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# THE DOMINION MEDICAL JOURNAL.

VOL. II.—No. 8.

TORONTO, ONT., APRIL, 1870.

{ PRICE, \$3 PER ANN.  
In advance, \$2 "

## Proceedings of Societies, &c.

At a meeting of the Medical Section of the Canadian Institute, held on the evening of Friday, the 1st of April, it was announced that Dr. James J. O'Dea, of New York, formerly of Toronto, had been unanimously elected a Corresponding Member of the Institute.

A paper was then read by Dr. W. W. Ogden, on the use of Bromide of Ammonium in the treatment of Menorrhagia. A lively discussion followed, and the meeting adjourned.

## The Dominion Medical Journal,

A MONTHLY RECORD OF

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SCIENCE.

EDITORS:

UZZIEL OGDEN, M.D., L.M.B.

J. WIDMER ROLPH, M.D., L.R.C.P., LOND.

TORONTO, APRIL, 1870.

We have to apologize for the late appearance of the JOURNAL of this month; but we were very much delayed by the report of the Council proceedings, which did not come to hand as quickly as we expected, and we wished to give our readers the full report at as early a date as possible. We therefore give it entire, although it occupies too large a space for one month. However, as our May number will be out in a few days, our readers will not have to wait long for other matters of interest.

We have much pleasure in stating, that we have secured the services of a gentleman of high standing in New York, who promises to keep us informed of all Medical matters of interest, transpiring in that great centre of commerce and science.

We believe that our New York Correspondence will be a feature of considerable interest to our readers.

We have received a letter from Dr. Richardson in reply to our remarks on Hospital Management, but owing to the crowded state of our columns, it will appear in our next issue.

## SPINAL CURVATURE.

Few diseases or accidents give more anxiety to the surgeon than angular curvature of the spine, and certainly none have ever reflected more discredit on the profession, or entailed more suffering on its victims. We therefore hail with pleasure the advent of a system of treatment, which we know is well calculated to avert much of the misery hitherto associated with that most painful disease. Nearly all our standard writers tell us like Erichsen, that little else can be done beyond "rigid confinement to the prone couch, the adoption of general tonic treatment, and the application of caustic issues and moxas to the spine," but we are able to assert without fear of contradiction, that few diseases of bony tissue are more amenable to judicious treatment than curvatures of the spine.

We are glad to see by the Second Annual Report of the New York Orthopædic Dispensary, that a most excellent work is being accomplished in that city, both in the way of relieving and restoring to health, a large class of our fellow beings hitherto neglected, or consigned to a life of painful deformity or lingering death, and also, of demonstrating to the profession the vast amount of relief, that can be given in these cases, without confinement to the prone couch, or the little more painful application of issues and moxas.

We feel that many thanks are due, both by the profession and the public, to Dr. Chas. F. Taylor, for having originated and practically demonstrated the efficiency of that system of treating angular curvature of the spine, which is the leading feature of the practice at the New York Orthopædic Dispensary, and we have no hesitation in saying that it is as much superior to the treatment previously

adopted as the discovery of Jenner is superior to the old practice of small pox inoculation, or as Dr. John T. Metcalf says when comparing it with the treatment recommended by Erichsen:—"It is not too much to say that what we call the American method is as much superior to that, as is the humane, gentle and efficacious management of the insane now practised, to that of dungeons, scourges, and chains before the days of Pinel."

We are satisfied from the *closest personal observation and experience*, that in the great majority of cases of vertebral caries, health, symmetry and usefulness can be restored without confinement to bed, or the painful infliction of counter-irritants, if this treatment be resorted to in the early stage, and its principles faithfully carried out.

Let any one contemplate the life of sorrow and helplessness, entailed upon those, who have long suffered from Pott's disease, and compare it with the joyous gladness of those, who have early been placed under the above treatment, and they will not fail to ascribe much praise to its author.

In the report before us the Surgeons say: "It has continued to be our aim to receive only such cases as were sure to be benefitted, and to follow them up without cessation, even to their homes when necessary, and in every way stimulating their courage, perseverance, and hope, till a cure is effected. We have limited ourselves so far almost entirely to diseases of the spine and hip-joint; because these diseases, while the most serious and destructive of life, and disfiguring to the person, are the most neglected, as they require peculiar facilities as well as larger experience in their management. "We must always reckon months, and generally years, as the time required to obtain permanent results; and these results always require a sustained effort to reach."

The assistant surgeons in their report say: "Our treatment has universally resulted in marked relief from all suffering, in cases where the disease is taken in the first stage. And even in those cases where the disease is far advanced before coming under treatment, relief is as sure as in the earlier stages, though not always so speedy. . . . We are able to report a uniformity of success in the treatment of diseases of the spine and hip-joint, always proportional to the stage at which the disease had arrived before our treatment had commenced. With suitable comforts and attention, the majority of cases of these diseases may be entirely cured, while as a rule, we expect to arrest the further progress of disease and deformity at any stage."

The report says that since the Dispensary was opened, three years ago, there were 395 applications,

227 cases were taken, and on the 1st January, 1870, there were 213 cases under treatment. Of these 159 were for Pott's disease of the spine, 30 for disease of the hip-joint, and 24 for other orthopædic diseases. Only 15 had received previous treatment. In 168 cases nothing in the way of treatment was attempted.

When we say that the Institution is under the direction and supervision of Chas. F. Taylor and Wm. E. Vermilye, as surgeons; T. M. L. Chrystie and David C. Carr, as assistant surgeons, and Willard Parker, W. H. VanBuren, C. R. Agnew, John T. Metcalf, and Ernest Krackowizer, as consulting surgeons, we think our readers will feel satisfied as to the practical usefulness and scientific value of the method of treatment exemplified at the New York Orthopædic Dispensary.

#### AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

We learn from the *Canada Medical Journal* that the President of the Canadian Medical Association has appointed Dr. George W. Campbell, Montreal; Dr. James A. Grant, Ottawa; Dr. Wm. Bayard, St. John, N.B., and Dr. Chas. Tupper, C.B., Nova Scotia, as delegates to represent the Canada at the American Medical Association, which meets at Washington on the 3rd of May.

We have nothing to say against any of the above gentlemen, all of whom are good men and true; but we submit that Ontario is not fairly represented in the delegation. We cannot understand why our own Province, containing so many active and zealous members and officers of the Association—gentlemen who undoubtedly possess the confidence of the profession in the West—should have been thus virtually ignored by the Hon. President.

CYNANCHI TONSILLARIS.—By some mishap the paper in our march number, on the above subject, was not credited to the *Practitioner*, as it should have been.

#### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ONTARIO MEDICAL COUNCIL, IN HAMILTON.

(Reported for the  *Dominion Medical Journal*.)

The Ontario Medical Council met at the City Hall, Hamilton, at 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, the 19th inst.

Dr. Wm. CLARKE, President, occupied the chair. Dr. H. STRANGE, Registrar, called the roll. The following representatives were present, viz:—  
OF ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.—Western and St.

Clair, G. E. Edwards; Malahide and Tecumseth, John Hyde; Saugene and Brock, Wm. Clarke; Gore and Thames, C. W. Covernton; Erie and Niagara, Thos. Pyne; Burlington and Home, Jas. Hamilton; Midland and York, J. N. Agnew; King's and Queen's, Wm. McGill; Quinte and Catarqui, H. W. Day; Bathurst and Rideau, Wm. Mostyn; St. Lawrence and Eastern, Wm. H. Brouse.

OF UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.—University of Toronto, W. Oldright; University of Victoria College, C. V. Berryman; University of Queen's College, Alex. Bethune; University of Trinity College, C. B. Hall; Toronto School of Medicine, W. T. Aikins; Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston, M. Lavell.

HOMOEOPATHIC REPRESENTATIVES.—D. Campbell, G. C. Field, H. C. Allen, J. Adams, and W. Springer.

ECLECTIC REPRESENTATIVES.—N. Hopkins, S. S. Cornell, G. A. Carson, and J. J. Hall.

ABSENT.—J. A. Grant and R. H. Clark.

The REGISTRAR read the minutes of the last session, held in Toronto, which were confirmed.

The PRESIDENT explained his reasons for summoning the Council sooner than usual. The examinations had just been concluded, and by meeting at this time it afforded an opportunity, without occasioning delay, for any person to appeal to the Council.

The chair was then taken by the Secretary, who called upon the Council to elect a President for the ensuing year. It was then

Moved by Dr. MOSTYN, seconded by Dr. COVERNTON—"That Dr. BROUSE be elected President for the ensuing year."

Moved by Dr. BERRYMAN, seconded by Dr. PYNE, "That Dr. Clarke be re-elected as President of the Council for the ensuing year."

Dr. MCGILL and Dr. HAMILTON supported the first motion, urging it as a matter of justice to the eastern part of the Province.

Dr. BERRYMAN spoke strongly in favour of the amendment. He thought that Dr. Clarke had claims upon the Council; he had worked assiduously from the inception of the Medical Bill, and had served only nine months as yet, and was therefore President, and could claim the position for three months longer.

Dr. CAMPBELL supported the amendment, and thought that the Council would consider it their duty to re-elect him.

Dr. CLARKE remarked that he had at one time thought he might, if re-elected as President, be of service in his visit to Great Britain, where a movement is on foot to secure a Central Examining body and other important changes, but he now preferred not to be a candidate.

Dr. BERRYMAN withdrew his motion, in accordance with the wish of Dr. CLARKE.

Dr. BROUSE was therefore elected unanimously.

Dr. HAMILTON moved and Dr. PYNE seconded a vote of thanks to the retiring President. Carried unanimously.

Dr. BROUSE, President elect, was conducted to the Chair by the retiring President. He returned thanks to the Council for the honorable position in which they placed him. He hoped that all matters

to be introduced would be discussed in an orderly and business-like manner. There was much of importance to be considered, and it was desirable to proceed with all despatch. He would not detain them longer, and again thanked them.

Moved by Dr. HYDE, seconded by Dr. EDWARDS, that Dr. McGill be elected Vice-President for the ensuing year.

Moved in amendment by Dr. DAY, seconded by Dr. CAMPBELL, that Dr. Covernton be Vice-President for the ensuing year.

A somewhat lengthy discussion ensued, some members of the Council urging that Dr. McGill's past services to the profession, in securing the present Medical Act, should receive, at the hands of the Council, some recognition, and that his election to the position of Vice-President would be but an act of simple justice in which their appreciation of his services would be manifested.

Dr. Covernton declined the honor, but upon the earnest request of several members of the Council he allowed his name to remain. The vote was taken and resulted in Dr. Covernton's election, by a vote of 16 to 9.

The Council then adjourned to meet again at three o'clock.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The President took the chair at three o'clock.

ABSENT.—Drs. Grant, Hamilton, R. H. Clarke and Dewar.

Dr. W. CLARKE thought it would greatly expedite the business, if the Council would sanction the continuance of the present Standing Committees instead of electing new ones. He moved the following resolution, seconded by Dr. MCGILL, That the Standing Committees continue for the present year. Carried.

Dr. BERRYMAN presented the report of the Executive Committee, which consisted of a minute of the proceedings at the various meetings of the Committee, since the last session of the Council, referring more particularly to matters appertaining to the examination of candidates, and unfinished business of the Council. The great length of the report, and the fact of the business intrusted to the Committee having been finished, are our reasons for not publishing it in full.

Upon motion of Dr. MCGILL, seconded by Dr. Wm. CLARKE, the Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Dr. Oldright in the chair, for the purpose of considering the report of the Executive Committee. A desultory discussion was indulged in, as to the desirability of having the report referred back to the Executive Committee for condensation—or to the Educational Committee—and as to what action the Council could take upon the matter. The following was moved by Dr. LAVELL, seconded by Dr. Bethune,—That the proceedings of the Executive Committee be considered in detail, in the order in which the meetings were held.—Carried.

The report was read and adopted clause by clause in Committee of the Whole.

After the Council resumed business, it was moved by Dr. LAVELL, seconded by Dr. Wm. CLARKE, That the report be received and adopted.—Carried.

Dr. AIKINS, Treasurer, presented his report,

which was referred to the Finance Committee, and will appear with their report.

Moved by Dr. MCGILL, seconded by Dr. CAMPBELL, That Drs. Campbell, Hopkins, Clark, Aikins, Lavell, Berryman, Covernton, and Hamilton, be a Committee to draft and report what amendments, if any—are required to the Medical Act, to report to the Council before the close of the present session.

In moving this resolution, Dr. MCGILL said he did not wish it to go forth that he was desirous of continually amending our Act. He claimed himself to have prevented the introduction of several objectionable amendments presented at the House. The Act was, on the whole, a good one, and a great boon to the community and the profession; and, if fairly worked, must raise the medical profession to a position never yet attained in any country. The main object in bringing this resolution before the Council was to have amendments (if needed) emanate from the Council, and not to be sprung upon the Legislature by any individual member of the Council in the interests of any section of the Council.

Dr. LAVELL thought there was a possibility of meddling too much with the Act, and that by and by they would not be able to recognize their own offspring. Although the Act was not just what they wished to have, the Council had made it work well, and he believed it was advisable to give it a longer trial—their opinions as to what the amendments should be would be more definite and mature, and the Legislature had but one session more to sit before a general election. For these reasons it was advisable to leave the Act as it is.

Dr. HAMILTON's sentiments in the matter agreed in the main with those expressed by Dr. Lavell. He thought for these reasons it was advisable to leave the matter intact at present.

Dr. PYNE fully endorsed what had fallen from the lips of Dr. Lavell.

Dr. CAMPBELL, though he had seconded Dr. McGill's motion, felt that the gentleman had placed him in a somewhat anomalous position by the speech that he had just made against his own motion, although Dr. McGill had moved the Committee, he thought we did not require any material change. He (Dr. Campbell) thought that the Act had great defects, when different persons put different constructions upon the same clauses of it. Dr. Campbell read the clause referring to the subjects for special examination by the different systems in the Council, and remarked that the spirit and letter of the law had not been faithfully carried out towards the Homœopathic and Eclectic members of the Council. What was needed was an explanatory act; they demanded it, and they would have it. The Eclectics agreed with him in this in the fullest manner. In going before Parliament for an amended act, he was not acting on his own account merely, but represented the wishes of one-third of the Council, who felt themselves greatly aggrieved by the interpretation that had been put upon the Act by the majority of the Council.

After a few remarks upon this point, from Dr. Hyde,

Dr. CLARKE said that Dr. Campbell's conduct to-

wards this Council was unbecoming. He had said that he represented the views of one-third of this Council. He denied that Dr. Campbell had any right to represent the views of a portion of the Council, or that any man could express the views of the Council or of any part of it without being delegated to do so. That a part of this Council had no right to appear before Parliament, asking for changes which the Council did not sanction. He denied that Dr. Campbell represented the Eclectics at all, or even three of the Homœopathic members. If he did then there had been held a caucus which he thought the members of those two systems had no right to hold. It was casting distrust upon the Council or expressing the belief that the Council would not carry out the Act justly.

Dr. CARSON and one or two other members of the Eclectic and Homœopathic sections explained that no caucus had been held.

Dr. CAMPBELL remarked, amid much laughter, that the caucus had emanated from Dr. Clarke's fertile imagination.

Dr. CLARKE contended that Dr. Campbell had arrogated to himself the position of Representative, and that he wrongly stated that he represented one-third of the Council.

Dr. CAMPBELL said that though no caucus had been held he was put in possession of their opinions in the matter, and to convince Dr. Clarke of the truth of the statement he would read a letter received from Dr. Carson, at one time President of the Eclectic Board, in which that gentleman agreed with him, and that he had also another letter from Dr. R. H. Clark, the last President of the Eclectic Board, confirming, even more strongly, these opinions.

Dr. CARSON said in reply to Dr. Clarke, that the chief objection that the Eclectics had to the Act was that, while all their students passed before Allopathic examiners, none of the Allopathic students were examined by them.

Dr. OLDRIGHT referred to some remarks made before the House of Assembly by Dr. Clarke, in reference to what he (Dr. Clarke) was willing to grant to the Eclectic and Homœopathic systems, and to his having pledged the Council to the opinion.

Dr. CLARKE, however, denied that he had pledged the Council.

Dr. FIELD, said in reply to Dr. CLARKE's assertion, that they (the Homœopaths and Eclectics), "did not dare accuse them of unfairness," said that they had a right to be distrustful of them. If this Council was—as it was reasonable to suppose it to be—a reflex of the feeling and spirit that animated the medical profession of Canada, it would be sheer madness not to doubt. They had been studiously and assiduously treated with contempt. The regular profession affected to look down upon their qualifications with disdain, and to treat their claim to honor and respectability with derision. This feeling was unmistakably evinced at the last meeting of the Medical Association, by refusing to admit to membership a Homœopathist or Eclectic. Their own members were expelled from the Association for consulting with the Homœopaths, and could only be reinstated by humbly confessing their sins, and promising

like obedient though erring children, never to do the like again (Laughter and confusion). If Dr. Clarke's own words were to be taken, they had a right to distrust; for he remarked that "in ten years the Act would snuff them out of existence." He assisted in preparing and carrying through a Bill that he believed would wipe out the Eclectics and Homoeopaths in ten years. Then what is the meaning of Dr. Lavell's remark about making medicine a test question at the next election, and that they were not going to have lawyers and farmers talking physic in Parliament? (Oh! oh!) It certainly indicates that his intentions are not the most pacific towards somebody, (Oh!) and he would not be likely to object to those members of Parliament who speak in their behalf. He can only refer to the friends of homoeopathy whom he intends to leave at home at the next election. (Dr. Lavell denied that he meant any one in particular; the remark was general.) In referring to the Board of Examiners, he said that he had the most perfect confidence in their honor, and believed that students of every medical faith would receive a fair and impartial examination at their hands; (Cries of hear, hear;) but the composition of the Board may change—probably will; and although medical men are proverbial for their honor, still all are not honest; and if they felt disposed, they have the opportunity to deal unfairly. If everything is to be done fairly and in good faith, let us have it down in black and white, and thus remove the temptation to be otherwise.

The Council then adjourned.

## SECOND DAY.

### MORNING SESSION.

The PRESIDENT (Dr. Brouse) took the chair at 10 o'clock.

The SECRETARY called the Roll, all the members present except Dr. Berryman, Dr. Grant and Dr. B. H. Clark.

The minutes of preceding day were read and approved.

The Report of Dr. WICKSON, Matriculation Examiner, was presented by the Registrar. He reported three examinations held, at which 39 candidates presented themselves, of whom 37 were successful in passing, and two were rejected. He suggested a change in the days for holding the examinations; and also recommended certain changes in the subjects, to be prepared prior to the preliminary examination.

The report was referred to the Educational Committee, and the financial statement to the Finance Committee.

Dr. COVERTON presented the report of the Board of Examiners, which was referred to the Education Committee.

The following is the

### REPORT OF THE EXAMINATION COMMITTEE.

The Committee appointed by the Board of Examiners to draft a report to the Council, regret that, in consequence of the late hour at which their labors terminated—viz., midnight of Saturday, the 9th instant—and the pressing necessity of returning to their several homes by the only train that left Kingston on Sunday morning, they were

unable to meet as a Board and adopt a report; but, as in the course of the five days they were engaged in the work of examination, several matters came up connected with the mode of procedure of the different schools, and the suggestions then made for a greater uniformity were accepted by the representatives of the Royal College of Surgeons and Physicians of Kingston, of the Toronto School of Medicine (affiliated with the University of Toronto), and the School of Medicine of Victoria College, situate in Toronto, as being calculated to place, in the future, the students educated in the various institutions on a perfect equality, they venture to send in this informal report of the work assigned them by the Council.

The Committee would, then, respectfully submit that their desire for conferring the simple act of justice upon the students of classifying them as First Class, Second Class, Honor, and Passmen, was prevented on this the inauguration of Medical Council examinations, by the differences in the curriculum of the various schools.

To guard against this in the future, they would suggest that hereafter no primary examinations should be allowed, other than those passed before the Board. They would further suggest the propriety of a yearly registration being insisted upon by the Council, of the various branches of study the Committee on Education may determine upon as the most fitting for each year's work; and that effectually to raise the standard of qualification of future practitioners, matriculation should, after this, be insisted upon as the commencement of medical study, and that in the future the gentlemen engaged in the work of examining for matriculation should be requested to exact a greater degree of proficiency than was, in too many instances, adduced at this examination of the Medical Council—bad spelling and grammatical errors having been more prominently displayed in some papers than we could have imagined possible.

The Committee would further recommend, that yearly examinations on the branches determined by the Council shall be required to be held either by the colleges alone or in conjunction with assessors appointed by the Council, or by the examiners of the Medical Council. By this means the student's exertions during his novitiate will be directed in the natural order of his studies, and his industry kindled by the stimulus of the examinations, during which novitiate he will not merely be qualifying for final adjudication of his right to practice, but also acquiring the reputation of a promising candidate for the honors of his profession.

This system would secure a thorough investigation into the whole course of a student's knowledge; and, if the final examination be made practical in every department capable of being brought under the senses, e. g.: Anatomy and Surgery, by demonstrations on the cadaver; *Materia Medica*, by recognizing and pronouncing on the proportion and purity of drugs, from a case of samples; *Diagnosis and Practise of Medicine in Hospital Wards, &c.*, the guarantee to the public of perfect efficiency of the Licentiates of the Council, will be as complete as it is possible for some time to come to make it.

While it is a matter for regret that the discrepancies alluded to prevented the examiners from clas-

aying as they would have desired, they consider only just that they should report the result of the examinations as eminently satisfactory, and reflecting the highest credit on the different universities and schools the candidates had been educated at.

The Committee would further beg leave to report, that in their judgment it would be desirable for the Council to specify the number of lectures a course should consist of, and to require from the lecturers evidence of regularity of attendance. Further, that in subsequent examinations the Council should allot a longer time for the oral, and that an interval of one day should at least elapse between the termination of one and the beginning of the other.

One other matter alone remains to report on, viz.: the very efficient aid rendered to the Board by the Registrar, to mark their appreciation of which, the following resolution was carried by acclamation:—

Moved by Dr. TUCK, and seconded by Dr. SULLIVAN,—"That the Board of Examiners cannot separate without expressing their high sense of the efficient and zealous manner in which Dr. Strange has discharged the very onerous duties devolving on him, and of the admirable manner in which he attended to all the details of the Examination. The Board would venture to express a hope that on future occasions, as on this, the Council will secure to the examiners the advantage of Dr. Strange's invaluable assistance."

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

CHARLES WM. COVERNTON, M.D.,  
Chairman of Board of Examiners.

**LIST OF THOSE WHO HAVE PASSED THEIR PRIMARY EXAMINATIONS ONLY.**

|                   |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| James Lafferty,   | Wm. Higinbotham,     |
| S. M. Wells,      | Chas. J. Ratray,     |
| Henry Moorehouse, | Thomas G. Johnston,  |
| David Young,      | Robert A. Alexander, |
| F. C. Cluxton,    | C. F. A. Locke.      |

**THOSE WHO HAVE PASSED BOTH PRIMARY AND FINAL EXAMINATIONS.**

|                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| B. T. Gahan,        | Jon. Wilkinson,     |
| W. S. Griffin,      | James McDermitt,    |
| T. N. Reynolds,     | Wm. Worsfold,       |
| P. W. McM. McLay,   | George A. Williams, |
| S. Bridgland,       | P. J. Rowan,        |
| Geo. E. Richardson, | John Standish,      |
| James E. Scott,     | Robert C. Ogilvie,  |
| A. W. Sovereign,    | F. F. Bell,         |
| A. Crawford,        | D. F. Stone,        |
| A. Decow,           | M. M. Tucker,       |
| Hugh Robertson,     | Wm. E. Lumley.      |

**THOSE WHO HAVE PASSED THEIR FINAL EXAMINATION, HAVING PREVIOUSLY PASSED THE PRIMARY.**

|                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Wm. J. Wagner,       | V. H. Moore,         |
| Henry Arnott,        | John McA. Dunsmore,  |
| A. Greenlees,        | Wm. Youker,          |
| James Rutherford,    | Wm. Lovett,          |
| Wm. C. Dumble,       | James A. Sivewright, |
| James H. Thornton,   | W. H. Case,          |
| Wm. Burt,            | Stephen Lett,        |
| George Hodge,        | Jno. B. Backhouse,   |
| George A. Pettigrew, | C. M. Smith,         |
| T. J. W. Burgess,    | John E. White.       |
| A. D. Williams,      |                      |

It was further explained that out of 14 who underwent examination in the primary branches, 10 were successful; out of 21 who underwent the final examination, all were successful; out of 24 who underwent the double examination, primary and final, 22 were successful, making a total, passed and entitled to registration and the Diploma of the College, of 43.

Dr. STRANGE, Registrar, reported to the Council that Mrs. Dr. Stowe had applied to him to know whether she would be allowed to register. He asked for instructions as to whether he should register ladies who possess the proper qualifications, as required by the Council's regulations.

The matter was considered by the Council. The feeling was almost unanimous that women should be admitted to practice on the same grounds as men, and on no other. The resolution was finally carried unanimously, to the effect that she should be permitted to register on the above conditions.

Moved and seconded that Dr. Clarke's name be placed upon all committees where Dr. Covernton's name had appeared, before his election as vice-president. Carried.

Moved and seconded that Dr. Clarke, (ex-president) be *ex-officio* member of all committees during this year. Carried.

The Council adjourned till three o'clock, P. M., to allow the Committees to complete their reports.

**AFTERNOON SESSION.**

The President called the council to order at 3 o'clock, P. M. All the members present except Drs. Grant and R. H. Clark.

Moved by Dr. Clark, seconded by Dr. Hyde, That for the future no public prosecutor is to act under the resolution of the last Council without the sanction and direction of the President.—Carried.

Dr. AGNEW called attention to the fact that a committee was struck at the last meeting to consider a code of ethics.

Dr. COVERNTON explained that though nothing had as yet been accomplished by the committee, he would call it together at once, as he now understood that he was chairman of that committee.

Dr. BERRYMAN, in referring to the Committee on Ethics, explained that his opinion was that a committee acting upon the question could effect nothing but that it would be a mere matter of sentiment, and would be attended with but little benefit.

Dr. DEWAR thought we had nothing at all to do with the matter in the Council. The duties of the Council were very different from that of telling the profession how they were to act.

Dr. ALLAN thought the Council should at least enter its protest against the conduct of members of the profession in regard to their "blowing their own trumpets," in the matter of advertising, &c.

Dr. MOSTYN introduced the report of the Registration Committee.

It was moved and seconded that it be received.—Carried.

The Council resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Dr. Lavell in the chair, to consider the report.

Dr. CLARKE thought it was very unfair to register practitioners to have, as was reported, to practice side by side with a large number of unreg-

istered practitioners; it was similar to competing with quacks.

Dr. DEWAR referred to examples in his locality, in which the Judge refused to acknowledge a practitioner as a medical man because he was not registered.

Dr. BERRYMAN believed in vested rights, and he believed that if the case to which Dr. Dewar referred had been carried to a higher court, he would have been sustained, if the person alluded to had obtained a Provincial License.

Dr. HALL and Dr. HAMILTON both differed from Dr. Berryman in the matter of vested rights. Parliament could take away many rights and substitute other rights in their stead.

Dr. ALLAN continued the discussion on the matter of Registration; he said either those who registered have been wronged in paying their registration fee, or otherwise those unregistered should be compelled to register.

Dr. AGNEW did not think that we could compel any of those licensed practitioners to register.

Dr. MCGILL asked what action can this Council take? These men cannot collect by law, and cannot hold certain official positions—these are the only punishments provided in the law. He deprecated this Council attempting to prosecute. He thought it was really too bad that 500 out of the 1,800 practitioners residing in Ontario had not registered.

Dr. CLARKE read from the Act, showing that all unregistered practitioners are regarded as unqualified and liable to all the penalties of the Act.

Dr. HAMILTON thought that under any circumstance, there appears to be a great diversity of opinion in reference to what power the Act grants. He thought before any action was taken they should consult a law officer of the Crown.

Dr. OLDRIGHT pointed out that certain men, such as "Dr." Andrews, of Toronto, adopt a course in which it is difficult to secure a hold upon them, viz.—in not charging for their services or advice, but make up for it by charging for their medicines.

Dr. DAY referred to another case of an individual who never was able to obtain, and perhaps would never have been able to obtain a diploma here; yet he practises and imposes on the public by issuing large posters and flaming advertisements, representing himself as a great physician. This man had, however, not long ago received a license, and by means of it, registered, and by force of law, was able to secure arrears for six years past. This man was a perfect quack. Something was needed to prevent this sort of thing.

Dr. CAMPBELL pointed out that no penalty existed for practising without registration, but for falsely pretending to be registered. The first clause was then carried.

In discussing the clause, having reference to fixing the residence of the Registrar in the city of Toronto—

Dr. HAMILTON thought the committee had failed to show why it was necessary that the Registrar should live in Toronto.

Dr. BERRYMAN considered that, as the Registrar's business was chiefly through the Post Office, it mat-

tered but little to the Council whether he lived in Hamilton or Toronto, while it might greatly discommode the Registrar.

Dr. MOSRYN explained that Dr. Aikins had acted for four years gratuitously as Treasurer, and had frequently to come to Hamilton to do business with the Registrar. It was, therefore, to enable them to consult and transact business with as little disadvantage to each other as possible.

Dr. MCGILL thought that it would be imprudent to fix the residence of the Registrar in Toronto, until the Council permanently met in that place.

Dr. AIKINS cited instances where the difficulty was very great; as one instance, he mentioned the fact that a letter had been sent to the Registrar, asking certain information in reference to a business matter with a gentleman some distance from Toronto. One month after he had sent the letter to the Registrar he received a letter from the party saying that the Registrar told him to remind the Treasurer of it, intimating a slackness on the part of the Treasurer in performing his duties, when he (the Treasurer) had actually waited for a month for a reply from the Registrar. He frequently, of necessity, had to go to Hamilton to transact business at a loss to himself, while if the Registrar lived in the same place as the Treasurer, these things would not be so frequently occurring. The two officers should reside in the same place, whether it be Hamilton, Toronto, or any other place.

Dr. AGNEW pointed out that the report advised the change as a matter of convenience.

Dr. MCGILL also referred to the non-payment of a printing account which he did not understand, but which might be obviated by the two residing together.

Dr. AIKINS explained that the account referred to by Dr. McGill, was not audited, and therefore could not be paid.

Dr. CLARK and Dr. ALLAN explained that the Registrar was unable to pay all the accounts when called upon to do so, owing to the fact that they were not audited, and he had no authority to pay an account that was not audited.

Dr. CLARKE thought that all would allow it would be advantageous for the Treasurer and Registrar to reside in the same place, but until the Council was permanently located in Toronto, it would be better to wait.

Dr. ALLAN considered that the location of these two offices had nothing to do with location of the Council meeting.

Dr. HAMILTON advocated the fixing of the place of meeting in Toronto, and would be willing yet to aid in erecting a building for their own use. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. AIKINS explained that he would feel compelled to resign, if he was not placed in a position to obtain readily, without detriment to himself as Treasurer, information due from the Registrar.

Dr. STRANGE, Registrar, was heard in reply to the charge of Dr. Aikins, and explained that as he had not been notified by Dr. Aikins, he was not in a position to say whether he had received the letter of Dr. Aikins or not. He acknowledged that he had written the letter read by Dr. Aikins, but did not intend to convey any censure by using the word



"inattention." In regard to the accounts the non-payment of which had been complained of, he had no authority to pay them; they were referred to Dr. Aikins, who paid them when audited.

The clause in regard to changing the location of the Registrar to Toronto, was lost.

Dr. BERRYMAN moved, seconded by Dr. CAMPBELL, That Dr. Strange be re-appointed Registrar for the ensuing year. In moving the resolution he spoke in the highest terms of commendation of the Registrar, remarked upon the neat condition of the books, his indefatigable exertions while present with the Examining Board at Kingston, called attention to that Board's recommendation in reference to him, and closed with a strong appeal to the Council to re-elect one who had so faithfully and efficiently performed his duties since the first organization of the Council.

Dr. CAMPBELL, in seconding the resolution, said from the position he had previously held as President of the Homœopathic Board, and from being one of the examiners at Kingston, he was in a position to speak knowingly of the efficient discharge of the Registrar's duties, his uniform courtesy, and of his fitness for continuing in the position. After paying a high compliment to Dr. Strange for his untiring energy on behalf of the Council, he closed with an appeal to re-elect him.

Dr. COVERTON thought he had heard complaints of delay in answering letters at times, he knew that the Registrar's duties had, during the past year especially, been very onerous, yet he could also bear testimony to the uniformly efficient manner in which he performed his duties at the Kingston examinations. He would suggest that he should, as far as possible, reply with as little delay as necessary to all communications in the future.

Dr. AGNEW thought the list prepared by the Committee should go to a vote, as it would give much greater satisfaction to the profession at large.

Dr. OLDRIGHT read another letter entering the complaint of a gentleman who had waited five weeks after writing several letters. He thought such delays should not occur. He moved in amendment, that Dr. George Wright, of Toronto, be appointed.

Dr. STRANGE replied to the charge of Dr. Oldright. He explained that when he took the position, he had no proper register; no proper forms of certificates were in his possession; some seven hundred letters came in during three weeks. He had done all that mortal man could do under the circumstances; he had tried to keep pace with work. During the past six months the duties had been very heavy; he had lost more in his private practice in that time than he had obtained from the Council in a whole year. Delay, under the circumstances, was unavoidable.

Dr. OLDRIGHT said his opinions were somewhat modified by the remarks of Dr. Strange, he would therefore withdraw his motion. The other names also were withdrawn, and Dr. Strange was re-elected unanimously. The Committee rose and presented their report as amended, which was adopted by the Council, and is as follows:

#### REPORT OF REGISTRATION COMMITTEE,

*As amended in Committee of the Whole, and adopted by the Council.*

To the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario:

We, the Committee on Registration, beg leave to make the following report: That we took into consideration the fact that there are a large number of qualified practitioners who have not registered; that there are about 1,800 practitioners in the Province, about 500 of whom have not availed themselves of the benefit of the Act by registration. Your Committee have no suggestion to make to remedy it, but they take this means of bringing the matter before the notice of the Council, with the earnest request that they will take such action as will in future prevent the necessity of drawing their attention to the subject.

Your Committee beg leave to submit the following regulations for the registration of students:

1. Every medical student shall be registered in the manner prescribed by the Medical Council.
2. That registration of matriculation shall be the necessary preliminary to medical study.
3. That at the end of every session the student shall transmit by post or otherwise, to the Registrar, certified tickets of attendance upon the lectures required by the Council, evidence of attendance upon not less than four-fifths of the lectures being required.
4. That the form for registration of medical students should be similar to that adopted by the General Medical Council of England, so far as relates to those who have matriculated in the various institutions of Ontario and Quebec, prior to the 23rd of July, 1869.

That Dr. H. Strange be Registrar for the ensuing year.

W. MOSTYN,

*Chairman Com.*

Dr. McGill presented a partial report of the Education Committee. (The entire report of the Education Committee is given in a subsequent part of the proceedings.) The Council went into Committee of the Whole, with Dr. Adams in the chair, to consider the report. It was passed then, clause by clause, without amendment. The Committee rose and reported; but it was agreed to postpone concurrence until the whole report of the Education Committee had been passed in Committee of the Whole.

The Council then adjourned until 7.30 p.m.

#### EVENING SESSION.

The President called the Council to order at the appointed hour.

The members were all present except Drs. Grant and R. H. Clark.

Dr. BERRYMAN introduced the following motion seconded by Dr. AIKINS—That the registration fee charged to those who lately passed their examination at Kingston be remitted.

Dr. BERRYMAN and Dr. AIKINS both strongly advocated the remission of the fee \$10, which they left them to pay \$50 fees before they were permitted to practise.

Dr. CAMPBELL deprecated any such action. The

Council was not in a position to afford to lose those fees; he was speaking in the interests of the Council, for he expected yet to pay for his own son, who was coming up, and therefore his remarks could not proceed from selfish motives.

Dr. BERRYMAN maintained that it was but an act of justice to those young men, as they were led to believe that no registration fee would be demanded. He contended that the portals to the schools are not to be closed to all but those having plenty of money. It was a fact that as a rule the most meritorious were not the best able to pay these high fees, and are these to be debarred from entering by making the cost too great? The Legislature never intended it, when the Colleges were asked to relinquish their Licensing power.

Dr. CLARKE said the country swarmed with Doctors; every town and village had several, small places had three and four Doctors; the people don't want any more. Why was it? Because the schools had been rivalling each other, and sending forth men not as thoroughly qualified as they should be. As to the schools willingly throwing their charters at the feet of the Legislature, they could not help themselves, the force of public opinion had compelled them to do it. In reference to the fees, he believed the public and the fathers of the sons to be educated would not object to them when some equivalent in education was to be had. Lawyers don't object to paying their £40 fee and \$50 a year license, and are we not to afford fees of \$50 or \$60 and nothing afterwards?

Dr. LAVELL sympathized strongly with Dr. Berryman. The increased income from students was met by an increased outlay. No member of the profession had acted in the matter of laying it before Parliament until the Schools took hold of the matter in initiating the movement. He reiterated that the Schools initiated the movement, the general profession kept aloof. He said it was not fair for Dr. Clarke to lay this charge upon the Schools. With all our desire to work the Act to the satisfaction of the profession, it is upon the Schools you must depend for the carrying it out.

Dr. ATKINS explained that in the Council's proceedings there was no reference to a scale of fees. There was not a single reference to it; it was but a remnant of Dr. Parker's Act. The fee should not be exacted without intimation being given to the students.

Dr. MCGILL did not see why they had gone back to Dr. Parker's Act. He was glad that Dr. Campbell had introduced the matter, and had made reference to the financial position of the Council. The trouble, pain, degradation and humiliation has been that our young men too easily get into the profession. If the portals of those Colleges had been more closely guarded, our young men, too often without sufficient education, would not have flooded the country. If the Council could only realize and weigh it, they would call those who had been instrumental in introducing the changes, blessed, and their children after them. (Laughter).

Dr. CLARKE could not swallow all that the teachers in those schools had said to-night; they had done simply what others before them have done, accepted what they were compelled to accept.

Dr. MCGILL went so far as to say, that if no

school existed, but students were compelled as aforesaid to appear before the Medical Board, they would be better prepared than under a system of competing schools. The old Medical Board was a terror to the student, because there was a greater liability of being "plucked." It would be a great boon to the country if not another student passed for ten years to come. (Laughter.) The fees should not be lessened, but increased. He would be bound to say that never had teaching been more effectually done than during the last year.

Dr. ALLAN said it was evident that Dr. McGill had never "run" a medical college. (Laughter.) What we want from our young men, is ability, and not money. It was a notable fact that those who were flush with money at college were those who did the least, and were sometimes backwards in comparison to others with less of the "needful." The result of raising your fees will be to drive students to the United States. Money wont carry off the prizes.

Dr. C. B. HALL said he could speak disinterestedly. The feeling was general in the Province that students got through too easily. What was wanted by the country was an Act to secure greater thoroughness. The Bill introduced by Dr. Parker had occasioned much ill-feeling. The Homœopaths had asked for a Bill to enable them to practise. He could not see clearly the distinction between Eclectics and Allopaths; but the Homœopaths differed pathologically. They had wished to introduce their system without study, and the whole question indeed, was one of education. If all the schools or systems were placed upon an equal standard the impression would be that students were not being forced through. It had been said that the young men went forward without expecting to have to pay the fee. If it was never intended it appeared to him that it was unjust to exact it.

Dr. ALLAN explained that the Homœopaths wanted the Bill in order that they could collect money which they had fairly earned.

Dr. HYDE explained that though there was nothing stated in the minutes with regard to the fee, it was nevertheless in the Act, and being there he saw no injustice in demanding the fee.

Dr. DAY said that the Finance Committee in considering these matters never intended to exact it.

Dr. EDWARDS wished to know if the matter could not at this time be compromised without appearing to give it as a precedent for future reference.

Dr. DEWAR pointed out that regular practitioners paid before 1870, \$5; after that \$10, and if regular practitioners paid that fee, graduates could not expect to be exempted.

Dr. COVERNTON thought that if they wished to practise here, they should pay like all practitioners.

The amendment, which reads as follows, was carried:

Moved by Dr. Covernton, and seconded by Dr. McGill, That the students who have passed the examination before the Board of Examiners of the Medical Council shall receive, without further fee, the license of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, but subject like any practitioner to the payment of the sum required for registration.—Carried.

Moved by Dr. OLDRIGHT, seconded by Dr. Mos-

TYN.—That whereas it is unjust that medical men should be required to attend, as skilled witnesses, at any Court of Law, without compensation for the same; and, whereas, notwithstanding the fact that there are eminent men in support of the opinion, that any person called upon by a party to give his opinion on a matter on which he is peculiarly conversant from the nature of his employment in life, must be paid by the party who selects him, eminent officers of the Crown are disposed to withhold payment on their cases.

*Resolved*.—That this Council do use its influence to secure the rights of the medical profession in this respect, and that a committee consisting of the President, Drs. Grant and Mostyn, be instructed to wait upon the Dominion Legislature, in order to draw its attention to the subject of this resolution; and further, that Drs. McGill, C. B. Hall, and Aikins, be a provisional committee to confer with the Local Legislature, in the event of the subject being referred to them by the Dominion Government.

Dr. OLDRIGHT took the affirmative view of the question, and read from high authority in support of it.

Dr. DEWAR cited a case in which he was personally concerned, in which he failed to secure remuneration, and without chance of appealing in any way.

Dr. CAMPBELL instanced a case where a doctor was compelled, accompanied by a constable, to go and view the dead body of a child, and to give his opinion in reference to its death, who, when compelled to speak, said he would give his opinion, and that was that the child was dead. (Laughter.) A horse could be led to the water, but he could not be compelled to drink.

The President mentioned a circumstance in which the Dr. had persisted in refusing, and the Judge was about committing him to gaol, but, feeling somewhat doubtful, gave the Dr. the benefit of the doubt. He thought the profession ought to test the matter.

Dr. HAMILTON firmly believed that after the oath was taken, a doctor was bound to tell the whole truth, whether it was his professional belief or otherwise.

Dr. DEWAR said that it would be remembered that in Scotland the profession obtained for such service a guinea a day.

Dr. GOVERTON had found the matter was not entertained for a moment when broached by himself to the County Attorney in his County.

Dr. DAY had lost about three weeks' time once, and at his own expense, attending upon a case in the courts, without receiving any satisfaction whatever.

Dr. CLARK did not agree with Dr. Hamilton. He believed Drs. could refuse to give strictly professional opinions, and that the oath did not require that of him. It should be borne in mind that the evidence of medical men was most material in sometimes preventing criminals from getting free.

The motion was carried.

The orders of the day being called, the motion of Dr. McGill of preceding day, was taken up and passed as follows:—

Moved by Dr. MCGILL, seconded by Dr. CAMP-

BELL, That Dr. Campbell, Hopkins, Clarke, Aikins, Lavell, Berryman, Covernton and Hamilton be a committee to draft and report what amendments, if any, are required to the Medical Act, the Committee to report to the Council before the close of the present session. Carried.

Moved by Dr. AGNEW, seconded by Dr. C. B. HALL,—That it be an instruction to the Committee named in Dr. McGill's resolution, that no amendments of the Ontario Medical Act will be satisfactory that do not provide for the repeal of so much of the Act as unites the Homœopathic and Eclectic bodies with the members of the profession other than those aforementioned.

Dr. AGNEW remarked that it was not his intention to review the ground he had taken last year on a similar motion. A decided expression had then been given adverse to the repeal of the Medical Act. But since that time a considerable section of the Council had applied to the Legislature for a supplementary Act, and he thought that and other circumstances he could name gave him (Dr. Agnew) a good and sufficient reason for believing that a change of sentiment had taken place among those who formerly sustained the Act. His object then, was to give the Council an opportunity of affirming its present views in regard to the question of the repeal of the Ontario Medical Act.

Moved in amendment by Dr. OLDRIGHT, seconded by Dr. MOSTYN,

That, whereas, a movement has been inaugurated to incorporate the regular profession of the whole Dominion, a committee be appointed to co-operate with the Committee of the Canada Medical Association, in obtaining an Act for that purpose; said Committee to consist of Drs. Day, Lavell, Grant, Hamilton and Mostyn.

In moving this amendment Dr. OLDRIGHT stated that he would be sorry to lose the boon which had been conferred upon the profession and the public in the shape of a central examining board. At the same time, he and many other members of the profession objected to the union of incongruous elements which now existed. The Bill proposed at the last meeting of the Canada Medical Association would secure the advantages of our present act, and would remove its obnoxious features. Several members of the Council who were now present—Drs. Clarke, Aikins, Dewar, and Berryman—had fallen in with the proposition, and had accepted positions upon the Committee of the Canada Medical Association appointed to draft the bill; so that he hoped they would now vote for the motion.

Several members contended that the Council was distinct from the Association.

The amendment was put and lost.

Dr. OLDRIGHT asked for the yeas and nays.

To this Dr. CLARKE and one or two others objected, but the demand was insisted upon, and the vote recorded as follows:—

YAYS—Drs. Edwards, Hyde, Wm. Clarke, Covernton, Pyne, Hamilton, Agnew, McGill, Dewar, Berryman, Aikins, Campbell, Allen, Field, Springs, Adams, Hopkins, Carson and Hall—19.

YEAS—Drs. Day, Mostyn, Oldright and Lavell—4.

Absent from the division—(Dr. Brouse presiding)

Dr. Bethune, C. B. Hall, Grant, Cornell and R. H. Clark—6.

Dr. OLDRIGHT rose to speak to the original motion of Drs. Agnew and Hall, when a discussion arose as to this being in order, Drs. Clarke, Berryman, McGill and others contending it was not right to speak to a motion after an amendment to it had been lost. The President ruled that Dr. Oldright was in order.

Dr. OLDRIGHT then proceeded to remark that he would now support the original motion. The members of the Council who were present at the Association Meeting had not there said a word against the proposal.

Dr. BERRYMAN (interrupting) refused to be called to account for things done in the Canada Association.

Dr. OLDRIGHT hoped he would be allowed to explain his reasons for not voting for the motion. The gentlemen referred to had acted in bad faith. When they were appointed on the Committee of the Canada Medical Association, it was distinctly understood that the object was to incorporate the regular profession of the Dominion. They had then said nothing against such a step. Dr. Clarke had said it would not carry in our Local Legislature, but personally favored it. The others also favored it. They now spoke against it and rejected it. To vote for the original motion was now the only way left to relieve the profession from the present forced coalition.

The motion was then put and lost on a division. The Council then adjourned.

### THIRD DAY.

#### MORNING SESSION.

The Council met at 10 o'clock, the President in the chair. The roll was called by the Secretary, who also read the minutes, which were approved. Members absent—Drs. Dewar, Berryman, Grant, and H. R. Clark.

Dr. GOVERNOR moved, seconded by Dr. MCGILL,—"That it is essential to enable students to acquire a thorough practical knowledge of their profession, to have extended to them a far greater opportunity for clinical instruction than our hospitals now afford, otherwise the increased requirements from the Committee on Education of this Council will, of necessity, drive them to the schools of the United States, to the very great injury of our tried and excellent colleges. To accomplish so desirable an object, it will be necessary to seek from either the local or Dominion Legislature an increased grant for the several hospitals of Ontario attached to existing schools,—free gifts alone from deceased benefactors, municipal grants, and the generosity of the public being in this country quite inadequate to the wants of the Profession and the public. Abundant evidence was furnished to the Board of Examiners that the didactic teaching of our several schools was equal to any and superior to most on this continent, and all that remains to complete their excellence is much greater opportunity for clinical teaching." In moving this resolution, the mover said that he was only discharging an imperative duty in bearing tribute to the evidence so abundantly furnished us in conducting the examinations, of the excellence and efficiency of our Canadian Medical

Schools, and that it is only a simple act of justice to the Professors and Teachers of these schools, who in their anxiety to co-operate with the general profession, in the work of raising the standard of efficiency of future practitioners, voluntarily abandoned their right of examining, and joined with the general profession. In going before the Legislature for the Act to consolidate the profession, under which we are now assembled, by that surrender they may probably for a time, in consequence of the increased requirements of the Council, have the number of their students slightly diminished, but, with increased opportunity for clinical teaching furnished, the excellence of their didactic teaching will place our schools in the first rank on this continent.

Dr. MCGILL regretted that the Government had failed to aid, up to this time, the hospital funds. He thought if greater unanimity existed among the medical men of Toronto, with the aid of the profession generally, they would be enabled to induce the Government to grant aid to the hospitals. He hoped that the schools would act together if they did not actually amalgamate. (Hear, hear.) Government could not better assist medical education than by aiding their hospitals.

Dr. HALL said that the Toronto Hospital can never be very successful until it becomes a Provincial institution. The number of poor people in the hospital belonging to Toronto is not nearly so large as those from without. In fact, two to one patients in the country are brought in. The hospital is large enough to accommodate 300 inmates. The hospital must not be considered a benefit for Toronto especially, but it must be a Provincial institution. The greater number of inmates the greater advantage to medical students.

Dr. MCGILL and Dr. AIKINS both explained that outsiders had to pay. The latter explained that there were but 50 free beds in the institution.

Dr. CLARKE was strongly opposed to the resolution. The Government withdrew their grant on account of the misconduct of the rival Schools. He made a fierce onset upon the conduct of the Schools in reference to the Toronto Hospital.

Dr. BERRYMAN did not wish any such charges as had fallen from Dr. Clarke to go forth uncontradicted. He denied that the Government had refused the grant on any such ground whatever. It was also denied by Dr. Aikins.

Dr. HAMILTON accused Dr. Clarke of taking wide latitude in his speech, and said that he had made an unwarranted attack upon the Toronto Schools, and had not produced any facts in substantiation of his charges.

Dr. OLDRIGHT heartily endorsed Dr. Hall's remarks. He was aware that far more came from the country than from the city.

Dr. ALLEN regretted that matters were not placed before the Council in better shape by a committee.

Dr. LAVELL spoke in favor of the motion, and explained that the same thing was the case in Kingston as in Toronto in reference to patients coming from the country.

Dr. BERRYMAN strongly supported the resolution.

Dr. HALL explained that he did not mean that a General Hospital should be established in opposition, as it were, to local institutions, but perfectly

independent of them, and supported by the Province.

A motion was carried to the effect that a committee be appointed to prepare business for the Council. The motion was considered in Committee of the Whole—Dr. Hamilton in the chair.

The following is the resolution and the clauses that were subsequently added in Committee:

That the following be an Executive Committee to prepare all items of business to be brought before this Council, and that they make their report on the first day of each session immediately after the reading of the minutes. That members desirous of bringing forward any matter do furnish the said Committee with their views before meeting of the Council, and that no other business be brought before the Council, except with the consent of the majority of the members present; but every member of this Council has the undoubted right to originate business: Drs. Lavell, Dewar, Berryman, Wm. Clarke, Adams, Aikins, R. H. Clark, and Pyne.

To this clause Dr. Campbell moved, seconded by Dr. Cornell, the following amendment:—

That an Executive Committee, composed of six members, be appointed to be elected in the manner following: Each member of the Council present shall name one, and the six having the largest number of votes shall be members of said Committee, but that there shall be at least one representative of the Homoeopathic members and one of the Eclectic members in the said Committee.

This amendment was lost, the Homoeopathic and Eclectic members voting for and the others against it.

When the motion for the adoption of the original clause was read, Drs. Campbell and Adams protested strongly against the very great injustice that was being done to the Homoeopathic and Eclectic members, who each constituted one-sixth of the Council, and on the committee just appointed they should receive the same consideration—that is, the committee, consisting of one representative member of the Homoeopaths and one of the Eclectics should have four of the Allopaths. But it was larger than that. It was, they claimed, an injustice to them, and one to which they would not submit. Dr. Campbell would enter a protest.

The original resolution was carried.

The next clause that passed was as follows:—

That the same Executive Committee do proceed at once to publish a circular, containing all necessary information, for the guidance of pupils, &c., a copy of which is to be sent to each registered practitioner in Ontario, and one hundred to each medical school in Ontario.

The third clause passed, viz:—That the same committee be empowered to fill any vacancy in the Examining Board, or office of the Council, before its next meeting, arising from the death or resignation of any of the persons herein referred to.

The fourth clause passed as follows:—That members of such committee, resident in Toronto, shall not receive any remuneration, and that non-resident members shall be paid \$3 per day and their railway or other travelling expenses. The next clause reads:—That this Council recommend that matters to be submitted to Committees of the

Council be, as far as possible, handed to the President, one week prior to the meeting of Council, in order to expedite the work of the said committee.

That the duties of the said Executive Committee shall be to take cognizance of, and action upon, all such matters and things as require immediate interference between the adjournment of the Council and its next meeting.

The next clause passed. That all such matters and things as may be thus done by Executive Committee, shall be subject to the revision of the Council.

After the committee arose,

Dr. BERRYMAN moved, seconded by Dr. AGNEW, that the resolution just read in committee, in regard to the formation and duties of the Executive be adopted. Carried.

Before this motion was put, Dr. CAMPBELL entered the following protest:

We, the Homoeopathic and Eclectic members of the Council, protest against the action of Committee of the Council in appointing an Executive Committee, in which our members are not fairly represented; and that the said Committee should not be composed of more than six members, and that the Eclectic and Homoeopathic members of the Council ought to have the privilege of naming their representatives upon said Committee.

|        |   |  |   |                          |
|--------|---|--|---|--------------------------|
| Signed | { | H. C. ALLEN,<br>WM. SPRINGER,<br>J. ADAMS,<br>G. C. FIELD,<br>D. CAMPBELL, | } | Homoeopathic<br>Members. |
| Signed | { | G. A. CARSON,<br>J. J. HALL,<br>S. S. CORNELL,                             | } | Eclectic<br>Members.     |

The Council then adjourned, to meet at 4 o'clock.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The President, Dr. BROUSE, in the chair.

Members absent, Drs. Grant and R. H. Clark.

The Council proceeded to business at a few minutes before 5 o'clock.

Moved by Dr. CLARKE, seconded by Dr. COVERTON,—“That this Council would recommend that whenever a Chair of Medicine be established in Toronto, as understood and practiced by the Homoeopathic and Eclectic schools, the certificates of attendance upon lectures delivered from such chairs should be recognized as a sufficient qualification for admission to examination upon the theory and practice of medicine as understood by these schools.” Carried.

Dr. MCGILL introduced another partial report from the Education Committee, upon which

The Council resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Dr. Day in the chair. A desultory discussion arose on the matter as to whether a change in a part of the curriculum would necessarily obtain the sanction upon the whole curriculum from the Governor. It was decided that all that was necessary was to submit the amendments for his approval.

The clauses of the report were passed that referred to the final examination; and that referring to the requisites for obtaining diplomas. When the clause was considered that was to define who were to be

admitted from the United States colleges, an amendment was moved, which gave rise to considerable discussion. Dr. Covernton was favorable to our recognizing attendance at some of the colleges in the United States. Some of them were very efficient, especially from the clinical advantages to be derived from the hospital. Dr. Allan sided with Dr. Covernton, and thought that in the colleges, which they would recognize, a certain number of courses at lectures should be received, instead of the same number here. Dr. Berryman was much opposed to our doing anything of the kind. Dr. Cornell considered it would be unfair at the present crisis, to exact more than one year of the American graduates in medicine; it was the unanimous understanding at the Council's meeting in Toronto. Dr. Oldright was heartily opposed to it, and while speaking, a motion was put that the Committee rise and report progress, and ask leave to sit again, which was done.

The Council then adjourned to meet at half-past seven in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The PRESIDENT in the Chair.

Members absent, Drs. Clarke, Covernton, Dewar, Berryman, Grant, Lavell and R. H. Clark.

The Council again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the remainder of the Education Committee's second partial report, Dr. Day in the chair.

Dr. OLDRIGHT, who had been speaking before the adjournment in regard to American colleges, continued: He said the proposed change would entail great trouble and would be but of little advantage. It would be necessary to find out the length of the course in each college it was proposed to recognize. Some of the colleges had very short courses, say three or four months. He gave an example of a student being a year away from Canada, and securing a certificate of two years' attendance upon a medical course of lectures in the States. Such cases he considered were frauds. We should protect our students, not invite them to go away from our colleges, which would be the result of adopting that clause.

Dr. ALLAN wished to see reciprocity between the colleges of the two countries. He favored this Council acknowledging a course in American colleges as a course under our act.

Dr. CLARK considered that would be a great injustice to the schools here to recognize the courses in the American schools. It would induce students to go over there, put in three of their years, and pass but the last here. It lays down the principle that they are only compelled to spend one year here. The grave question must be decided as to what colleges we are to recognize.

Dr. ALLEN said that students do not come here from the United States on their diplomas, but on their certificates of attendance on lectures.

Dr. CLARKE said the production of tickets which they generally gave were the production of tickets of admission to a certain course of lectures, but were not a guarantee that the holders of them had attended these lectures. His opinion was that there was no advantage from hospital facilities. The tickets were not proof of the attendance, and

if he had actual proof of it he would not yield them three years. He would say that three years at least should be spent in Canada, and one perhaps for clinical practice there. He considered that the argument of Dr. Covernton was a bad precedent, that in the United States he thought he could better give his son a good education than in Canada. Nor should we accept three years there and one here as a precedent. He thought men should practice where they had studied and graduated. He insisted that at least two years of the former should be passed in our colleges. He was prepared to acknowledge that some of the colleges of the United States were perhaps as good as could be.

Dr. COVERNTON referred to Dr. Clark's remarks. He conceded to that gentleman the fact that our educational institutions were second to none on the Continent, but they do not possess the Clinical advantages of the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Schools. He hoped the time would come when our Schools would receive greater assistance, that they might give better facilities in Clinical study to our students than they now possess, and that it would not be necessary for them to go to the United States, or to the Old Country.

Dr. BERRYMAN, said he had an amendment which he wished to move. He wanted no person to be taken by surprise, all should be protected. To overcome the difficulty, and to dispose of the subject of tickets from the States, he had placed in his hand, tickets of the kind referred to, and they failed to certify attendance at lectures. These were from a leading college in the States, and moreover the colleges were not in the habit of certifying attendance. He then read the amendment, which fixed the time of necessary attendance here of American graduates at two years.

Dr. MCGILL said we all wanted to give protection to our colleges, but the amendment to Dr. Dewar's amendment was going to the extreme, and would shut out medical reciprocity. The result of such extreme action would be to shut out American young men from our colleges. He thought great advantages had been afforded our students who went to the States, but we were going to deprive their students of advantages in our schools. He knew the American students would not make an effort to matriculate and graduate on their tickets unless they had actually attended the lectures.

Dr. ALLAN knew that such was sometimes the case in Canada. He had seen tickets from Toronto that were not certified, but it did not prevent them from passing their examination.

Dr. FIELD considered it unfair to try to compel our students to stay here. This was, if anything was, a hardship to the Homeopaths and Electrics. They must go to the United States and attend lectures—three courses there and two here.

Dr. LAVELL said he had attended an American college, but though he paid for tickets, they were never certified to as having attended lectures. Such colleges as Ann Arbor, Jefferson College, College of Pennsylvania, Bellevue College, and Yale College, did not certify attendance at lectures. He did not speak disparagingly of those colleges, but of their carelessness in the matter. He had known students to come to institutions in Ontario at the commencement of the session, and present

their tickets from American institutions of high standing, asking that they should be taken as evidence of having attended a course of lectures. Time, not courses, should be acknowledged.

Dr. AIKINS said the Council could see difficulties under the present resolution. Large numbers attend four courses of lectures in their colleges. Gentlemen could pass four-and-a-half months at one place, and a second course of a few weeks sometimes, and thus put in the courses specified, not occupying much more, in all, than two years, and come here to graduate. He would be sorry to say that students would not derive from such a man as Dr. Gross, Professor of Surgery in Jefferson College, in four-and-a-half months as much information as many of our students derive here from one course on surgery. He supported Dr. Dewar's amendment.

Dr. BERRYMAN wanted to know distinctly what Dr. Aikins meant by three courses in the United States. The courses are very different in different colleges—sometimes four months and even less. Is it right that they should pass three such courses there in lieu of three here, where we are compelled to give one hundred lectures in a course? It was really offering an inducement to students to go away. It would result in closing our medical schools. He appealed to them to protect the schools of Canada.

Dr. ALLAN said the students should study somewhere for four years. A summer course of lectures, or time with a preceptor, should be put in the interim of the regular courses, and merely go to make up a part of a year, but not to be taken instead of a course of lectures. That is, that the whole of the four years should be employed in study. None on Dr. Allan's side of the house wished to break up Dr. Berryman's school.

The amendment of Dr. Berryman was put and lost.

Dr. DEWAR'S amendment was then voted upon and carried.

Several clauses were passed without amendments.

Dr. DEWAR stated that it would be only fair to the student and to the examiners that he should be examined orally *before*, and not by the whole Board of Examiners. Students are apt to be nervous at such examinations, and he thought it would make matters worse if they were examined by each and every one of the Board. He knew of no teaching body who examined in such a manner.

Dr. CLARKE said he had submitted to an examination by several examiners.

Dr. COVERTON had also been compelled—in an oral examination before the London College—to submit to an examination by three or four examiners, he did not think the students were intimidated at Kingston.

Dr. CAMPBELL corroborated what Dr. Coverton had said. It was for the protection of the pupils he wished it. He thought that the examiners were fully competent, but some of the examiners were Professors, and their own students were accustomed to their method of expression. He instanced chemistry, where the method of putting the questions was such as to enable students accustomed to answering before that examiner to do so much more readily than others equally informed on the subject.

Another reason he had was that no person should pass upon the opinion of any one man, but should have the satisfaction of knowing that he had passed before all the examiners. There was such a thing as examiners coming to the rescue of excited candidates, who, by getting a question in a modified form, would, if they understood the subject well, be enabled to answer. We should not appeal in our case, to analogy. It might seem discourteous to the Council not to allow them to come into the room during the examination, but the object was the same as in the other case. If a member of the Council belonging to any particular teaching body should be present, a representative of another school might distrust him. He believed the students would prefer to be before the examiners alone, than before the members of the Council. Dr. Carson suggested that a teacher being an examiner should not examine students on a branch that they were not teaching.

Dr. AIKINS wished them to remember that Examiners were chosen for their fitness. He never saw a candidate passed around to different Examiners. He found that gentlemen who were well up did not, as a rule, fear the Examiners, who, though they might, as a matter of courtesy, be allowed to examine, should not be compelled by statute.

The PRESIDENT, who was out of the chair, remarked that he could not endorse Dr. Aikins' idea. He thought that Dr. Dewar and Dr. Aikins ought to withdraw the amendment.

Dr. DEWAR'S amendment was then put and lost. The original clause passed.

The Committee rose at 10 o'clock, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The Council then adjourned till 9 o'clock Friday morning.

#### FOURTH DAY.

##### FORENOON SESSION.

The PRESIDENT in the chair.

The Roll was called, and minutes of previous sitting read.

The members not answering to the call of the roll were Drs. Hamilton, Agnew, C. V. Berryman, Grant, Field, and R. H. Clark.

The Report of the Printing Committee was read by Dr. Allan, but was withdrawn until the Finance Committee reported.

Owing to the sitting of Committees, an adjournment of the Council was moved at half past ten o'clock, subject to the call of the President.

The Council was again called to order by the President at 11 o'clock.

Dr. AIKINS presented another report from the Education Committee, which proposed some improvements in the way of conducting the examining, etc. The report was received and considered by the Council.

Moved by Dr. CAMPBELL, seconded by Dr. HOKINS,—“That the clause just read in the Report of the Education Committee be not adopted, but be referred back to said Committee to be so amended as not to include in the general examination any subject in the ‘Theory or Practice of Physic or Surgery or Midwifery, except the operative practical parts thereof.’”

Dr. CAMPBELL urged that, according to Act d

Parliament, the subjects of diagnosis and pathology were clearly intended to belong to the final examinations, but that he was willing to meet the members of the general profession half way. If they (the allopaths) considered that the subjects in question were really the same to both schools, let the examination be referred to homoeopathic examiners.

Dr. COVERTON said he would ask Dr. Campbell if he remembered that a gentleman of his own school said last meeting that *Dacosta's Diagnosis* was an excellent work, and why did he object to the Homoeopathic students passing an examination on this work?

Dr. OLDRIGHT said he had intended to refrain from discussion on this subject; but Dr. Campbell had very insidiously used the names of himself and those who held views similar to his, as a threat to influence their vote. He was not going to be used as a fishing line by him. He would ask Dr. Campbell a question: Yesterday, when Dr. Campbell made to him, in his own hearing and that of others, a proposal—which he (Dr. O.) refused—to bring in a repeal motion, and that his whole force would support it, was he in earnest, or was it a joke?

Dr. CAMPBELL—In earnest.

Dr. OLDRIGHT—Well, he said just now he had no wish to join us in repeal. To proceed—there were two parties in this Council who had fished each other into it. Dr. Campbell sometimes seemed to think that he had caught a whale. When he wanted to pull it over to him he tried to do so by threatening to join the Allopaths. When he got what he wanted he let go the fishing-line. They were not going to be so used. They made the night before last a fair, straightforward proposal, why did he not then join them? If, at the next meeting of the Association, the mention of which seemed to excite some present, it were thought well to proceed with the incorporation of the regular (or general, if Dr. Campbell pleases) profession, with central boards for each province, they would be prepared to take fresh action. Meanwhile, they would not be liable to be used as Dr. Campbell wished. As to his (Dr. O.'s) action before the Parliamentary Committee, and his present action in acting against Dr. Campbell's amendment, he would say this—This union was most certainly not of his seeking, but if the Allopaths were to be kept in it by compulsion, they were justified in making these men (Eclectics and Homoeopaths) become educated in Pathology and Diagnosis, before sending them to practice on the public.

Dr. ALLEN said in every Homoeopathic College in the United States the students were compelled to pass in Diagnosis. We are perfectly willing that our pupils shall pass on every subject you take, but it is unfair that our students shall pass your examination, and in some additional subject. We don't object to their passing on all these, but we think it is imposing more work on our students than yours, and hence will have a tendency to prevent students taking our course if we are compelled to take all your subjects. I would say let all the students pass the same examination on all the subjects, and then there will not be any greater inducement in favor of the one course than the other.

Dr. BETHUNE was altogether opposed to it, and could see no reason that Dr. Campbell had for

again introducing it, except it was to afford that gentleman an opportunity of delivering over again his speech of last year.

Dr. CLARKE favored Dr. Campbell's amendment. He thought it was a matter the Council was justly entitled to grant to those gentlemen, and he would, therefore, vote for it.

Dr. HALL could not see where Dr. Campbell was astray. He agreed with Dr. Campbell and also with Dr. Allen, that he was willing to have all the students examined on the subjects of all the systems if they wished it.

Dr. CARSON did not want to be allowed to examine simply as a matter of courtesy, but as a right, and he, therefore, supported Dr. Campbell's amendment.

Dr. FIELD thought all agitation and ill-feeling would be removed by the passing of that amendment. He wanted a high standard of education, but he wanted all alike to take the same high standard. He thought it but proper and judicious.

Dr. LAVELL said he would wish that Dr. Campbell would name his subjects and not leave us in the difficulty of placing different construction upon the same clauses.

Dr. CAMPBELL explained that the matter was plain. Either their diagnosis was the same as the Homoeopaths or different; if the same, they had the right to pass on with the Allopaths; if different, then the Homoeopaths and Eclectics should have it in their own examination.

Dr. LAVELL thought the Council should now decide the matter or it would be continually coming up.

Dr. CAMPBELL moved the following as a substitute for his motion previously introduced:

That the subject of Surgical Pathology be not included in the general examination; and that the Medical Act be complied with in not including, in the general examination, Pathology, Diagnosis and Surgical Pathology, as these subjects properly belong to theory and practice of physic and surgery other than operative.

Moved in amendment to Dr. Campbell's motion, by Dr. Allen seconded by Dr. Berryman, that, with a view to elevate the standard of Medical education in Ontario, all students be compelled to pass an examination on subjects common to all schools represented at this Council.

Dr. ALLAN said, let there be no *pathics*. Let them all come up to the same general standing. He read from a petition made in Great Britain, giving a strong argument advanced by the different systems for adopting a course similar to the one now proposed.

After an explanation from Dr. Allan to the effect that he meant that students should pass in Allopathic, Homoeopathic and Eclectic systems of medicine—not any one of them but all of them, Dr. Berryman withdrew his name as seconder of that resolution. It would necessitate the establishment of three chairs in each college for the same subject and would be compelling students to study systems in which they did not believe and would not practice. He had misunderstood Dr. Allen's resolution.

Dr. ALLAN was allowed to withdraw his motion.



Dr. CAMPBELL's amendment was then put, and lost by one.

Dr. DAY called for the yeas and nays, which were then taken as follows:—

*Yeas*—Drs. Wm. Clarke, Pyne, McGill, Campbell, Allan, Field, Springer, Adams, Hopkins, Carson, Cornell, and Hall.—12.

*Nays*—Dr. Edwards, Hyde, Covernton, Hamilton, Agnew, Dewar, Day, Mostyn, Oldright, Berryman, Bethune, Aikins, Lavell.—13.

Dr. PYNE presented the report of the Finance Committee, which was received, but no action was as yet taken upon it.

The council adjourned at one o'clock, to meet again at half-past two.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Council proceeded to business at half-past two o'clock, the President in the chair

The Council then took up the Finance Report, which was, upon motion, considered in Committee of the Whole, with Dr. Agnew in the chair.

The Report was passed clause by clause.

Dr. CAMPBELL entered his protest against the adoption of the clause relating to the payment of the Examiners.

The Committee rose and on motion of Dr. BETHUNE the Report was adopted, and is as follows:

#### REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Your Committee having examined and carefully considered all accounts, documents and reports submitted to them, beg leave to report as follows:

The Report of the Treasurer referred to this Committee has been vouched, found correct, and the balance in his hands produced, amounting to the sum of \$1,907 37½.

The Report of your Registrar has also been laid before this Committee, with all vouchers, and found correct, and the balance remaining in his hands, amounting to \$169 07 handed over to the Treasurer.

The other accounts handed to your Committee have been carefully considered, and will be laid before you in detail, with the results of the action of this Committee upon them.

Your Committee recommend that the payment of the members of the Council for this session shall be the same as last session, \$6 per day, with travelling expenses.

Your Committee also recommend that the pay of the Examiners for the ensuing year be at the rate of ten dollars per day for five days, and that any days over that number necessarily spent shall be paid at the same rate as the members of the Executive Committee were paid in the past year, \$5 per day with travelling expenses.

Your Committee also recommend that the stipend of your Registrar for the ensuing year shall be six hundred dollars, for which sum, exclusive of his travelling expenses, he shall perform the duty of Secretary, as well as Registrar.

Your Committee having considered the claims of Dr. Campbell, for the sum of \$80, said to have been incurred by him for law costs, in defending himself against the action of the late Medical Council, report: That this Committee does not feel at liberty to pronounce upon this claim, and decline to order its payment.

Your Committee recommends that the caretaker

of these rooms should receive the sum of ten dollars from the Treasurer of this Council.

Your Committee further strongly recommend, that the printing for this Council be restricted as much as possible, having a due regard for the proper working of the business of the Council; and they venture to express the hope, that a very small sum indeed may be found adequate to defray the printing expenditure necessary for the ensuing year; and they beg to draw the attention of the Council to this matter, in order that a proper check may be imposed upon the parties authorized to order the printing necessary to be done for this Council.

This Committee also recommends, that the fee of two dollars be charged to every person for registering each additional qualification, other than the qualification authorizing his registration.

This committee also recommends that the Registrar be directed to forward to the Treasurer, immediately after the close of each session, a copy of all documents in reference to his duty together with a schedule of all accounts audited and passed by the Council.

Your committee having observed that, notwithstanding the moderate fees allowed to examiners for the time and trouble expended by them, the aggregate amount is large, and having taken into consideration the fact that definite instructions have been issued for the guidance of examiners, would suggest that the programme of examinations be definitely fixed beforehand, so as to obviate the necessity of any examiner being present before the day on which he is to conduct the examinations on the subject or subjects allotted to him by the Council.

We would also recommend that at the future meetings of this Council, accounts presented to the chairman of the Finance Committee, on or before the second day of the session of the Council will not be taken into the consideration of the Finance Committee during that session.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

THOS. PYNE,  
Chairman Fin. Com.

The Treasurer in account with the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, for the year 1870.

Cr.

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| April 19, by amount paid to members for attendance last session ..... | \$935 80½ |
| “ Registrar for attendance do. . . . .                                | 26 50     |
| “ Caretaker Council Chamber. . . . .                                  | 10 00     |
| “ Expenses attending Homoeopathic Election.....                       | 70 00     |
| “ “ “ Eclectic “ . . . . .  | 70 00     |
| “ Returning Officers Gen. Prof. . . . .                               | 60 00     |
| “ Advertising Medical Elections . . . . .                             | 311 44    |
| “ Publishing and distributing Rules and Regulations . . . . .         | 87 20     |
| “ Four Meetings of Executive Committee.....                           | 227 21    |
| “ Rebatement Registration Fees . . . . .                              | 35 00     |
| “ Postages . . . . .  | 2 41      |
| “ Medical Examiners cash on account .....                             | 370 00    |

\$2,205 54½

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Dr.—By cash on hand at the last Audit.                | \$1610 94 |
| “ Received since last Audit from Registrar .....      | 520 00    |
| “ From Dr. Wickson Examiner in Prelim. Education..... | 222 00    |
| “ From Fines coll'd at Peterboro'                     | 30 00     |
| “ From 24 Primary and Final Examined Candidates.....  | 960 00    |
| “ From 21 Final Exam. Candidates                      | 630 00    |

\$4,112 94

Disbursements per Contra..... 2,205 59½

Balance in Treasurer's hands..... 1,907 37½

*The Registrar in account with College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, from last audit, July 16, 1870 :*

Dr.—To amt't fees received to April 16, 1870 \$1,250 00

Cr.—By sums returned to payers..... \$30 00

Travelling expenses, attending examinations, Committees, &c..... 17 05

Absent 13 days, attending Committees and examinations..... 75 00

Expenses of examination in Kingston, including stationery, hall rent, attendance, desks, &c..... 75 10

Sundries connected with the above..... 6 78

Stationery account paid..... 40 00

Office furniture..... 10 25

Solicitors fees..... 6 75

Salary to April 8th, 1870..... 390 00

By sums paid Treasurer..... 520 00

Balance due Treasurer..... 169 07

\$1,250 00

*Accounts ordered to be paid, as recommended by the Finance Committee.*

C. E. Stewart, printing account..... \$284 00

J. Eastwood & Co., stationery account..... 20 54

MacKelcan & Gibson, solicitors..... 5 00

C. Tyner, Assistant Registrar..... 72 00

*Examiners' Account for Spring Examinations:—*

C. W. Cevernton, Simcoe..... \$62 45

Geo. A. Carson, Whitby..... 35 45

J. L. Lizars, Toronto..... 35 00

D. Campbell, “..... 35 75

G. C. Field, Woodstock..... 55 80

John H. Sangster, Toronto..... 35 00

H. W. Cole, Clinton..... 50 00

H. F. Tuck, Guelph..... 37 00

M. Sullivan, Kingston..... 20 00

H. H. Wright, Toronto..... 35 00

Wm. Hopc, Belleville..... 32 00

\$433 49

T. E. Ritchie, Hamilton, postages..... 11 92

*Advertising Elections Account, not audited in July, 1866.*

Milton “Champion”..... \$5 60

Ohawa “Vindicator”..... 6 40

Lindsay “Post”..... 6 40

Welland “Telegraph”..... 6 40

Galt “Reporter”..... 5 60

Brantford “Expositor”..... 5 60

Owen Sound “Times”..... 6 00

\$ 42 00

Fire and gas used in the Hamilton Session.. 5 00

Care-taker City Hall, Hamilton (C. Smith). 10 00

\$883 95

Moved by Dr. AGNEW, seconded by Dr. DAY,—That the next meeting of the Council be held in the City of Toronto.

Moved by Dr. BERRYMAN, seconded by Dr. CLARK, that the next meeting of this Council take place in the Town of Port Hope.

The amendment was lost.

The main motion for Toronto was carried.

Moved by Dr. OLDRIGHT, seconded by Dr. ALLAN,—That the clause in the report of the Finance Committee, regarding printing, be referred to the Committee appointed to prepare amendments to the Ontario Medical Act, and that they be requested to take action thereon.—Carried.

Moved by Dr. ADAMS, seconded by Dr. FIELD,—That the legal expenses incurred by Dr. Campbell in asserting his claim to registration, refused by the Registrar, acting under order of the late Ontario Medical Council, be paid to him. Lost.

Dr. AGNEW moved, Dr. LAVELL seconded, and it was resolved,—That it be an instruction to the committee appointed for the purpose of preparing amendments to the Medical Act to submit a report of such amendments to this Council before applying to the Legislature of this Province to their enactment. Carried.

Moved by Dr. ADAMS, seconded by Dr. FIELD, that the subject of Dr. Campbell's claim on the Council for \$80 for legal expenses incurred by the refusal of the late Medical Council to register him, be reconsidered. Lost.

Upon motion the Council adjourned to allow the Educational Committee to mature their report.

After the lapse of half an hour, the President took the chair, and Dr. Aikins presented the final report of the Committee, which gave the names of the examiners appointed, and the subjects of examination assigned to each.

It was moved by Dr. CAMPBELL, seconded by Dr. ADAMS,—That the report be received and adopted.

Moved by Dr. AGNEW, seconded by Dr. OLDRIGHT,—That the report be amended by striking out the name of Dr. Lizars, and that the name of Dr. Ross be inserted in its place.

In speaking to the motion, Dr. AGNEW thought it was an act of injustice to his Territorial Division.

Dr. HAMILTON wished to hear from the Committee why the name of Dr. Cole had been left off, substituting that of Dr. Sweetland.

Dr. OLDRIGHT enquired as to what was the reason the Committee recommended the appointment of Dr. Lizars.

Dr. DEWAR explained that the chief reason was, that Dr. Lizars had striven to aid the passage of the Act, and tried to assist in properly carrying it out.

Dr. HALL thought that there was an under-current by which gentlemen here tried to accomplish a certain object.

Dr. HYDE also objected to the way in which Dr. Cole had been left off the Board of Examiners.

Dr. HYDE moved, seconded by Dr. EDWARDS,—That the report be amended by putting the name of Dr. Cole in place of that of Dr. Sweetland.—Lost.

Moved by Dr. AGNEW, seconded by Dr. OLDRIGHT,—That the report be amended by striking out the name of Dr. Lizars, and inserting that of Dr. James Ross.—Lost.

The same gentleman moved another amendment, proposing Dr. W. W. Ogden.—Lost.

The yeas and nays were called for, and given as follows:

YEAS.—Drs. Agnew, Oldright, Bethune, C. B. Hall—4.

NAYS.—Drs. Edwards, Hyde, Wm. Clarke, Pyne, Hamilton, McGill, Dewar, Day, Mostyn, Berryman, Aikins, Campbell, Allan, Field, Springer, Adams, Hopkins, Carson, Cornell, J. J. Hall.—20.

Upon the introduction of the clause in the Educational Report, appointing as examiners Dr. Campbell in Medical Jurisprudence, Dr. Field in Surgical Pathology, Dr. Cornell in Botany, and Dr. Hopkins in Sanitary Science, it was

Moved in amendment by Dr. OLDRIGHT, seconded by Dr. AGNEW,—“That there be no change in the interpretation of the clause in the Act exempting special subjects from the general examination, and that the general examination be conducted by several practitioners.

Dr. OLDRIGHT, understood that by the clause which he begged to amend, Homœopaths and Eclectics were to examine students of the regular profession. Was that it? (Voices, ycs.) Well, then, as the representative there of the University of Toronto, he had to see that nothing be done which would cut off the recognition of our degrees by the Royal College of Surgeons and other bodies in England. He then read from a copy of Regulations sent to him by the Secretary of the Royal College, and dated July, 1868, the following extracts: “Members or licentiates of any legally constituted College of Surgeons in the United Kingdom and graduates in surgery of any University recognized for this purpose by this College, and graduates in medicine of any legally constituted College or University, recognized for this purpose by this College, will be admitted to examination on adducing, together with the *Diploma* or *degree*, proof of being twenty-one years of age, a certificate of proficiency in Vaccination, and satisfactory evidence of having been employed after the preliminary examination, at least four entire years in the acquirement of professional knowledge.” The following are named as recognized Colleges: University of Toronto, Victoria College, McGill College, and the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons. This would show that graduates of our Universities are admitted to those examinations on precisely the same terms as those of English Universities. Were members prepared to lose this recognition? All knew the stringent regulations of that Institution as to consulting with Homœopaths and Eclectics. How will it be when they come to know of the step contemplated in this report, to deal with men who must pass before Homœopathic and Eclectic examiners before they can practice in this Province, and to deal, furthermore, with Universities which do not protest against this?

Dr. BERRYMAN, though he had his doubts as to whether the Medical Council of Great Britain would or would not recognize the Diploma of the Ontario Medical Council, had none whatever as to their recognizing graduates of our Universities, which were certainly unconnected with this Council in their opinions of the justice or injustice of recognizing Homœopathics and Eclectics.

Dr. OLDRIGHT's motion was lost, on the following division:

YEAS.—Drs. Agnew, Day, Mostyn, Oldright, Bethune, Aikins and Lavell—7.

NAYS.—Drs. Edwards, Hyde, Clarke, Pyne, Hamilton, McGill, Dewar, Berryman, Campbell, Allan, Field, Springer, Adams, Hopkins, Carson, Cornell and Hall—17.

Moved by Dr. DEWAR, seconded by Dr. OLDRIGHT, that the Report of the Education Committee be amended by striking out in clause 7 the word “by” and inserting the word “before,” and deleting all after the word “examiners.” The clause to which this amendment refers reads as follows—“The oral examinations to be conducted by the whole Board of Examiners. Any member may put such questions to the candidates, upon any of the subjects of examination, as may to him appear proper.”

The yeas and nays were recorded as follows:

YEAS.—Drs. Edwards, Coverton, Hamilton, Agnew, Dewar, Day, Mostyn, Oldright, Berryman, Bethune, Aikins and Lavell—12.

NAYS.—Drs. Hyde, Clarke, Pyne, McGill, Campbell, Allan, Field, Springer, Adams, Hopkins, Carson, Cornell and J. J. Hall—13.

Upon motion the entire report of the Education Committee was adopted as amended and reads as follows:—

#### REPORT OF THE EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

“Whereas power has been granted to the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, to make By-laws for determining the admission and enrollment of students, and authority to fix and determine, from time to time, upon a curriculum of studies to be pursued by students, and to appoint examiners in preliminary education and a Board of Examiners; therefore be it enacted by the President, Vice-President and members of the said Council, as follows:”

#### Matriculation.

The examinations for matriculation will take place, in Toronto and Kingston, on the last Wednesday and Thursday of September, and the first Wednesday and Thursday of April, of every year.

#### Subjects of Examination.

1st. Compulsory.—English Language, including grammar and composition; Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions; Algebra, including simple equations; Geometry, first two books of Euclid; Latin, translation and grammar.

2nd. And one of the following optional subjects: Greek, French, German, or Natural Philosophy, including Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics.

#### Text Books.

Latin—Caesar (*De Bello Gallico*), first two books; Cicero, or Virgil, at the option of students.

Natural Philosophy—Peck's Ganot, or Sangster's first book.

Greek—First chapter of *St. John's Gospel*, or first two books of the *Anabasis*.

German—Oldler's Reader, first part.

Note.—Students are recommended to select natural philosophy or one of the modern languages.

Graduates and matriculants in arts in any University in Her Majesty's Dominions are not required to pass the matriculation examination, but must register their names with the Registrar of the Council.

Evidence of having passed a matriculation examination in any of the medical institutions of Canada prior to July, 1869, will exempt from matriculating before this Council, on payment of two dollars; provided that the various teaching bodies in Ontario furnish to the Registrar a list of those who have passed prior to the above date, on or before the 20th May, 1870; and such bodies failing to comply with this requisition, their students will be compelled to pass the matriculation examination as laid down by the Council.

Graduates in Medicine of any college in any of the Provinces in the Dominion of Canada, other than Ontario, are exempted from passing the matriculation of this Council, provided they can show they have passed a matriculation examination in the college from which they graduated equal to that established by the Ontario Medical Act, and completed, *thereafter*, the period of four years' study, &c. All such graduates and students must pay the matriculation fee of ten dollars.

The next medical examination will be held in Toronto, commencing on the morning of the first Wednesday in April, 1871, and every reasonable arrangement will be made for the comfort and convenience of candidates attending.

That for the future a certificate of having passed on the following subjects before the 1st of July, 1869, be allowed in the Primary Examination, Botany, Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, and Materia Medica, and on the Medical subjects a certificate of having passed on less than the four subjects herein named, will not be accepted by the Council; and further, that those Primary School Examinations will not be received after April, 1872. The medical examination, which will be conducted partly in writing and partly *viva voce*, is divided into two parts—Primary and Final. The Primary may be passed at the end of the third year.

That the following be the subjects of the Primary Examinations, viz:—

1. Descriptive Anatomy.
2. Physiology.
3. Theoretical Chemistry.
4. Toxicology.
5. Botany.
6. Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

That the general professional examinations on the latter subject may be passed by candidates either at the Primary or Final Examination.

That the following be the subjects of the Final Examination:—

1. Medical Diagnosis.
2. Pathology.
3. Surgical Anatomy.
4. Practical Chemistry.
5. Medical Jurisprudence.
6. Sanitary Science.
7. Midwifery—Operative.
8. Surgery—Operative, and Surgical Anatomy.
9. Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
10. Midwifery, other than operative.
11. Surgery, other than operative.
12. Theory and Practice of Medicine.

The examination on the Primary and first six subjects of the Final is, in all respects, the same for every candidate.

Candidates must send in to the Registrar, not less than fourteen days before the examinations commence, their tickets, certificates, &c.

The following are the requisites for obtaining the diploma of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario:—

Having matriculated as above mentioned, and completed thereafter a period of four years' study. Graduates in Arts, completing *after their graduation*, a period of three years' study.

Each six months course shall consist of not less than one hundred lectures.

*Note*—The certificate of attendance on any course is only valid when the student has "attended at least four-fifths of the actual teaching days of the session," and when the lecturer lectures on only one branch of medical science and delivers only one lecture daily; but the lecturer on Medicine may lecture on Clinical Medicine, the Lecturer on Surgery on Clinical Surgery; and the lecturer on Materia Medica, on Botany and Medical Jurisprudence.

Having attended Lectures as follows in a University, College, or School of Medicine approved of by this Council.

|  |                                 |
|--|---------------------------------|
| Anatomy .....  | two courses of six months each. |
| Practical Anatomy, do.                               | do.                             |
| Physiology, do.                                      | do.                             |
| Chemistry, Theoretical, do.                          | do.                             |
| Materia Medica and Therapeutics, do.                 | do.                             |
| Principles and Practice of Surgery, do.              | do.                             |
| Principles and Practice of Medicine, do.             | do.                             |
| Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children do.     | do.                             |
| Clinical Medicine, two courses of three months each. | do.                             |
| Clinical Surgery, do.                                | do.                             |
| Medical Jurisprudence, one course of three months.   | do.                             |
| Practical Chemistry, do.                             | do.                             |
| Botany, do.  | do.                             |

Having compounded medicine for two periods of six months each, or one period of twelve months, in the office of a "legally qualified medical practitioner."

Evidence of having attended the practice of a General Hospital for twelve months.

Evidence of having attended six cases of Midwifery.

Having passed the Primary and Final Examinations of the Council, and having registered with the Registrar thereof.

*Fees.*

For Matriculation—\$10—\$6 to be returned if candidate not successful.

For Primary Examination—\$10—\$3 to be returned if candidate not successful.

For Final Examination—\$30—\$20 to be returned if candidate not successful.

For Registration—\$10.

The fees are payable in advance of the Examinations; those for Matriculating, to the Examiner; those for the Professional Examinations, to the Treasurer of the Council.

*Text Books.*

Anatomy—Gray.  
 Physiology—Marshall, Dalton, Carpenter, Kirk, and Paget.  
 Chemistry—Fowncs.

**Materia Medica**—Pereira, by Wood, Stille, Wood, United States Dispensatory.

**Surgery**—Druitt, Grass, Erichsen.

**Medicine**—Flint, Watson, Wood, Aitkin, Bennet, Tanner.

**Medical Diagnosis**—Da Costa.

**Midwifery**—Smith, Churchill, Ramsbotham.

**Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology**—Taylor.

**Pathology**—Jones and Seiveking, Paget's Surgical Pathology, and Rakitansky.

*Eclectic.*

**Materia Medica**—Jones and Sherwood, Hallenbeck.

**Practices of Medicine**—Jones and Sherwood, Newton, Scudder.

**Surgery**—Hill, Buchanan, Newton.

**Midwifery**—King, Buchanan, Hodge.

*Homoeopathic.*

**Materia Medica**—Hahnemann & Jahr.

**Medicine**—Hartman's Practice, and Marcy and Hunt's Medicine.

**Surgery**—Franklin.

**Midwifery**—Bedford, Guernsey.

In the written examination, each examiner will prepare the questions upon the subjects allotted to him.

The questions proposed to candidates are to be dictated to them at the commencement of the examination upon each branch, or subdivision of a branch, and are not to be circulated in printed form. Each examiner is to furnish the registrar with a copy of the questions proposed by him at the written examination, with the view to their being ultimately printed under the direction of the Council if considered necessary.

Candidates are to be instructed by the examiners that they are not to sign their names to the papers, but to use instead, a number which will be allotted to each candidate, by the Registrar, before the examination.

The papers when returned to the examiner, are to be by him examined, and the relative value thereof marked by him, by means of numbers, from 0 to 100, in the schedule which will be furnished by the Registrar; the values awarded by the individual examiners to the answers of candidates not to be subject to revision, except by an appeal to the Executive Committee, or (if desired) to the Council.

The papers on the subjects of the general examination are to be finally submitted to the whole Board for approval or rejection; and those of the special examination to the examiners of the schools alone.

The Oral examinations to be conducted by the whole Board of Examiners. Any member may put such questions, to the candidates, upon any of the subjects of examination, as may to him appear proper.

The passing, or rejection, of any candidate, is to be decided by a vote of the whole Board.

Any candidate, who at his *Primary* examination, passes creditably on three or more branches, but fails on the others, shall receive credit for the subjects so passed, and be compelled to pass on the other branches subsequently.

All students emanating from any recognized colleges in the United States, and seeking for examination before this Council, shall first matricu-

late, and pass three years of their medical study including two full courses of lectures in some Medical School of Ontario, and pursue such other course or courses, as shall be sufficient to complete the curriculum of this Council.

All graduates from recognized colleges in the United States, shall be permitted to proceed to the examination of this Council, after having passed two full courses of lectures in some medical school of Ontario or Quebec, and having passed the matriculation, as ordered by this Council: provided always that the above regulations shall not take effect before January 1st, 1870, and that students who may have entered on their studies in such institutions in the United States, prior to that date shall be subject to the regulations, in this respect that were passed at the last meeting of this Council.

The numbers which students sign to papers shall not be written upon the papers, but upon an envelope, in which they are to be endorsed and handed to the Registrar, who shall affix to the paper another number, so that it will be impossible for any student to communicate his number to any examiner.

To ensure accuracy in changing the numbers of candidates as indicated in the last section, the Registrar shall prepare two lists before the commencement of the examination, in which is shown the No. allotted to each student, and the No. which that is exchanged for by the Registrar, one of these lists shall be given to the chairman of the board in a sealed envelope, and the other retained by the Registrar for his guidance. The other shall be opened in the presence of the Board, when the schedules are laid before it in order to see that the numbers have been accurately transferred by the Registrar.

The questions of the examiners in *Homoeopathic* and *Eclectic* specialties shall be dictated immediately after those of the other examiners in the same branch, and every student shall write the questions of each examiner, and the Registrar shall give to the said examiners the answers of those who seek such special examination.

Students going up for such special examination shall, previous to the commencement of the examinations, signify their intention to do so to the Registrar, that he may provide the means of preserving secret their identity.

The written examinations shall be concluded, the answers valued by the examiners whose decision in the special subjects shall be final, the schedule compared, and so far as the written examinations are satisfactory to the whole Board, the decision must be recorded in favor of the candidate before he is brought face to face with the examiners in the oral examination.

Dr. HAMILTON was called to the chair, and the following resolutions were then carried unanimously.

That the thanks of this Council are due, and are hereby tendered to Dr. Brouse for the able and courteous manner in which he has discharged the duties of President during the present session.

After three cheers for the President and the rousing cheers for the Queen, the Council adjourned subject to the call of the President.