegetable product" would be known as Labor-dine.

This is an illustration of the result that frequently follows efforts at pharmaceutical promotion, and medical journal publishers will find in many cases the experience of the Medical Review.

UTERINE AND OVARIAN PAINS.—Some leucor-rhea, and dreadful, agonizing pain in uterus and ovaries for some years during menstruation. San-metto, teaspoonful, and hot water injection. Immense relief—almost immediate. Continued treatment, except hot water, during menstrual flux for several months. Great improvement. Much pleased.—D. F. DEMPSY, M. D., Madisonville, Ky.

FORMULA FOR HYPERPLASIA OF THE UTERUS.—The following is from an experienced gynæcolog-ist, and is recommended as being one of the best :

- R Boro-glyceride (50 per cent. sol.
- Merrill & Co.'s . . . . . ʒi.
- Alum . . . . . ʒiii.
- Glycerine . . . . . ʒiv.

M. Use on tampon.—California Medical Jour-nal.

# MADAM VERMILYEA'S HEALTH CORSET

Read what a prominent Toronto Physician says :

"I have examined MADAM VERMILYEA'S PATENT SPIRAL STEEL HEALTH CORSET, and can recommend it without hesita-tion as being the **best Corset I have ever seen.** It is constructed on the hygienic and anatomical principles, and is a great boon to ladies."

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS  
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## VERMILYEA CORSET CO.

489 QUEEN STREET WEST

TORONTO, ONT.

A REMEDY FOR SNEEZING :

- R Cocaine hydrochlorate . . gr. ii.
- Menthol . . . . . gr. iv.
- Boric acid . . . . . gr. xxviii.

M. Sig. : Snuff a little of the powder every two or three hours.—*California Medical Journal.*

MORE BOGUS DIPLOMAS.—From a correspondent in Toronto, we learn that a short man with generous ventral dimensions, a fugitive from justice in that city, is now selling bogus diplomas with the degree of M.D. attached to them, and has had quarters in Boston. It is thought that his portrait adorns the Rogues' Gallery in New York. He is wanted in Canada for fraud, in connection with the running of a loan and trust company. —*Medical Record.*

FOR DYSENTERY :

- R  $\alpha$ -Naphthol . . . . . gr. xv-lx.
- Olei ricini . . . . . ʒij.—M.

S.—From a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful thrice daily.

—*Med News.*

THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE IN MAINE.—A correspondent sends us the following clipping from the Rockland (Me.) *Courier Gazette*, concerning the social and financial status of the physician in one of the small island towns : "There is talk of getting up a time to raise money to help keep our doctor here another year. He cannot stay on what practice he gets, and we cannot afford to have him go. The most of us know what it is to go to the main and Carver's Harbor for doctors. Let's wake up and get up a good time, and raise what money we can for the good cause!"—*Medical Record.*

THE SMALLEST ON RECORD.—A baby was recently born in a small Connecticut town which, if reports be true, rivals anything of the kind yet reported from Chicago : "The parents are Swedes. The father is employed by a farmer cutting the timber, and weighs about one hundred and ninety pounds. The mother is a stout, healthy woman, weighing perhaps one hundred and sixty pounds. The child is a male, as perfectly formed as a babe can be, and on its birth weighed only eight ounces. Its face is about the size of a horse-chestnut. A

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# LAKEHURST SANITARIUM

## OAKVILLE, ONT.

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FOR THE TREATMENT OF

## **INEBRIETY**

(Habitual and Periodical)

**MORPHINE,** and other

**DRUG HABITS** and

**NERVOUS DISEASES**

**PHYSICIANS** generally now concede that these diseases cannot be treated with entire success except under the conditions afforded by some **FIRST-CLASS SANITARIUM.** Such an institution should be a valuable auxiliary to the practice of every physician who may have patients suffering from any form of these complaints, who are seeking not relief merely, but entire restoration to health. The treatment at **LAKEHURST SANITARIUM** rarely fails to produce the most gratifying results, being scientific, invigorating, thorough, productive of no after ill-effects, and pleasant to the patient. The usual time required to effect a complete cure is four to six weeks.

**LAKEHURST PARK** is a well-wooded expanse of several acres extent, overlooking Lake Ontario, affording the utmost privacy if desired, and the surroundings are of the most picturesque description. The Sanitarium is fully equipped with every necessary appliance for the care, comfort, convenience and recreation of patients. Terms upon application to

**C. A. MCBRIDE, M.D., MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,**  
OAKVILLE.

ring worn on the little finger of its mother was easily slipped over his foot nearly up to the knee. It is the opinion of the attending physician that the child will live. The child is so small that three of its like could play hide-and-seek in a cigar box." —*Medical Fortnightly*.

**CHRONIC NEPHRITIS :**

R Sodii benzoatis }  
Acidi tannici } .....ãã gr. lxxv.  
Extract gentianæ . . . . .q. s. ut ft. pil. no. c.  
S.—Two pills thrice daily.

Given in small doses in cases of uric-acid formation, sodium benzoate converts the insoluble urates into hippuric acid, and this is readily eliminated by the urine. Sodium benzoate is considered an excellent cholagogue, and may be given in the following combination :

R Sodii benzoatis }  
Sodii salicylatis } .....ãã ʒjss.  
Pulv. rhei radicis }  
Pulv. nucis vomicæ.....ʒss.—M.  
Ft. pil. no. xx.  
S.—One pill twice daily. —*Med News*.

**MENTAL EXCITEMENT OF HYSTERIA.—Dr Blocq prescribes :**

R Camphor. monobrom. . . . . gr. xlv.  
Extr. quassiaë . . . . . ʒ ss.  
Syrup belladonn . . . . . q. s.  
M. et ft. pil. no. xxx.

Sig. One, two or three pills a day.—*La Riforma Med.*

**FOR LARYNGEAL PHTHISIS WITH DYSPHAGIA :**

R Cocainæ hydrochloratis . . . . . gr. x.  
Acidi boraci . . . . . gr. iv.  
Glycerini . . . . . ℥xv.  
Aquæ destillatæ . . . . . q. s. ad ʒj.

Misce.

S.—To be applied to the throat when necessary. —*Therapeutic Gazette*.

**PRURITIS VULVÆ :**

R Hydrarg. chlor. corros. . i part.  
Alum . . . . . 20 parts.  
Starch . . . . . 100 parts.  
Water . . . . . 2500 parts.

—BARTHOLOW.

# THE ACID CURE.

**H**ITHERTO our "Guaranteed Acetic Acid" has not been pushed in Canada, and consequently is not generally known. We wish now, however, to press it on the attention of the Medical profession. That "The Acid Cure" is deserving of study is sufficiently obvious from the subjoined professional notices which were published shortly after the Acid Cure was first introduced into America over 20 years ago. The "Guaranteed Acetic Acid" (Acetocura), is absolutely pure and will not injure the skin. To effect the cure of disease, it must be used according to our directions, which are supplied with every bottle. Our larger treatise, "The Manual of the Acid Cure and Spinal System of Treatment," price 50c., we will forward to any qualified practitioner for 35c.

**TESTIMONIALS.**

The late D. CAMPBELL, M.D., Edin., President, College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Toronto.

"I have used your 'Guaranteed Acetic Acid' in my own case, which is one of the forms of Asthma, and in several chronic forms of disease in my patients, and I feel justified in urging upon the medical profession an extended trial of its effects. I consider that it acts in some specific manner, as the results obtained are not only different, but much more permanent than those which follow mere counter irritants."

Extract from "The Physiological and Therapeutic Uses of our New Remedies." By JOHN BUCHANAN, M.D., Professor of Surgery, University, Philadelphia.

"New Cure.—The Acid Cure" is attracting a great deal of attention at the present time in some parts of Europe. It has been introduced by Mr. F. Coutts in a very able Essay on the subject. He begins by stating that the brain and spinal cord are the centres of nerve power; that when an irritation or disease is manifest in any portion of the body, that an analogous condition of irritation is reflected to the cord by the nerves of sensation, so that in diseases of long standing there is a central irritation, or a lack of nerve power, and in order to reach all diseases it is necessary to strike at the original—the root of the nerve that supplies the organ diseased. . . . The Acid seems to stimulate a renewal of life in the part, then to neutralize the poison and overcome the morbid condition; in all diseases the Acid is potential, and as a prophylactic, never found to fail. As a preventive to disease, daily bathing the entire body with the Acid has been found to ward off the most pernicious fevers, infectious and contagious diseases, and is productive of a high grade of animal and mental life."

DR. J. T. COLLIER, Brooks, Maine, Oct. 26th, 1877, writes:—

"With regard to the 'Acetic Acid,' I have used it in my practice until I have become satisfied that it has a good effect, especially in Typhoid Fever and in cases of chronic complaints. I have no hesitation in speaking in its favor."



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72 Victoria St., TORONTO.

GRANULAR CONJUNCTIVITIS :

R Hydrarg. oxid. flav . . . . . gr. iij.  
 Zinci. oxid.,  
 Thymol,  
 Cocain, hydrochlorat . . . . . gr. iss.  
 Camphoræ . . . . . gr. ss.  
 Vaselini . . . . . ʒvj.  
 M. Sig. Apply locally.—*La Riforma Med.*

An iodoform emulsion for injection into tubercular fistules is prepared readily, according to Lucy (*Apoth. Ztg.*, 1893, p. 513), as follows: 3 parts iodoform are triturated with 1 part powdered starch, 20 parts glycerine and 12 parts water added, and the mixture warmed slightly. This emulsion is perfect and permanent.—*Notes on New Remedies.*

ANTISEPTIC SPRAY :

R Hydrogen per oxide . . . . . ʒii.  
 Glycerine . . . . . ʒi.  
 Liquid aseptisin . . . . . ʒii.  
 M. Sig.: Use as a spray in consumption or any bronchial trouble.—*California Medical Journal.*

RHEUMATIC SORE-THROAT.—Dr. Fletcher Ingals, as a topical application, uses the following pigment :

R Morphin, sulph. . . . . gr. iv.  
 Ac. carbolio,  
 Ac. tannic . . . . . aa. gr. xxx.  
 Glycerini,  
 Aquæ dest. . . . . aa. ʒiv.

M. S. —Apply locally.—*Medical Bulletin.*

Migrænin, according to J. J. Hofman, in *Pharm. Weekblad*, No. 43, contains by analysis :

Antipyrin . . . . . 89.4 parts.  
 Caffeine . . . . . 8.2 "  
 Citric acid . . . . . .56 "  
 Moisture . . . . . 1.84 "

There is no likelihood that a definite chemical combination, or double salt of antipyrin, is formed; it is simply a mixture, and, as such, migrænin is not entitled to legitimate standing.—*Notes on New Remedies.*

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THERE ARE MORE THAN TWO but the fact that this preparation can be depended upon, and does its work promptly, covers the whole subject.

Physicians rely upon **SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES** to accomplish more than can possibly be obtained from plain cod liver oil. They find it to be pleasant to the taste, agreeable to the weak stomach, and rapid of assimilation. And they know that in recommending it there is no danger of the patient possessing himself of an imperfect emulsion. **SCOTT'S EMULSION** remains under all conditions *sweet* and *wholesome*, without separation or rancidity.

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