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CANADA  
MEDICAL JOURNAL.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

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*Case of Fracture of the Anterior Superior Spinous Process of the Ilium by Muscular contraction.* Reported by S. JOY, M.D., and J. WALLACE McWHINNIE, M.D.\*

In looking up the literature of fractures of the anterior superior spinous process of the ilium we read of their occurrence from direct violence, but not one case is recorded as having taken place from muscular action. Having had just such a case to treat we have thought it of sufficient interest to report:—The patient, Augustine T., aged 17, medical student, was engaged in a foot-race where a certain distance had to be run then to turn and run back. In the exertion of turning he felt something snap in his right hip, walked a few steps and fell. On examination distinct motion and crepitus could be felt by pressure over the process, also by placing the thumb over the origin of the Sartorius and rotating the thigh. The fracture extended into the notch below, but there was no great tendency to displacement, save when the leg was abducted, thus placing the Sartorius upon the stretch, the process doubtless, being partially kept in place by the fibres of the Tensor Vaginæ, Femoris, arising from this process on the one hand and Poupart's ligament on the other, when tension was taken off the Sartorius. The patient was placed in bed with the thigh flexed and the shoulders raised a bandage being applied to aid in steadying the fracture. It may be as well to state that this position and adduction of the right leg was maintained by bands attached to the posts of the bed. In two weeks the patient made a good recovery without displacement.

Although the patient was a very muscular young man, yet it is difficult to believe that the Sartorius is sufficiently powerful to fracture its point of origin, but the case was examined most carefully both by Dr. McWhinnie and myself, and there was no room for doubt about our diagnosis.

Tillsonburg, Ontario, July 25th, 1870.

\* The publication of this paper has been unavoidably delayed.

*On the Water Supply and Drainage of Montreal.* By G. F. GIRDWOOD, M.D., M.R.C.S. Eng., late Assistant Surgeon Grenadier Guards. Lecturer on Practical Chemistry at McGill University, Attending Physician, Montreal Dispensary, &c.

In selecting a place for camping ground the first consideration is to ascertain the quality and quantity of the water supply at the disposal of the campers, so in the selection of the site for a town or future city. This appears to have been the prime consideration in the minds of those who first selected the present site of Montreal, for the natural facilities for giving the city an ample supply of good pure water are not to be surpassed anywhere. Firstly, there is the magnificent water power at Lachine to raise the water to any required height; then there is the mountain whereon to place a reservoir of any capacity at almost any required height; then the water of the Ottawa river itself is in quality excellent, containing in solution scarcely any salts, only a small quantity of lime, silica and minute quantities of carbonic acid to make it palatable to drink, with a small trace of soluble organic matter, so that the natural means of water supply are excellent; but all river water contains a large amount of both animal and vegetable life. In this respect the Ottawa river is no exception, as it teems with the lower forms as also many of the larger and more commonly known varieties, but the larger and more visible forms, such as fish, &c., we need not trouble ourselves with, as they are easily prevented from leaving the reservoir in which they are either bred or into which, from accident, they find their way, but the smaller varieties are not so easily kept out. Many persons have doubtless noticed the unusually turbid appearance presented by the Montreal water at different seasons of the year, and also that at ordinary times, in fact, always, the water presents an opalescent appearance. This opalescence attracted my attention long ago, but it is only lately that I have been able to examine into its cause and nature. I find it arises from solid matter in fine division suspended through the water, the majority of which will settle on being allowed to stand. I accordingly allowed a quantity to stand and then examined the sediment under the microscope, when the whole mass was found to be made up of fragments of low types of vegetable and animal life, many forms of which I identified, and numerous bodies appearing like spores or ova of both animal and vegetable origin with small fragments of sand and some particles of dust. The quantity of sediment I obtained induced me to keep a record of it day by day, and the results I give below from the 15th of July, when I commenced my record, to the present date; the water was filtered and the residue collected, dried and weighed, the weight is represented in grains per im-

perial gallon. I also append a list of those individual forms of life which I recognized. My friend, Dr. Edwards, gave a list of a number of forms of animal life in the "Canadian Illustrated News," all of which I can confirm as well as those I now give.

The means of obviating any ill effects that might arise from the swallowing of any of the active spores or ova of animal life are within the reach of almost every one by boiling the water first and then allowing it to settle and pouring off clear. This however, destroys the pleasure of a glass of water; it is not always easy to bring it down to the temperature of a cool draught, and it is deprived by boiling not only of the living organisms in it, but at the same time of its own life, for the air which is held in solution in the water, and to which it owes its sparkle and brilliancy, is driven out by the process of heating; still a few minutes boiling will destroy the seeds, so to speak, of the numerous entozoa which find their way into the human body probably in the water.

In Well water there is much less chance of accidentally importing a colony of enemy into the body than from river water, well water being generally drawn from a depth and so covered that light scarcely find its way to the surface of the water, a condition not favourable to the development of either animal or or vegetable life.

In London (England) the water supply is filtered through large filter beds, and these filters used to supply me, when there, with any amount of microscopic specimens of both forms of life, when they required cleaning, which they did from time to time, the layer of mud collected in the top of the filter yielded me an endless and interesting field of examination.

It would be a simple matter to erect a filter bed and settling tank from whence our water supply might be taken, which would obviate the supply of organic remains mixed with living animals and vegetables, too numerous to mention.

I believe that the economy to the city in saving of life, lessening sickness and its concomitant expenses, would soon repay the extra expense, and might, I think, be made to materially assist our supply during the winter months.

Now, although the quantity of living spores, &c., may be got rid of by boiling or filtering at home, &c., how many a person is there who gets up at night in the dark, goes to get a glass of water and prefers to obtain it "fresh from the tap" instead of drinking what has been standing hours in his sleeping apartment absorbing the gasses given off by the occupants asleep, and in this cup of fresh water drinks the seeds of future parasitic disease. We ought not be exposed to this chance of suffering. Our provident city fathers out of the city purse, derived from water taxes, should

find a remedy; the rich can always buy a filter for themselves. I have one and it supplies me with a rich microscopic slide whenever I want one. As cleanliness is next to godliness, to be cleanly requires a large water supply. There is a cognate subject to which I wish to draw attention, namely, our system of drainage.

It is well known that the excreta of man are as valuable as manure as the excreta of other animals, and is estimated in countries where used as such, at 6 shilling sterling per annum per head, or for Montreal, taking the population at 130,000 thousand, \$300,000.

In London, Leamington, and other places where these matter fall into the common sewers and are thence carried into the rivers to pollute the streams, various methods of a chemical nature have been suggested and tried from time to time at once to utilize these matters and obtain a revenue sufficient to pay expenses and then allow the clear water to return into the river. These have all had for their basis the precipitation and fixation of all ammoniacal and phosphatic compounds, and the mechanical entanglement of organic matters suspended, in the chemical deposits. All these processes have proved failures, thus far; I was led to enquire minutely into them in consequence of one process, the subject of a patent taken out by my friend the late Mr. Lindsay Blyth, the analytical chemist to the board of health in London, and which had all the appearance of success on the face of it, and was tried by him before his death upon 1,000,000 gallons of London sewage with apparent success. Being put into my hands in conjunction with two other chemists in London, Mr. Williams and Mr. Rodgers, after his death, to see if the patent was worth anything, we carefully tested his process and found, (as I understand has since been found at Leamington is the case with the A. B. C. process lately attempted to be brought into use here,) that it was a failure in consequence of the cost of materials required being greater than the value of the result obtained. This arises from the extreme state of dilution of the valuable portions, hence I came to the conclusion that in order to utilize the excreta of man these must be kept separate from the great bulk of the liquid sewage and the rain fall. This process was carried out at Aldershot in England, where in the camp of 20,000 men proper receptacles were arranged which were covered daily with charcoal dust and removed as often as necessary by a contractor, who rented a farm of land near by, on which nothing but heather grew and out of which he made in a few years a large fortune by the crop he grew from the manure he used.

The best plan yet put before the public which contains these necessities, is the substitution of Mr. Moules' dry earth closet for the present

water closet. This is an inexpensive apparatus, the conversion of the one into the other being very inexpensive and if put up originally the cost is about equal. That they completely answer the requirements has been amply proved. the only expense is the supply of dry earth. It will pay a company well to supply this dry earth and take it away and sell to the farmers the produce. If the corporation would undertake this themselves it would be a source of revenue :

Firstly, in the increased health of the city.

Secondly, it would relieve our present water works of a large share of their duty as compared with present waste.

Thirdly, the sale of the manure would prove a source of income to the extent of \$300,000, less expenses, which may be estimated at two thirds.

Fourthly, it would save the contamination of the river, in regard to which I may state that the philanthropy of our city fathers. brought into life by the urgent appeals of citizens, to supply public baths established two such bathing places, one at either end of the city. Now as the drains all enter the river opposite the city and the larger ones at the upper end, and as the stream of the river sets towards the city, and as any one may observe for himself the brown coloured Ottawa water flows past the city unmixed with the blue St. Lawrence, it follows that all the drainage flowing in above the city is kept close in shore all the way down. Dr. T. S. Hunt, in the Geological Survey report, informs us that the water drawn from the river opposite the city contains more chlorine than when drawn from above, and that this difference is due to local causes from the entry of drainage into the river, and which difference now amounts to .0891 grains per gallon. There is clear evidence that as the sewage does not mix entirely with the water of the river, but is carried down this shore, our corporation has clearly provided bathing waters of diluted sewage for the use of our poorer brethren. Now the excreta of sick as well as healthy persons find their way into this river, and it is a well known fact that in disease the excreta contain large quantities of microscopic, fungi ferments, and by which many diseases such as cholera, are propagated. It clearly follows that we are supplying to our bathing public a fruitful source of disease, for in bathing who can help occasionally swallowing a mouthful of water, in this case filled with the spores of disease gathered from the excreta of sick persons—a fine healthy papuan on which to feed the grim rider of the pale horse, as our city mortality shows. By the use of Moule's dry earth closet in lieu of the present water closet, taking the population at 130,000 of whom say one third use water closet daily, and use one gallon of water each time 695,000 of gallons would be saved annually. This does not take

into consideration the leakage in these places. Why not supply this water (free from our own sewage at any rate) to public baths and permit our working classes to enjoy a real luxurious bath in good clean wholesome water; there will be some little expense at first but what are a few dollars as compared with a few lives saved, a more healthy breed of population, and a few minds, elevated by the mere cleanliness of their bodies, towards godliness.

AVERAGE DAILY DEPOSIT IN GRAINS PER IMPERIAL GALLON.

| DATES.  | GRAINS PER GALLON.    |                        |
|---|-----------------------|------------------------|
| From July..... 15                             |                       |                        |
| to " ..... 21                                 | .....3.47             |                        |
| From " ..... 22                               |                       |                        |
| to " ..... 28                                 | .....2.38             |                        |
| From " ..... 29                               |                       |                        |
| to August..... 5                              | .....2.00             |                        |
| From " ..... 6                                |                       |                        |
| to " ..... 12                                 | .....1.998            |                        |
| From " ..... 13                               |                       |                        |
| to " ..... 19                                 | .....2.760            |                        |
| From " ..... 20                               |                       |                        |
| to " ..... 26                                 | .....3.05             |                        |
| From " ..... 27                               |                       |                        |
| to September.... 3                            | .....2.52             |                        |
| From " ..... 4                                |                       |                        |
| to " ..... 10                                 | .....3.60             |                        |
| From " ..... 11                               |                       |                        |
| to " ..... 17                                 | .....3.31             |                        |
| From " ..... 18                               |                       |                        |
| to " ..... 29                                 | .....2.705            |                        |
| From " ..... 30                               |                       |                        |
| to October..... 6                             | .....3.84             |                        |
| Amount of chlorine in<br>Tap in Montreal..... | gallon of water taken | from                   |
| River at Canal basin...                       | .....1291             | Total solid residue in |
| " Molsons public }<br>bath..... }             | .....1290             | gallon of water taken  |
|   | .....2172             | from tap in August,    |
|   |                       | 14.000.                |

Leucophrys Striata.  
Actinophrys Sol.  
Navicula viridis.  
Anguillula fluviatilis.  
Peranema globosa.  
Scenedesmus obtusus.  
Oxytricha lingua.  
" Gibba.

Confervæ of various kinds.  
Minutes spores zoospores.  
Surirella splendida.  
Gyrosigma angulatum.  
Euglena viridis.  
Cocconeia lanceolatum.  
Synedra splendens, &c.

# Canada Medical Journal.

MONTREAL, SEPTEMBER, 1870.

Our issue has again been delayed. We hope in future to be more regular.

We are indebted to the indefatigable General Secretary of the Canadian Medical Association, Dr. A. H. David, for much assistance in preparing our report of the Association meeting.

## CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

### THIRD ANNUAL MEETING.

The third annual meeting of the Canadian Medical Association was held at Gowan's Hall; in the City of Ottawa, Province of Ontario, on the 14th and 15th of September. The attendance was not quite equal to what we had hoped it would be, several unusual circumstances occurring just at that time preventing many from being present. All sections of the Dominion were, however, very fairly represented, members being present from the extreme West, and from Halifax in the East.

### FIRST DAY.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER.

The Association assembled at Gowan's Hall, at 10 o'clock. The chair was taken by the President, Hon. Dr. Charles Tupper, C.B.

Dr. Horatio R. Storer, of Boston, Dr. J. L. Sullivan, of Malden, Mass., and Dr. J. P. Garrish, of New York, delegates from the American Medical Association, were requested to occupy seats upon the platform, as was also Dr. Brouse, Prescott, Ont., President of the Ontario Medical Council.

THE HON. DR. TUPPER, in rising to address the Association, said he regretted that the great compliment they had paid him on the occasion of their last meeting had deprived them of the pleasure of listening to an address from a gentleman who would not have been compelled to tell a thrice-told tale. He would, however, assure them, that upon the present occasion he could not, in justice to the Association, accept a nomination for another term. To do so would prevent gentlemen occupying high and distinguished positions in the profession from being elevated to the distinguished position of President of the Canadian Medical Association. Three years ago the great provinces of Ontario and Quebec were united with the maritime provinces by a political confederation. The result of that union, all would admit, had been the strengthening of the



ties of social intercourse among the people of all these provinces. This political union was followed by efforts to try and unite more closely the various professional bodies in the several provinces of the Dominion, and he was proud to know that the first profession that directed its attention to union and co-operation was that to which he had the honor to belong. To Drs. Marsden and Russell, of Quebec, was due the initiatory movement for this union in the autumn of 1867, and he was glad to be able to state that the results of the efforts made by those gentlemen upon the members of the profession throughout the Dominion had been most beneficial to them, as well as to the people at large.

The object which brought them together was of a far higher motive than self-interest—viz.: the effort to raise the standard of professional attainments, and render a most important profession more effective. With reference to a code of Medical Ethics, they had been enabled to adopt one which would not discredit the profession anywhere. At the meeting for the organization of the Association, committees were appointed to deal with the questions of both preliminary and professional education. They had felt that it was for the common interest of the country that both of them should be placed on a higher standard than heretofore. At the last meeting in Toronto, the Association adopted the reports of these committees, and had with the concurrence of that meeting taken a far higher step. They resolved that it was for the interest of the profession that one common portal of entrance should be established for the purpose of granting licenses to practice. As it was now, a medical man in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick could not legally practice in Ontario. He, for one, felt that the time had arrived when means should be taken to enable Canadian medical men to practice anywhere in this Great Dominion. He need scarcely say to the distinguished medical men from the great cities of Boston and New York, who honored them with their presence to-day, that while an effort of that kind was right, its accomplishment was fraught with difficulties of no ordinary kind. Last year a committee had been appointed, charged with the important duty of preparing a Bill which would ensure that the country should have a guarantee that those who were licensed to take charge of the lives and health of the people were entitled to their confidence and respect. It was impossible to expect, constituted as men's minds are, that all would agree, but he hoped that each member of the Association would feel that, unless all were prepared in some measure to modify their peculiar views, with a view of obtaining a great result, they could never look forward to success attending their efforts. When they deliberately came to the conclusion and placed upon record the fact that they had adopted so high and so honorable a resolve, they pledged

themselves to carry forward their work to completion. He did not intend upon the present occasion to anticipate to any extent the discussion which would certainly take place upon the Bill which would be submitted to them, but would simply allude to one or two points. He believed the Association was unanimous as to the desirability of having an organization which people would be able to look up to with confidence and respect, and this he believed would be found in a General Medical Council, with the provision that every person must possess its sanction to practice medicine. He was encouraged to believe that they had accomplished a very great deal indeed, in agreeing to the principle of having a Council upon which would devolve the duty of securing a high standard from the members of a profession to which such interests are entrusted. It was to him a very grave question, how far Parliament should give them the means of inflicting fines and penalties upon those who undertook to trifle with the health and lives of the people without any qualification. It was one thing to know what was desirable, and another to know what was attainable. He was opposed to any legislation in that direction, for he would leave it open to every person in the country to employ and pay as they pleased for services rendered, whether that service be of a religious, legal or medical character. At the same time he would punish with the full severity of the law all persons who might falsely claim to possess certain degrees or other qualifications to practice. He would not hesitate for a moment, to thus call in the majesty of the law upon those who thus imposed upon the public who were unable to ascertain the truth or falsity of the claim.

They had the good fortune to have with them at this meeting, several distinguished medical men from the adjoining republic, whose advice and assistance would, he felt sure, be most valuable to them. He apologised for the length of his remarks, and again reminded them that this meeting would mark an important epoch in the history of the Association. It was an old and true saying "Doctors differ," and it was a fortunate thing that they did differ, for the generous and manly differences of the medical profession had been the means of some of the grandest discoveries of medical science. He trusted they would approach the great questions which would be brought before them in a spirit worthy of themselves and worthy of the great Dominion, to which they all had the honor to belong (cheers).

On motion, the following gentlemen were named a Committee of Arrangements, viz.: Drs. Grant, Henry, Van Cortlandt, McGillivray (Ottawa), Dr. J. B. Blanchet (Quebec), Dr. Francis W. Campbell (Montreal), and Dr. A. M. Roseburgh (Toronto). They made the following Report:—

The Committee of Arrangements beg leave to report that the following members have registered their names, viz.:—Drs. Charles Tupper, McNeill Parker, Halifax, N. S.; Edward Bayard, Le Baron Botsford, E. V. Steeve, Charles Johnson, St. Johns, N. B.; William Marsden, H. Blanchet, J. B. Blanchet, R. H. Russell, Quebec; Joshua Chamberlain, Frelighsburgh; F. D. Gilbert, W. Worthington, Sherbrooke, Q.; J. B. Gibson, Dunham, Q.; M. R. Meigs, Bedford, Q.; R. Palmer Howard, D. C. MacCallum, Robert Craik, Francis W. Campbell, Joseph M. Drake, William H. Hingston, Edward H. Trenholme, E. Robilliard, George E. Fenwick, William E. Scott, A. H. David, Montreal; James A. Grant, Donald McGillivray, Van Cortlandt, Walter Henry, Henderson, Garvey, Hill, Ottawa City; A. M. Roseburgh, J. P. Russell, C. B. Hall, Wm. Canniff, W. Oldright, W. W. Ogden, Toronto; E. B. Gibson, Ottawa District; McGill, Oshawa, Ont.; Alexander Bethune, Glanford, Ont.; H. Dewar, Port Hope; Edmondson, Brockville; J. R. Dickson, Oliver, Strange, Lavalee, Kingston; Lawrence, Paris, Ont.; McCargow, Caledonia, County of Haldimand; Brouse, Prescott; Sheriff Huntingdon, Q.; Rugg, Marson, Abson Johnson and J. H. McFee, (residences not designated.)

The following gentlemen registered their names as delegates, and presented their credentials, which were found correct:—H. R. Storer, M.D., Boston, Mass.; John L. Sullivan, M.D., Malden, Mass., and J. P. Garrish, M.D., New York, delegates from the American Medical Association; J. B. Blanchet, M.D., Quebec, delegate from the Quebec Medical Society; — Lawrence, M.D., Paris, Ont., from the County of Brant Medical Society; W. Oldright, M.D., from the Medical section of the Canadian Institute, Toronto; W. W. Ogden, M.D., from the Toronto School of Medicine; J. B. Gibson, M.D., from the District of Bedford Medical Society; W. McCargow, M.D., Caledonia, from the County of Haldimand Medical Society.

On motion of Dr. Hill, seconded by Dr. Marsden, the Report of the Committee of Arrangements was received and adopted.

The General Secretary, Dr. A. H. David, then read the minutes of the last meeting of the Association.

The President then asked that, if correct, they be confirmed, whereupon DR. FRANCIS W. CAMPBELL said he desired to have two or three alterations made in the minutes, the nature of which would be fully understood from the following resolutions:—

Moved by Dr. Francis W. Campbell, (Montreal) and seconded by Dr. William Marsden, (Quebec):—

That, in the recital of the report upon Preliminary Education, as

amended at the last meeting of this Association, the subjects of "History and Geography" be placed amongst the compulsory subjects as was agreed to, and be removed from the list of optional subjects where they have been erroneously placed in that recital. (See page 21, clause 2, of printed report of second annual meeting of the Canadian Medical Association).

This motion, on being put to the meeting, was carried.

Moved by Dr. Francis W. Campbell, and seconded by Dr. William Marsden:—

That the third paragraph of the second clause in the recital of the report upon Professional Education, as amended at the last meeting of this Association, shall read as it was amended, and be as follows:—  
"Clinical Medicine, Clinical Surgery, of each of which two courses of three months shall be required; Botany, Medical Jurisprudence, Practical Chemistry, Public Hygiene, of each of which one course of three months shall be required; and that lectures on these last subjects may be given during a three months' summer course."

On being put to the meeting, this motion was carried.

Moved by Dr. Francis W. Campbell, seconded by Dr. William Marsden:—

That the minute of the addition made to the tenth clause of the report upon Professional Education be corrected by the omission of the words "and educational examinations," it having been decided by the Association in the report upon Preliminary Education, that "the Matriculation examination be conducted by persons engaged in general teaching."

On being put to the meeting this motion was carried.

Letters from Drs. Hodder (Toronto), Robillard (Montreal), and Landry (Quebec), were read, apologizing for their absence—that of the latter gentleman on account of illness. The President having expressed his deep regret at the cause of Dr. Landry's absence, it was

Moved by Dr. W. H. Hingston (Montreal), seconded by Dr. Chamberlain (Frelighsburgh):—

That this Association has learned with deep regret that the illness of Dr. Landry has prevented his being present at this meeting, and trusts he may speedily be restored to health. Carried.

The report of the Publishing Committee was then read, stating they had published 300 copies of the Transactions in English and 150 in French, at a cost of \$92, including \$12 for translation. The Committee regretted that for want of funds they were unable to print the valuable papers read and presented to the Association at its meeting last year in Toronto.

Dr. F. W. Campbell, as a member of the Publication Committee, deeply

regretted the condition in which they found themselves with regard to funds. There had been, in the two preceeding years, a far too lavish expenditure in advertising the meetings of the Association, nearly the whole amount collected at the meeting held in Toronto last year having been absorbed in advertising it. The real financial condition of the Association would, perhaps, be better understood, when he stated that the Committee had to get credit for the printing of the transactions of last year, and would have to draw upon the receipts of this year for their payment. Those who were present at the first annual meeting, held in Montreal, would remember that he had foreseen just what had occurred, and then, in its organization stated, that if the funds of the Association were to depend entirely upon payment by those present at its meetings, not many years would pass before difficulty would occur in having sufficient money to pay the printing of the transactions. He had then advocated, and was of the same opinion still, that the members should be permanent, and that whether present or absent, their subscriptions should be collected. In no other way could he see a solution of a difficulty which, under existing circumstances, each year promised to become greater, as the amount of printing increased. The non-publication of the papers read and contributed at the last meeting would, he felt sure, prevent many from preparing valuable communications, for no matter how modest a person might be, few were so excessively so, as to feel flattered by their labors being consigned to an indefinite detention in the desk of the General Secretary of the Association. He would mention, in support of this assertion, that a gentleman who last year sent a paper to the Toronto meeting, which, however, was not read, but simply handed to the Publication Committee, had, in a letter recently received from him, said, "he had intended preparing a paper for the meeting in Ottawa, but that the reception his former one had met with did not induce him to work upon another." He also trusted that this year it would be seen that no person occupied the time of the Convention, or voted upon questions which would come before them, unless they had previously paid their subscriptions. He deemed it necessary to draw attention to this fact, as at Toronto last year, quite a number, who took an active part in the proceedings of that meeting, and materially influenced more than one vote, had not then, nor had they since, paid their subscriptions.

Dr. CANNIFF (Toronto) regretted to hear the statement of Dr. Campbell. He was of opinion that the members of the Association should be permanent, and contribute towards its support, whether they attended its meetings or not. No one, he felt sure, who took an interest in the success of the Canadian Medical Association, would object to paying an

annual subscription. With reference to the non-payment of their subscriptions by many who were at the Toronto meeting, he deeply regretted that such was the fact. It was not, however, owing to any unwillingness on their part to do so, but was, perhaps, simply the result of the somewhat excited character of the meeting, and hasty manner in which much of the business of that session was conducted. He would, at a subsequent part of the present session, give notice of a motion to alter the by-laws, with a view of making the membership of the Association permanent.

Dr. TUPPER (President) asked if the expense attending the publication of one of the papers read at the Toronto meeting, was not something like two hundred dollars, owing to its peculiar tabulated form.

Dr. CAMPBELL said such was the case.

On motion of Dr. Botsford the report was received.

The Association then proceeded to appoint the Nominating Committee, when, on motion, the following gentlemen were appointed:—

Representing the Province of Ontario—Drs. C. B. Hall, W. Oldright, Walter Henry, J. R. Dickson, W. H. Brouse. Representing the Province of Quebec—Drs. Robert Craik, Francis W. Campbell, J. B. Blanchet, William Marsden, and J. Chamberlain. Representing the Maritime Provinces—Drs. Parker, Johnson, Botsford and W. Bayard.

The Association then adjourned till 2 p. m.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The President took the chair shortly after two o'clock.

Dr. SHERIFF, (Huntingdon, Q.) read a short paper upon *Veratrum Viridi* and its uses. A discussion ensued, in which Drs. Lawrence, McCargow and Trenholme took part.

Dr. W. H. HINGSTON (Montreal) next read a paper on *Synovitis*, which gave rise to an interesting discussion, in which Drs. Canniff, Drake, Van Cortlandt, Botsford, Garrish, Sheriff, McCargow, Howard, Bethune, Grant and Trenholme took part.

On motion, the thanks of the Association were tendered to Drs. Sheriff and Hingston for their interesting papers, and that they be handed to the Publication Committee.

Dr. GARRISH, of New York, then addressed the Association. He first alluded to the Calabar bean, and the uses to which it had been put, both internally and externally. He next referred to the method adopted by himself to obtain delivery of a live foetus in cases where, owing to a malformed pelvis, he had previously had to resort to the crotchet. He induced premature labor at the eighth month, and then had two pans

ready—one filled with warm water, and the other, shaped like a bath, arranged to float in it. On the birth of the child, he did not allow it to be washed, but had it rolled in cotton wool and placed in the second pan or bath. In this he allowed it to remain for a month, till it was a nine months' child. He spoon fed it with milk, and constantly had the water in the first basin at a temperature of about 90°. By this plan he had, in a great many cases, succeeded in saving the child. He concluded his remarks by alluding to a preparation lately introduced into New York practice, called the *Tsatsin*. It was a Chinese plant, and was given in the form of infusion, in cases of ammenorrhœa. He had reports of two hundred cases in which it had never failed.

On motion, Dr. Garrish received the thanks of the Association for his interesting remarks.

Dr. Marsden (Quebec) gave notice that at the next annual meeting of the Association he would move an alteration in the by-laws, so as to have a Standing or Permanent Committee on Ethics.

Dr. J. B. Blanchet (Quebec) moved, seconded by Dr. W. E. Scott (Montreal):—

That Drs. McNeill Parker, Botsford, Hingston, H. Blanchet, and W. Canniff, be a special Committee on Ethics.

Dr. R. P. HOWARD (Montreal), as Chairman of the Committee appointed to draft a Dominion Medical Bill, reported that during the interval which had elapsed since the last meeting of the Association he had opened up correspondence with various members of the Committee, the result being the putting together of a draft of a Bill. He had, however, received little or no assistance from the Ontario members of the Committee, one member only from that Province having favored him with his views, a fact which was to him cause for deep regret. The previous day the Committee met, at least several of them, in the City of Ottawa, and the draft of the Bill discussed. The result was, that at two o'clock that morning the Bill, now in the possession of members, was adopted by the Committee and placed in the hand of the printer. He then proceeded to read over the Bill.

### BILL.

WHEREAS, it is expedient that persons requiring medical aid, should be enabled to distinguish qualified from unqualified Practitioners, and that the laws and regulations for the education, examination, and registration of Practitioners of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, should be uniform and similar throughout the Dominion of Canada; Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of both Houses of Parlia

ment of the Dominion of Canada, in this present Parliament assembled, enacts as follows :—

I. This Act may, for all purposes, be cited as “The Medical Act of the Dominion of Canada.”

II. The Medical Profession of the Dominion of Canada is hereby incorporated under the name and style of “The College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Dominion of Canada,” and shall have a corporate seal; and every member of the Medical Profession now holding a licence to practice Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, in any of the several Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, shall be and is hereby made a member of the said “College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Dominion of Canada,” and every person who may be registered hereafter, under the provisions of this Act, shall be a member of the said College.

III. There shall be a “Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Dominion of Canada,” to be appointed in the manner hereinafter provided for in this Act, and referred to in this Act as the “General Council.”

IV. The General Council shall be composed of twelve members, chosen from time to time by the Universities and bodies hereinafter designated, in accordance with the following plan :—One person chosen from time to time by each of the following bodies, that is to say :—

The University of McGill.

The University of Laval.

Bishop's College, Lennoxville.

The Montreal School of Medicine.

Frederickton College, New Brunswick.

College of Sackville, New Brunswick.

The University of Victoria College.

One person chosen from time to time by the University of Toronto and the Toronto School of Medicine, collectively or alternately, as may be agreed upon by the governing bodies of those Institutions:

One person chosen from time to time by the University of Trinity College and the University of Ottawa, collectively or alternately, as may be agreed upon by the governing bodies of those Institutions.

One person chosen from time to time by the University of Queen's College, and the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Kingston, collectively or alternately, as may be agreed upon by the governing bodies of those Institutions.

One person chosen from time to time by King's College and Acadia College Nova Scotia, collectively or alternately, as may be agreed upon by the governing bodies of those institutions.

One person chosen from time to time by Dalhousie College, and St. Mary's College, of Nova Scotia, collectively or alternately, as may be agreed upon by the governing bodies of those institutions and of twelve members to be elected in the manner hereinafter provided, from amongst the registered members of the Medical Profession in the Dominion of Canada, not employed as teachers in any of the Universities and bodies



mentioned in this Act, by the registered members of the Medical Profession, in this Dominion, of whom four shall be residents of Ontario, four shall be residents of the Province of Quebec, two shall be residents of Nova Scotia, and two shall be residents of New Brunswick; provided always, that so soon as there shall be established in operation in any of the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, one or more Universities or Colleges other than those designated in this section, and authorized to establish a Medical Faculty in connection therewith, and to grant degrees or diplomas in medicine and surgery, it shall be competent for the Governor and Council, so to alter the representation of the aforesaid Universities and bodies, that the above proportion between the representatives in the General Council of the teaching bodies, and of the general profession; and the above proportion between the representatives in the General Council of the teaching bodies in the several Provinces of the Dominion may be preserved.

When two or more Universities or bodies, are authorized under the preceding section to choose a member of Council, "collectively or alternately, as may be agreed upon by the governing bodies of those institutions, in case of the adoption of the plan of alternate choice, that institution whose charter is of earliest date, shall have the right of exercising the first choice.

V. Of the four members to be elected from the registered practitioners of the Provinces of Ontario and of Quebec respectively, one shall be so elected from each of the Electoral Divisions of the Provinces of Ontario and of Quebec respectively mentioned in Schedule A to this Act annexed, by the registered members of the Medical Profession, resident in such Divisions; and of the two members to be elected from the registered members of Medical Profession of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and of New Brunswick respectively, one shall be so elected from each of the Electoral Divisions of the Province of Nova Scotia and of New Brunswick respectively, mentioned in Schedule A to this Act annexed, by the registered members of the Medical Profession, resident in such divisions, and the manner of holding such election shall be as follows:—

The Registrar of every Branch Council shall cause to be prepared printed forms with blanks for the name of the person to be elected and the person voting, and shall transmit by mail a registered letter containing one of these forms bearing his own (the Registrar's) signature to every registered member of the Medical Profession in the several Electoral Divisions of the Province, who shall apply for the same. The persons voting shall write the name of the person resident in his Electoral District, for whom he votes in the aforesaid printed form, shall sign his name to the same, and shall transmit the form by mail in a registered letter, to the Registrar, on or before the day named for such election in section XI of this Act. The General Council at the Annual Meeting immediately preceding such Election, shall appoint Scrutineers to examine and count the votes, and such person as shall have a majority of the votes from the Electoral Division in which he resides, shall be declared elected for such Division.

It shall be the duty of the General, Registrar immediately after the election, to inform in writing the persons elected, of their election.

VI. At the first election under this Act of members of the General Council, the term "Registered Members of the Medical Profession in the Dominion of Canada," used in Clause IV shall be held to mean persons of the "Medical Profession licensed to practice Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, in any of the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada."

#### BRANCH COUNCILS.

VII. The members chosen by the Universities and Corporate bodies, and those elected by the registered members of the Medical Profession of Ontario and Quebec, respectively, shall be the Branch Councils for such Provinces respectively; and the members chosen by the Universities and Corporate bodies, and those elected by the registered members of the Medical Profession of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, respectively, shall be the Branch Council for those two Provinces unitedly, to which branch councils shall be delegated such of the powers and duties vested in the General Council as the General Council may see fit, other than the power to make representations to the Governor General in Council; the President shall be a member of all the Branch Councils.

VIII. All members of the General Council representing the Universities and bodies mentioned in the 4th section must be registered.

IX. The members of the General Council shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, for a period of *three* years; but any member may resign his appointment at any time by letter addressed to the President or Registrar of the said Council; and upon the death or resignation, or removal from electoral division, of any member of the said Council, it shall be the duty of the Registrar forthwith to notify the University or body, wherein such vacancy may occur, of such death, or resignation, or removal; and such University or body shall have the power to nominate another duly qualified person to fill such vacancy; or if the vacancy be caused by the death, or resignation, or removal from electoral division, of any member elected from the electoral divisions, the Registrar shall forthwith cause a new election to be made or held in such electoral division by a notice to be published in at least two newspapers, or medical periodicals published or having a circulation in the said electoral division, for not less than two weeks, fixing the time for holding such election; and such election shall be conducted as directed in section V of this Act; but it shall be lawful for the Council during such vacancy to exercise the powers hereinafter mentioned.

X. The first election under this Act for members to represent the registered members of the medical profession shall take place within two months from the final passing of this Act; and the time and places at which such first election shall be held, and the persons who shall conduct the same, shall be determined by the Governor General in Council; and the manner of conducting such election, shall be that defined in section V of this Act, the persons appointed to conduct it acting as though they were the registrars and secretaries appointed by the Council.

XI. Every subsequent election shall be held on the first Wednesday in July, in every third year after the said first election; and it shall be the duty of the General Registrar to cause a notice of the time of holding the

said election in at least two newspapers, or medical periodicals published, or having a circulation in each of the said electoral divisions in the several Provinces of the Dominion, for, at least, two weeks before the first Wednesday in July.

XII. The General Council shall hold their first meeting in the City of Montreal, on the first Wednesday next after the first election, or at any other convenient period that the Governor General and Council may appoint, and shall make such rules and regulations as to the times of the subsequent meetings of the General Council, and the mode of summoning the same, as to them shall seem expedient, which rules and regulations shall remain in force till altered at any subsequent meeting, notice of such alteration having been given to each member of the Council one month, at least, previous to the time of holding such meeting; and in the absence of any rule or regulation as to the summoning of future meetings of the General Council, it shall be lawful for the President thereof, or in the event of his absence or death, for the Vice-President, on the requisition in writing of any two members of Council to summon the same at such time as to him shall seem fit, by circular letter to be mailed to each member; and all meetings of the General Council, subsequent to the first, shall be held at Toronto and Montreal, alternately, at Halifax and St. John every alternate third year, and that at least four weeks notice of such meeting be given; and in the event of the absence of the President from any meeting, the Vice-President, or in his absence, some other member to be chosen from among the members present, shall act as Chairman; and all the acts of the General Council shall be decided by the majority of the members present, the whole number not being less, than nine; and at all meetings the President, for the time being shall have a vote only as a member of the Council.

XIII. The General Council shall have power to appoint executive committees out of their own body, of which the quorum shall not be less than three, and to delegate to such committees such of the power and the duties vested in the General Council as the Council may see fit, other than the power of making representations to the Governor General in Council.

XIV. There shall be paid to the members of the Council, only their actual expenses for travelling, board, and lodging.

XV. The General Council shall annually elect from amongst themselves a President, and a Vice-President, and shall appoint, every third year, a General Treasurer, and a General Registrar, who shall act respectively as General Treasurer, and General Registrar and Secretary for the General Council; and the persons so appointed shall, likewise, act as Treasurer, and Registrar and Secretary for the Branch Council of the Province of Quebec; the General Council and the Branch Council for Quebec shall also appoint, from time to time, such other officers as may be needed for the purposes of this Act; and every person so appointed by any Council shall be removable at the pleasure of that Council, and shall be paid such salary or fees as the Council by which he was appointed shall fix by by-law, or from time to time.

XVI. The Branch Council for Ontario, and that for Nova Scotia and

New Brunswick, shall each respectively in like manner appoint a Registrar and such other officers as may from time to time be needed for the working of this Act, who shall be paid such salaries or fees as such Branch Councils respectively shall think fit, and be removable at the pleasure of the Council by which they were appointed, and the person appointed Registrar shall also act as Secretary to the Branch Council, and may also act as Treasurer, unless the council shall appoint some other person Treasurer.

XVII. All monies payable to the respective Councils shall be paid to the Treasurers of such councils respectively, and shall be applied to defray the expenses of carrying this Act into execution in manner following: that is to say, separate accounts shall be kept of the expenses of the General Council and of those of the Branch Councils; and the expenses of the General Council, including those of keeping, printing, and publishing the Registrar for the Dominion, shall be defrayed, under the direction of the General Council, by means of an equal per centage rate upon all moneys received by the several Branch Councils; returns shall be made by the Treasurers of the respective Branch Councils, at such times as the General Council shall direct, of all monies received by them, and the necessary per centage having been computed by the General Council, the respective contributions shall be paid by the Treasurers of such Branch Councils to the Treasurer of the General Council; and the expenses of the branch councils shall be defrayed, under the direction of these Councils respectively, out of the residue of the moneys so received as aforesaid. Should any surplus income remain after all the necessary expenses of any Branch Council have been paid, it shall be lawful for that Branch Council to apply all or any part of such surplus to any public purposes connected with the medical profession, or for the promotion of education in medicine and surgery, or for the advancement of medical or surgical science in any way, as shall be agreed to by two-thirds of the members of the Branch Council interested.

XVIII. The General Council shall cause to be kept by the General Registrar, a book, or register, to be called the general register, in which shall be entered, from time to time, the names of all persons who have complied with the enactments hereinafter contained, and with the rules or regulations made or to be made by the Council respecting the qualifications to be required from practitioners of medicine, surgery, and midwifery in the several Provinces of the Dominion of Canada; and those persons only whose names have been or shall hereafter be inscribed in the general register above mentioned, or in the local registers hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed to be qualified and licensed to practise medicine, surgery, and midwifery in the several Provinces of the Dominion of Canada; and both such general and such local books or registers shall at all times be open and subject to inspection by any duly registered practitioner in the Dominion of Canada, or by any other person, on the payment of the fee of twenty-five cents.

XIX. Where any person entitled to be registered under this Act applies to the Registrar of any of the said Branch Councils for that purpose, such Registrar shall forthwith enter in a local register, in the form set forth in Schedule (B) to this Act, or to the like effect, to be kept by

him for that purpose, the name, and place of residence, and the qualification or several qualifications in respect of which the person is so entitled, and the date of the registration; and shall, in the case of the Registrar of the Branch Council for Ontario or for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, with all convenient speed send to the Registrar of the General Council a copy, certified under the hand of the Registrar, of the entry so made, and the Registrar of the General Council shall forthwith cause the same to be entered in the general register; and such Registrar shall also forthwith cause all entries made in the local register of the Province of Quebec to be entered in the general register, and the entry in the general register shall bear date from the local register.

XX. It shall be the duty of the Registrars to keep their respective registers correct in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the orders and regulations of the General Council, and to erase the names of all registered persons who shall have died, or removed from the Province, and shall from time to time make the necessary alterations in the addresses or qualifications of the persons registered under this Act; and to enable the respective Registrars duly to fulfil the duties imposed upon them, it shall be lawful for the Registrar to write a letter to any registered person, addressed to him according to his address on the register, to enquire whether he has ceased to practice, or has changed his residence, and if no answer shall be returned to such letter within the period of six months from the sending of the letter, it shall be lawful to erase the name of such person from the register, provided always that the same may be restored by the direction of the General Council, should they think fit to make an order to that effect.

XXI. Every member of the medical profession, who at the time of the passing of this Act, may be possessed of a *license* to practice medicine, surgery, and midwifery in any of the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, shall, on the payment of the fee of one dollar, be entitled to be registered on producing to the Registrar of the Branch Council for Ontario, Quebec, or Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the document conferring or evidencing the qualification, or each of the qualifications in respect whereof he seeks to be so registered, or upon transmitting by post to such registrar, information of his name and address, and evidence of the qualification or qualifications, in respect whereof he seeks to be registered, and of the time or times at which the same was or were respectively obtained, provided he registers within one year after the final passing of this Act, and every member of the medical profession, who, within the period of six months after the final passing of this Act, shall have become possessed of such qualification or qualifications as would have entitled him at the time of passing this Act, to practice medicine, surgery, and midwifery in any of the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, shall, on complying with the requirements in this section mentioned, and on the payment of a fee to be fixed by a by-law of the General Council, but not to exceed ten dollars, be entitled to be registered.

Any person who has been actually practising medicine, surgery, and midwifery in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, before the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, shall be entitled to be

registered on his producing to the local or general registrar, in affidavit made before a Justice of the Peace, establishing the fact, and shall pay a fee to be fixed by the General Council.

XXII. Every member of the medical profession desirous of being registered under this Act, and who shall not have been possessed of a license to practice medicine, surgery, and midwifery in any of the aforesaid Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, before the expiration of six months after the final passing of this Act, shall, before being entitled to registration, pass an examination as to his knowledge and skill for the efficient practice of medicine, surgery, and midwifery, before one of the examining boards appointed by the General Council, and obtain a degree or diploma from one of the Universities, or bodies mentioned in section IV of this Act, or from any other body or University which may be hereafter authorised to establish a medical faculty in connection therewith, and to grant degrees or diplomas in medicine and surgery in Canada, or from any other University or College, whose general and professional requirements may be accepted by the General Council as equivalent to its own, and such person having further proved to the satisfaction of the Board of Examiners, before whom he is examined, that he has complied with the rules and regulations made by the Council, and having paid such fees as the Council may determine, shall be entitled to be registered to practice medicine, surgery, and midwifery in any part of the Dominion of Canada.

XXIII. All persons registered under the Imperial "Medical Act" 21 and 22 Vict., Chap. 90, or under any Act amending the same, shall be entitled to registration under this Act and shall enjoy all benefits appertaining to such registration, provided the same privileges be accorded to registered members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Dominion of Canada in Great Britain.

XXIV. Where any medical diploma, degree or title, granted by any University, College, or body in Great Britain, or in any British possession other than the Dominion of Canada, or in any foreign country is granted in the respect of the like degree of knowledge and the like education to that which is required for obtaining registration under this Act, the General Medical Council may from time to time place such diploma degree or title, upon a list to be kept and published by them, and if at any time any such medical diploma, degree or title cease to be granted in respect of such like degree of knowledge or education as aforesaid, they may remove the same from such list.

All holders of any medical diploma, degree or title, placed upon such list, shall be entitled to be registered under this Act, with or without examination, and on such terms as the General Medical Council may from time time determine.

No person who has obtained any such medical diploma, degree or title before the same is added to such list or the earlier date if any, (whether before or after the passing of this Act) fixed by the General Medical Council, shall be entitled to be so registered, and the removal of any diploma, degree or title from such list, shall not deprive any person entitled to be registered before such removal of his right to be so registered.

Where the General Medical Council are satisfied of the eminent professional acquirements and character of any person who for more than ten years has been practising medicine or surgery in the United Kingdom of Great Britain, or in any British possession or foreign state, they may, by a special order, direct such person to be registered under this Act, and such person may be registered accordingly.

XXV. At the first regular meeting of the General Council, after the final passing of this Act, and at the first regular meeting of the same after every Triennial Election, there shall be appointed by the members of the General Council three Boards of Examiners, one for Ontario, one for Quebec, and one for the two Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, whose duty it shall be to examine all candidates for registration, in accordance with the bye-laws, rules, and regulations of the General Council; such examinations to be held in Toronto for the Province of Ontario, in Montreal for the Province of Quebec, and in Halifax and St. John, alternately, for the two Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

XXVI. The Boards of Examiners appointed under the preceding section, shall be composed as follows:—Two-thirds of the members of the Ontario Examining Board shall be elected from the three incorporated medical schools now existing in Ontario, and from every other school of medicine which may be hereafter organized in connection with any University or College, which is empowered by law to grant medical and surgical degrees or diplomas, each body being represented as far as possible by an equal number; and one-third shall be chosen from among the Ontario members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, not employed in teaching in any of the above teaching bodies.

The Quebec Examining Board shall consist of a French and an English section;—of the French section, two-thirds shall be elected from the two incorporated French medical schools now existing in the Province of Quebec, and from every other French school of medicine which may be hereafter organized in connection with any University or College which is empowered by law to grant medical and surgical degrees or diplomas, each body being represented as far as possible by an equal number, and one-third shall be chosen from the French speaking Quebec members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, not employed in teaching in any of the above teaching bodies.

Of the English section, two-thirds shall be elected from the incorporated English Medical School now existing in the Province of Quebec, and the Medical School of Dalhousie College, Nova Scotia, each body being represented, as far as possible, by an equal number, and one-third shall be chosen from the English speaking Quebec members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada not employed in teaching in any of the above teaching bodies; provided always that so soon as another English School of Medicine shall be organized in the Province of Quebec in connection with any University or College in that Province which is empowered by law to grant medical and surgical degrees or diplomas, then two-thirds of the Examining Board shall be elected from the English incorporated Medical Schools then existing in the Province

of Quebec, each body being represented, as far as possible, by an equal number, and one-third shall be chosen from among the English speaking Quebec members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, not employed in teaching in any of the above teaching bodies.

Two-thirds of the members of the Examining Board of the two Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall be elected from the Medical School now existing in Nova Scotia, and the incorporated English Medical School in the Province of Quebec, each body being represented, as far as possible, by an equal number, and one-third shall be chosen from the New Brunswick members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Dominion of Canada, not engaged in teaching in any of the above teaching bodies; provided always that so soon as another Medical School shall be organised in either the Province of Nova Scotia or of New Brunswick, in connection with any University or College in either Province which is empowered to grant medical and surgical degrees or diplomas, then two-thirds of the Examining Board shall be chosen from the Incorporated Medical Schools then existing in the two Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, each body and each Province being represented, as far as possible, by an equal number, and one-third shall be chosen from amongst the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Dominion of Canada not employed in teaching in any of the above teaching bodies.

XXVII. The General Council shall have power and authority to appoint examiners to institute and conduct the examination of Medical students in preliminary or general education, and to make by-laws and regulations for determining the admission and enrolment of students; and the examiners shall be persons engaged in general teaching, and officially connected with the Universities, Colleges, or Seminaries of the Dominion.

The following shall be the subjects for such preliminary examination:—  
Compulsory:—English or French language, according to nationality of student, including grammar and composition; history, geography, arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions; including algebra, simple equations; geometry, first two books of Euclid; Latin, translation and grammar; and one of the following optional subjects: Greek, French or English, according to nationality of student, German, natural philosophy, including mechanics, hydrostatics, and pneumatics.

(2.) Any Graduate in Arts of any University in Her Majesty's Dominions shall not be required to pass the examination in general education.

XXVIII. The General Council shall have power and authority to fix and determine, from time to time, a curriculum of professional studies to be pursued by Medical Students, of which the following shall be the minimum:—

Descriptive Anatomy, Practical Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Institutes of Medicine, consisting of Physiology and General Pathology, Theory and Practice of Medicine, Principles and Practice of Surgery, Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children, of each of which two courses of six months shall be required:

Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery, of each of which one course of six months, or two courses of three months, shall be required; Botany



Medical Jurisprudence, Practical Chemistry, and Public Hygiene, of each of which one three months' course shall be required:

Practical Pharmacy, for a period of three months—attendance during twelve months, the practice of a general hospital, where daily average of in-door patients is not less than fifty:

Attendance on the practice of a lying-in hospital for six months, or evidence of having attended six cases of midwifery.

The time of commencing the professional education of medical students shall date from the time of having passed the preliminary examination required under this Act, and shall extend over a period of not less than four years.

Such curriculum of studies shall be observed and taught, and the above period occupied in professional study shall be adhered to by all Universities or bodies referred to in Section 4 of this Act; Provided always, that the above duration of professional education and curriculum of preliminary and professional studies shall, before being altered, first receive the approval of the Governor General in Council, and be published twice in the *Canada Gazette* and in each one of the medical journals published in the several Provinces of the Dominion, and that no change in the foregoing minimum curriculum at any time existing shall come into effect until six months after its first publication in the said *Canada Gazette*.

XXIX. No Medical School, other than those now in actual operation, shall be established after the passing of this Act, in any part of the Dominion of Canada, unless with the consent and approval of the General Medical Council.

XXX. The General Council shall, from time to time, as occasion may require, enact orders, regulations or by-laws for regulating the registers to be kept under this Act, and the fees to be paid for registration; and shall, from time to time, make rules and regulations for the guidance of the Boards of Examiners, and may prescribe the subjects and mode of examination, the times of holding the same, and generally make all such rules and regulations in respect of such examinations, not contrary to the provisions of this Act, as they may deem expedient and necessary; such examinations to be oral, written and practical.

XXXI. Any person entitled to be registered under this Act, but who shall neglect or omit to be so registered, shall not be entitled to any of the rights or privileges conferred by the provisions of this Act, so long as such neglect or omission continues.

XXXII. Any Registrar, who shall wilfully make, or cause to be made, any falsification in any matters relating to the register, shall incur a penalty of fifty dollars, and shall be disqualified from again holding that position.

XXXIII. Every person registered under this Act, who may have obtained any higher degree, or any qualification other than the qualification in respect of which he may have been registered, shall be entitled to have such higher degree or additional qualification inserted in the register in substitution for, or in addition to, the qualification previously registered, on the payment of such fee as the Council may appoint; provided

such higher degree or additional qualification receive the approval of the General Council, either by vote or by-law.

XXXIV. No qualification shall be entered on the register either on the first registration, or by way of addition to a registered name, unless the Registrar be satisfied by proper evidence that the person claiming is entitled to it; and any appeal from the decision of the Registrar may be decided by the Branch Council of the Province, or by further appeal to the General Council; and any entry which shall be proved to the satisfaction of such Branch, or General Council, to have been fraudulently or incorrectly made, may be erased from the register by order in writing of such Branch, or General Council: Provided always, that in the event of the Registrar being dissatisfied with the evidence adduced by the person claiming to be registered, he shall have the power, subject to an appeal to the Council, of refusing the said registration, until the person claiming to be registered shall have furnished such evidence, duly attested by oath or affirmation before any Justice of the Peace in the Province in which he resides.

XXXV. Every person who shall be registered under this Act shall be entitled, according to his qualifications, to practice Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery, or any of them, as the case may be, in any part of the Dominion of Canada, and to demand and recover in any Court of Law, with full costs of suit, reasonable charges for professional aid, advice and visits, and the cost of any medicine, or other medical or surgical appliances rendered or supplied by him to his patients, and for medical testimony in Courts of Law, and for written medical certificates: Provided always, that no person not entitled to registration, within six months after the commencement of this Act, shall be registered upon any single qualification as that of Physician or Surgeon or Accoucher, but must have passed the examination in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery, and complied with the other requirements mentioned in Clause XXII of this Act, as qualifying for registration. When a person has obtained, before the passing of this Act, a qualification to practice in Medicine, or in Surgery, or in Midwifery, or in any two of these departments, but not in all of them, and persons may be admitted to the examinations under this Act on such special terms as may be provided on that behalf by the General Council.

XXXVI. The Registrar of the General Council shall, from time to time, under the direction of the General Council, cause to be printed and published a correct register of the names in alphabetical order, according to the surnames, with the respective residences, in the form set forth in Schedule B to this Act, or to the like effect, together with the medical titles, diplomas and qualifications conferred by any college or body, with the dates thereof, of all persons appearing on the register as existing on the day of publication; and such register shall be called "The Medical Register," and a copy of such register for the time being, purporting to be so printed and published as aforesaid, shall be *primâ facie* evidence in all Courts, and before all Justices of the Peace and others, that the persons therein specified are registered according to the provisions of this Act; and the absence of the name of any person from such copy shall be *primâ facie* evidence that such person is not registered according to the

provisions of this Act: Provided always, that in the case of any person whose name does not appear in such copy, a certified copy under the hand of the Registrar of the General Council, or of any Branch Council, of the entry of the name of such person on the register, shall be evidence that such person is registered under the provisions of this Act.

XXXVII. Any registered member of the medical profession who shall have been convicted of any felony in any court, or who shall, after due enquiry, be judged by the General Council to have been guilty of infamous conduct in any professional respect, shall thereby forfeit his right to registration, and, by the direction of the General Council, his name shall be erased from the Registrar; or in case a person known to have been convicted of felony, or judged guilty of such infamous conduct, shall present himself for registration, the Registrar shall have power to refuse such registration.

XXXVIII. No person shall be entitled to recover any charge in any Court of Law for any Medical or Surgical advice, or for attendance, or for performance of any operation, or for any medicine which he shall have prescribed or supplied, unless he shall prove upon trial that he is registered under this Act.

XXXIX. Every person registered under this Act shall be exempt, if he shall so desire, from serving on all juries and inquests whatsoever, and from all corporate township offices, and from serving in the militia.

XL. No person shall be appointed as Medical Officer, Physician, or Surgeon in any Branch of the Public Service in any of the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, or in any Hospital or other Charitable Institution in any of the aforesaid Provinces not supported wholly by voluntary contributions, unless he be registered under the provisions of this Act.

XLI. No certificate required by any Act now in force, or that may hereafter be passed in any part of the Dominion of Canada, from any Physician or Surgeon or Medical Practitioner, shall be valid unless the person signing the same be registered under this Act.

XLII. If any person shall wilfully procure or attempt to procure himself to be registered under this Act, by making or producing or causing to be made or produced any false or fraudulent representation or declaration, either verbally or in writing, every such person so offending, and every person knowingly aiding and assisting him therein shall incur a penalty of fifty dollars.

XLIII. Any person who shall wilfully and falsely pretend to be a professor of medicine, professor of surgery, physician, doctor of medicine, bachelor of medicine, licentiate in medicine and surgery, master of surgery, surgeon, or general practitioner, or shall falsely take or use any name, title, addition, or description implying that he is a physician, surgeon, or accoucheur, or a licentiate in medicine, surgery or midwifery, or a practitioner in medicine, shall upon a summary conviction before any Justice of the Peace, for any such offense, pay a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, nor less than twenty-five dollars.

XLIV. The General Council and also any Branch Council may take proceedings against any person for the contravention of Clauses XLII and

XLIII of this act, and no prosecution for the contravention of these sections, shall be instituted by any private person, except with the consent of the General Council or of some Branch Council,—and all penalties imposed by this Act shall be recoverable, with full costs of suit by the General Council, or by any Branch Council in the name of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Dominion of Canada.

XLV. Any sum or sums of money arising from conviction and recovery of penalties as aforesaid shall be paid to the Treasurer of the General Council.

XLVI. All notices and documents required by this Act to be sent, may be transmitted by post, and shall be deemed to have been received at the time when the letter containing the same would have been delivered in the ordinary course of post; and in proving such sending, it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter containing the notice or document was pre-paid, and properly addressed and put in the post. Notices and documents may be in writing or in print, or partly in writing and partly in print.

XLVII. The General Council may make representations to the Governor General in Council upon sanitary subjects, and when called upon shall give its opinion respecting matters touching the Public health.

XLVIII. The provisions of this Act shall not extend to Manitoba, but as regards that Province or any other that may be hereafter added to the Dominion of Canada, it shall be competent for the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the General Council and with consent of such Province or Provinces, to extend the provisions of this Act to such Provinces or Provinces, the representation in Council of such additional Province or Provinces to be proportionate to that of the Provinces now to be represented by the terms of this Act.

XLIX. All Acts in the several Provinces of the Dominion of Canada inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

Dr. Howard having concluded, it was suggested that the Association adjourn till the next day, so that members might have an opportunity to study the Bill. This being the view of members, on motion the Association adjourned at 6 o'clock till half-past nine the following morning.

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## SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY, 15th September, 1870.

The chair was taken by the President, Dr. Tupper, at 10 o'clock.

The minutes of the previous day's meetings were read and confirmed.

The following gentlemen were elected permanent members of the Association, viz.: Drs. Sweetland, McGillvray and Leggo, of Ottawa; Drs. McGrath and Gauvreau, of Quebec; Dr. L. R. Church, M.P.P., Aylmer (Ont.); Dr. Vaux, Brockville; Dr. William Mostyn, Almonte; Drs. Schultz and Lynch, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The Committee on Ethics reported as follows: "That the only case

which has as yet been submitted for its consideration, is that of Dr. A. M. Rosebrugh of Toronto, who, at the meeting of the Association held last year in Toronto, resigned his position as a member of the Committee on Ethics. Your Committee, after having fully investigated the facts and circumstances of the case, reports that it has ascertained nothing which can effect either the professional standing or character of Dr. Rosebrugh. Your Committee would avail itself of this occasion to recommend the propriety and expediency of all charges affecting the character and standing of members of the Association being referred to the Committee on Ethics before they are submitted to the Association in open session. (Signed), D. McNeill Parker, M. D., chairman.

It was then moved by Dr. R. Palmer Howard, seconded by the Hon. Dr. McNeill Parker: "That the report of the Medical Bill Committee be now discussed," which motion was carried.

DR. R. PALMER HOWARD, (Montreal), as chairman of the Committee which presented the bill, read the previous evening, was desirous of making a few observations. The Committee had accepted the great principle which in Great Britain had agitated the medical mind, viz.: representation in all legislative medical bodies of the schools and the general profession. In England, the measure had for the present fallen through because the schools would not yield the point of general representation. We adopted, however, the principle, already adopted in Ontario to have the schools and the general profession respectively represented. In a great measure it resembled the Ontario Medical Act, and for the very good reason that that Act was almost a literal copy of the Medical Act of Great Britain of 1858. The second great principle in the Bill, involved the details of representation in the General Council. That body was to consist of twelve representatives from the schools, and twelve from the general profession. The two great Provinces of Ontario and Quebec have each eight representatives assigned them while the Maritime Provinces divide eight between them. In the distribution of the representation amongst the Universities and Schools in the several Provinces a difficulty arose out of the fact that the numbers of those bodies are not equal in the several Provinces, there being for example seven in Ontario and but four in Quebec. To maintain therefore the due proportion in each Province of half the representatives from the schools and half from the general profession, the plan was adopted of assigning one representative to two institutions, to be nominated either collectively or alternately as may be agreed upon by those bodies. Thus the University of Toronto and the Toronto School of Medicine, affiliated institutions would have one representative in the Council; the University of Queen's College and the

Royal College of Physician and Surgeons of Kingston, would have one, and so on. This principle of distribution was not unique for according to the British Medical Act of 1858, the ancient University of Edinburgh, the Athens of medicine, divides its representation in the general Medical Council with two smaller Universities, while Oxford and Cambridge have one each. In the Bill provision was made for branch Councils in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, while Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were to have one between them. The third great principle of the Bill declared that there shall be a central examining board appointed by the Council in each Province, to examine persons intending to practise medicine in the Dominion. It would thus be seen that the schools were called upon to give up the right which most of them had enjoyed and which entitled the holder of their degree to a license to practice without further examination. If this act should become law, all graduates would have to present themselves before the Central Board for examination, previous to being licensed to practice. This in his opinion was a great come down indeed to Universities. And lastly a great difficulty they had to deal with was that there were sects in our profession. On going before a Legislature it was always a difficulty to exclude those sects from being recognised or having the same status as ourselves. The legislation in Ontario, whereby there was a formal recognition of the sects in the Medical Council of that Province, had seemed to him, as well as to many others, to have been the great mistake of the Ontario Medical Bill; otherwise it was very good. This question of sects was then the great difficulty they had to contend with, and he hoped they would be unanimous in their method of dealing with it, for if divided among themselves they could not possibly hope to succeed. He need not further enter into details, as doubtless since the Bill was read yesterday afternoon the majority of members had studied it carefully, and were now prepared to discuss it. He hoped they would do so fairly and candidly. In a measure of this kind, if they hoped to succeed, they must all be prepared to give way somewhat. If all could act in this spirit he would be hopeful of the result. (Cheers.)

The HON. DR. MCNEILL PARKER, (Halifax N. S.,) said he felt it necessary to say but little, as doubtless all had scanned the Bill carefully and mastered its general principles since it was placed in their hands the previous day. The great object of it to his mind was the elevation of the profession. All were in duty bound to do something and he hoped when he passed away from his present sphere of action to leave the profession a little better than he found it. It had been the desire of the framers of the Bill to have a fair and equitable one for the

whole Dominion, where there should be equality in the preliminary and professional examinations. Dr. Howard had referred to the sects. They had tried to meet the difficulty, and trusted that they would find their efforts seconded by this meeting. If they hoped to succeed all must be prepared to modify their views to some extent. If they did not act in this spirit, success would never attend their efforts.

DR. MCGILL, M. P., (Oshawa, Ont.) said he would try and keep cool though some of his friends thought he did not always do so. He had received at various times a good deal of kicking in consequence of his connection with the Ontario Medical Bill, but as in that Province all were contented with it and happy, he did not mind the abuse. He had given the Bill a cursory examination, and he took more exceptions to it than he thought he should, when he heard it read the previous day by Dr. Howard, the chairman of the Committee. He was not prepared to charge the framers of the Bill with unfairness, though he must confess it looked liked it, but he trusted from what Dr. Howard said it would not turn out so. He was surprised at the representation, but would only allude to it, as this question would come up when the Bill was discussed clause by clause. He would, however, remark that the great feature of the Ontario Medical Bill was left out, and he had no hesitation in saying that no Bill would be acceptable to the profession in that Province, which left out the homœopathic and eclectic members of the profession., (No, No.) We in Ontario knew more about them than do the members of the profession in the Province of Quebec, where they are few in number. He for one would say he had no wish to stamp them out. On the contrary he desired to bring them up to a good position in the great fundamental principles of the profession. Not one homœopathic or eclectic came up for examination last spring at the Meeting of the Ontario Council at Kingston, and what was equally as satisfactory to him, not one half the usual number of regulars that had previously been annually set loose in Ontario. The profession in Ontario gave some opposition to the passage of the Ontario Bill, when it was before the Local Legislature, but since the last examination they were more than ever satisfied with it, and were determined to give it a fair trial. He would say that he did not consider it dishonorable to sit in Council with homœopaths and eclectics when the object was the elevation of the profession in its great fundamental principles, nor did this association any more than previously render it necessary to consult with them. He did not exactly understand the clauses with reference to the Branch Councils and examinations. What they wanted was one great Central Board for the whole Dominion. It was this want, and the substitution of those Branch

Councils, which contributed not a little to the recent failure of the English Act. He would try and deal candidly with the Bill, ever bearing in mind the good of their common profession. Before sitting down he reminded the association that the Ontario Act was working well, and that the Dominion Parliament would not thrust another upon them.

DR. BOTSFORD, (St. John, N. B.,) said he was one of the Committee appointed to draft this Bill, and had communicated his views by letter to the chairman, but he was not present at the discussion of the Bill. He had not received any notice that he was a member of the Committee until about six weeks ago. He was opposed to the Bill in many details, but primarily opposed to the legislature saying which was the regular profession.

DR. BETHUNE, (Glanford, Ont.) thought much of the present discussion was useless, as the same ground would again be gone over when discussing the Bill clause by clause. He suggested that at once it be taken up in this way. He believed all admitted that we wanted a Bill, a good Bill for the entire Dominion.

DR. J. R. DICKSON, (Kingston) wished to disabuse the mind of the Association of the idea that the profession in Ontario recognised homœopaths. They did not recognise them though forced on them by the Legislature.

DR. DEWAR, (Port Hope, Ont.,) said from what he knew personally, he thought nothing would give the homœopaths greater pleasure than not to be embraced in this Bill. They would then get their own charters, and those in Ontario would have to fight them all over again. The great majority of those who previous to the passing of the Ontario Act, passed the Homœopathic Board were not homœopaths, but, the *reliquia* of the schools, who failing at their own schools, for a *douceur*, got through the homœopathic examination. He would not allude to any details of the Bill further than to say he was opposed to the clause which made it compulsory for members of the profession, desirous of registering who may not be in possession of a license to practice within six months after the passing of the Act, to obtain a University degree. Such was not the case in the Ontario Medical Bill.

DR. OLDRIGHT, (Toronto) felt it his duty as a member of the Ontario Medical Council to make a few observations, which, though perhaps they might not at first seem to be strictly upon the Bill before the Association, had really a most important bearing upon it. He had supported the Ontario Act, so far as the Central Board was concerned, but he did not recognize, on the contrary had opposed, and would continue to oppose, the union of the homœopaths and eclectic with the



members of the regular profession. Some friends of the Ontario Bill had said it was going to stamp out the sects, and in proof of the assertion pointed to the fact that at the last meeting of the Council at Kingston, not a homœopathic or eclectic student had come forward for examination. He did not believe it was going to stamp them out, and that the reasons for this state of things was well known to the members of the Ontario Council, and would before long pass away. Dr. McGill had said the profession in Ontario were satisfied with their Act, and that no Act without the homœopathic and eclectic combination would be acceptable to them. This assertion he (Dr. Oldright) denied *in toto*. It was true that some were in favour of giving it a fair trial now that it was law, but a large majority of the profession were bitterly opposed to the combination of the sects and looked upon the association with them as anything but a creditable one. A document denouncing the combination clause in the Ontario Act had been prepared, and he was in hopes to have had it in his possession and read it to the meeting, but he had been disappointed. He would, however, say it had he believed been signed by every regular practitioner in the city of Hamilton and Ottawa, and by nearly all in Toronto and Kingston. It would thus be seen that only one large centre of civilization in Western Canada, viz., London, had not expressed any opinion on this subject; all the others had spoken very decidedly. So far as he knew the only portion of Ontario really in favour of the Ontario Bill was the extreme west, where Dr. Clarke, the late President of the Council, wielded very great influence. Any one who knew that gentlemen could easily understand why such was the case. His great warmth, apparent plausibility and honesty was such that it was almost impossible to withstand him. With regard to the happy results which Dr. McGill stated had already taken place, at the risk of refutation he would say that the reason why no homœopathic or eclectic student had last spring appeared for examination was that Dr. Campbell had said none would come unless certain amendments were made, and, as he is autocrat none did present themselves.

DR. MCGILL (Oshawa) not amendments, but certain privileges.

DR. OLDRIGHT said they wished to separate diagnosis and pathology, and the right to examine our own students. He thought it due to a very large section of the profession in Ontario, who had been misrepresented that he should make these explanations.

DR. HINGSTON (Montreal) thought the members of the Association were wandering away from the Bill presented by the Committee, and were discussing the Ontario Medical Act. With the general tenor of the

Bill before them he agreed although in some points he differed, and some opposed altogether. He thought there was need for a Bill for the whole Dominion. A few years ago all were satisfied with a physician's standing if he had a University diploma. Now, owing to the increase in schools and a rivalry presumed, rightly or wrongly to exist between them, the public and even the profession itself did not place the same confidence in University examinations as heretofore. Hence the necessity of a Central Board, whose examinations, would, like Cæsar's wife, be above suspicion. He, thought the system of medical education was not as complete in this country as it was in Prussia and Austria, whose systems he proceeded generally to describe. He however, thought that the Canadian physician was as highly educated professionally—although not classically, as any in the world.

DR. LAWRENCE, (Paris, Ontario) said he appeared before the Association as the delegate from the County of Brant Medical Society. This society was decidedly opposed to the homœopathic and eclectic clauses of the Ontario Bill and had passed resolutions to that effect, which he would read to the Canadian Medical Association. He had been instructed by the Society he represented to oppose any union with the sects in the bill which the Committee of this Association might present, but to support with all his influence the formation of a Central Board for the Dominion. The County of Brant Medical Association uttered no uncertain sound with reference to this question of the relative positions of the regular practitioner and the homœopath. It refused not only to admit to its membership any one who in any case whatever consulted with a homœopath, but likewise any one who consulted with those who consulted with any one who practised any exclusive dogma—(cheers.)

DR. C. B. HALL (Toronto) thought the Ontario Medical Bill a mistake, but if we ignored the homœopaths, would they not fall back upon their old enactments. He therefore begged of the Association in mercy not to cast loose upon them in Ontario a class of men who practised a fraud, and whom we think we have in a measure subdued.

DR. PHILLIPS (Grahamsville, Ontario) was in favour of a general Bill for the Dominion with a Central Examining Board. He was opposed to any union with homœopaths or eclectics, for he was certain that in time all false doctrines would pass away.

DR. RUSSELL (Quebec) said, in the Province of Quebec the profession were exceedingly happy and contented with the state of things, as they existed; so much so indeed that they felt afraid to go before the legislature and ask for amendments.

DR. TUPPER, C.B. (Halifax, N. S.,) President of the Association,

desired to ask Dr. Russell from whom the profession in the Province of Quebec derived the condition of things, which made them such a happy family.

DR. RUSSELL—From the legislature.

DR. TUPPER—Ah! and afraid to go before them again—singular.

DR. STORER had listened with pleasure to the remarks, which were of great importance to all in the States. Many strange things were done there—there was free thinking in medicine and theology. He came personally, and as a delegate from the American Medical Association, to learn how the Canadians were going to deal with questions which were troubling them, not only theoretically but practically. He had studied the Bill now under discussion, and believed it contained a great principle. There was a right and a wrong to every side. He had heard used in this room the term “sects”—this was the first time he had heard it employed in this connection, and it caused him some surprise. He looked upon what we termed “sects” as guerillas, entirely unworthy the position of practitioners of medicine. In the Massachusetts Medical Society there were some 60 homœopaths in full and regular standing. Almost every one of them came in dishonourably—not so much to themselves as to those who admitted them. They almost all of them held diplomas of Harvard, and all possessing that diploma upon presenting, it are entitled to admission to the State Medical Society, while others had to undergo examination. At the last meeting of the American Medical Association, he brought up this subject, and it was decided that unless the Massachusetts Medical Society corrected it by expelling all its irregular members, in future it would not be allowed representation at its meetings. He looked upon this association with homœopaths as a degrading one. He thought the Colleges of the country were beginning to understand that the great power lies with the profession at large. At the Washington meeting of the American Medical Association, the profession through a resolution of his friend and fellow delegate to this meeting, Dr. Sullivan, in no uncertain language expressed its determination to control the Colleges. He then alluded to the formation of the American Journal Association, and that in convention it had been decided not simply to glean from other journals, but the advisability of expressing the particular views of its editors. He concluded by expressing his belief that the Canadian Medical Association was alive to the wants of the profession, and from the discussion which had already taken place, he felt sure that some decided action would be taken at this meeting, which would assert principles they in the States could copy and adopt.

DR. J. D. SULLIVAN, of Malden, Mass., said his friend, Doctor Storer

had so ably expressed their common views, and left unsaid so little that was really appropriate to the occasion, that he felt hardly justified in consuming the valuable time of the association by any extended remarks,

There was, however, one subject, to which, inasmuch as allusion had been made to it in the course of the discussion which had taken place he would briefly refer.

It had ever been his opinion that of the enemies to which the medical profession were exposed, the most dangerous as well as the most despicable were the *educated quacks*. Knowledge was power; the greater the knowledge, therefore, the greater the capacity for evil. From the ignorant and shallow pretender, physicians have little or nothing to fear. Amongst the twelve there was a Judas, and sometimes there have been found with us traitors who do a great deal of harm, harm, not so much to ourselves, as to medicine, rational, scientific medicine,—one of the noblest institutions of civilization, almost divine in its beneficent ministrations.

The educated quack should be an anomaly. That he is not, furnishes a mortifying commentary on the obliquity of human nature. It was consolatory to remember that charlatans were not peculiar to our profession. There was no avocation in life which promised pecuniary or other rewards, which was not infested with harpies.

Outside of our own ranks the opinion prevails that the hostility of medical men to this class arises from selfish and unworthy motives. This was an unjust and slanderous aspersion, from which, in the presence of this assembly, it was unnecessary to attempt a vindication.

Certainly no physician, who was not at heart false to his high calling, could witness that calling dishonored and disgraced without experiencing indignant regret and a sense of personal humiliation. As a pure-minded woman would shrink with instinctive loathing from contact with a harlot, ashamed of her own sex, so a high-souled, honorable physician would feel himself degraded, whenever the science, which he loves and worthily represents was prostituted to ignoble uses.

He regarded it as an objectionable feature of the Ontario Bill that it provided for the indefinite perpetuation of the species of empirism to which he had just referred. That the profession of the Province should acquiesce in an alliance derogatory to Medical Science and utterly hostile to their own interests can but appear surprising to a stranger. Nor can such acquiescence prove other than a well-merited reproach, the sooner removed the better. Those who inaugurated this unwise policy would sooner or later find cause to regret it. They were warming in their bosoms a serpent which was sure to sting them. Even Massachusetts, which had reason to be anything but proud of her antecedents, so far as

irregular practitioners were concerned, these persons, whether within or without the pale of the Massachusetts Medical Society, were invariably regarded as irregular, and as such treated by all save certain hospital physicians and surgeons. Of these there were a few who consulted with the irregulars, apparently from motives of self-interest. He was a Yankee himself, and as one regreted that when the "Almighty dollar" was in question there was hardly anything which the typical Yankee would not reconcile to his honor and his conscience.

The Act which was now under consideration was admirably calculated as it seemed to him, to meet the present wants and exigences of the medical profession of the United British Provinces. Inasmuch as your laws recognise as regular members of the profession all duly licensed practitioners he could not regard the simple recognition in the provisions of the contemplated Act, of the existing legal rights of such persons as, in any just sense, a compromise. It was clear that the Act, should it become law, would make the acquisition of a thorough preliminary and profession training obligatory upon all who should thereafter engage in the practice of medicine, and the people of Canada would be delivered through its instrumentality from the intolerable nuisance of incompetent medical men. Thus one class of empirics would be swept out of existence. It would be strange indeed, if, under the wise and salutary provisions of this Act, means be not found by which in time, the other and more dangerous class would also be exterminated.

As for us of the United States, it was vain to hope that the aegis of the law might be extended either for the protection of medical science or the community. The inalienable right of every man to poison every other man precludes the possibility of legalizing medicine throughout our country in any such way as he trusted might be done here. All the profession in the States could expect, was that by its united, but otherwise unaided efforts, it might elevate itself and educate the community to a rational appreciation of the great and essential difference between a thoroughly trained and *conscientious* physician and a *quack*, even although the latter be not devoid of ability or culture. It was painful to confess, but candor compelled him to do so, that hitherto the medical schools had proved the chief obstacle to the advancement of medical science throughout the great American republic.

The jealousies which had so long existed between rival schools had prevented them from acting in harmony for this end; and had tended to degrade the standard of medical education, and hence to lower the dignity of the profession. Time was, when the title of Doctor, was accepted, even

in his own country, as evidence of at least a certain amount of intelligence and culture. But now it was quite the reverse. To many minds it afforded presumptive evidence that the holder was a sort of vampire that feeds and fattens on the miseries of his fellow-men. Still there were many who labored faithfully and well to bring about a better state of things. They needed encouragement, their hearts and hands would be strengthened when they learned what was being done and attempted in the great and rising Dominion of Canada. He concluded by expressing his heartfelt wishes for the success of the present effort of the Canadian Medical Association including the hope that the course might, so far as practicable, be imitated in his own land.

DR. TUPPER thanked Drs. Storer and Sullivan for their remarks.

DR. R. P. HOWARD replied, reviewing all the arguments of previous speakers, and concluded by saying that if this Bill should be carried all would have to enter the profession through the same portal. If afterwards any should accept some of the numerous ills extant, upon their own head be the responsibility.

On motion the Bill was received.

The Secretary read a letter from Dr. Harding of St. John, New Brunswick, expressing deep regret that circumstances prevented his being present.

It was then moved and seconded that the report on the Medical Bill be received, which was carried unanimously. It being one o'clock, the Association adjourned till two o'clock.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The chair was taken at 2 p.m. by the President. While waiting for a number of members who were absent Dr. Van Cortland, of Ottawa, addressed the Association upon Entozoa. He pointed out the difference between cystic and cystoid Entozoa, and the somewhat singular and unaccountable fact that one class of animals by a process of alternation of generation, changes into the other. Facts were advanced by Dr. Van Cortland to show that if cystoid worms were transferred from herbivorous animals to the abdominal cavity of carnivorous animals, the most perfect tape worm would result. A variety of specimens were exhibited and examined with great interest by all present. A hearty vote of thanks was unanimously passed by the Association to Dr. Van Cortland for his very interesting communication.

The Association was about to proceed to discuss the Bill, clause by clause, when Dr. McGill, Oshawa, said, while he was willing to consent to discussion taking place upon the various clauses of the Bill, he was

not willing that the Bill as amended should be considered as the final action of the Association. The time allowed for the consideration of the Bill since it was presented to the Association was really so very short that it was impossible to appreciate or understand it thoroughly. It was a pity that the suggestion of the *Canada Medical Journal* had not been adopted, and a printed copy sent to every member of the Association before we met here. He believed that it would be well to ascertain the views of this meeting upon the important features of the Bill and then send it back to the Committee to report at our next meeting.

Dr. Howard, (Montreal) explained that it was impossible to have carried out the suggestion of the *Canada Medical Journal*, as it was not till 3 o'clock on the morning of the previous day that the Bill had been in a condition to be sent to the printer.

DR. J. R. DICKSON, (Kingston), thought, while the views of those present at this meeting should be obtained, that the Bill with the amendments which might be here suggested, should within a reasonable time, say four or five months from this date, be printed and sent to every registered practitioner throughout the Dominion.

Several other members having expressed similar views, it was moved by Dr. Worthington, (Sherbrooke,) seconded by Dr. W. W. Ogden, (Toronto.) That the further discussion of the clauses of the Bill be not now proceeded with, but that its consideration be postponed for twelve months. That the Bill be referred to a new Committee for re-consideration, and that the Secretary be instructed to distribute printed copies in English and French of the Bill as amended to every member of the medical profession of the Dominion, for definite action at the next meeting of the Association.

This resolution gave rise to a good deal of desultory discussion, and while some members favored its adoption, the majority were willing to compromise by putting off final action till the next meeting, but that in the meantime they should discuss as many of the important clauses of the Bill as possible, otherwise, next year they would be precisely where they were to-day. The discussion would enable the Committee to whom the Bill would be entrusted to have some idea of the wishes of the profession expressed through the members of the Association present. In this way considerable progress would be made. Dr. Ogden's motion was finally withdrawn, it being understood that no attempt at legislation upon the basis of the proposed Bill would take place before the Association met next year, and that it should be referred to a new Committee to embody the views of the Association as they might be expressed, a copy of the amended Bill to be sent, within a reasonable time, to every registered practitioner in Canada.

The Bill was then taken up clause by clause. On motion the Preamble was carried, as was also clause I. On clause No. II. being read, it was moved by Dr. Botsford, (St. John, New Brunswick), seconded by Dr. R. H. Russell, (Quebec), that the following be substituted: "That the medical profession of the Dominion of Canada is hereby incorporated under the name and style of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Dominion of Canada, and shall have a corporate seal, and every regular member of the profession, and every person who may be registered under the provisions of this Act, shall be a member of the said college." Upon a vote being taken the motion was declared lost, and clause II., as printed, was passed. Clause III. was passed without a division.

Upon clause IV. being put to the meeting, it was moved by Dr. Oldright, (Toronto,) seconded by Dr. Trenholme, (Montreal,) that the University of Toronto and the Toronto School of Medicine shall each have a representative in the General Medical Council.

Several members objected declaring that to give the University of Toronto, and the Toronto School of Medicine each a representative would be decidedly unfair, as the latter was affiliated to the former. Upon being put to the vote the motion was lost.

Dr. Trenholme, (Montreal,) then moved, seconded by Dr. Roy (Quebec.) That the Council shall consist of twenty-four members, elected from twenty-four electoral districts, formed so as to embrace equally members of the regular profession and registered practitioners, and that the representatives shall be elected as hereinafter provided.

Dr. Trenholme, in supporting his resolution, said that he thought in the matter of the election of the Council, the question of Schools or Universities should not for a moment be considered. No University should be afraid to trust her interests to the care of her graduates. He should vote for all members of the Council being selected from the general profession. He was also in favor of the various Provinces being represented in the Council according to medical population.

Dr. Trenholme's motion was lost on a division.

It was then moved by Dr. J. R. Dickson, (Kingston,) seconded by Dr. Dewar, (Port Hope,) That no University or College that does not actually exercise medical functions by a staff of teachers or a board of examiners and regularly conferring medical degrees shall have power to appoint a representative to the Medical Council.

Upon this motion a somewhat lengthy discussion ensued.

Dr. DICKSON, (Kingston,) said he was opposed to any University that was not actually engaged in teaching being allowed representation.



Until they were so employed by what right, he would like to know, could they claim representation. It was a matter purely medical, and one with which those outside the profession had nothing whatever to do. It might be convenient as a method of equalizing representation between certain Provinces, but it certainly was unfair.

Dr. McGill (Oshawa,) said he did not yet see his way clear as to how he should record his vote. He was desirous of acting so as to elevate the preliminary standard of education, and if by giving Universities not directly connected with medical teaching a representation in the General Medical Council they could succeed in securing their influence to raise the preliminary curriculum, as upon reflection he thought they would, he would feel himself compelled to vote against the motion and in favor of the clause as it stands. This principle of non-medical universities being allowed representation was a feature in the Ontario Medical Bill, and had worked well.

A member asked what qualifications the members of non-medical universities could possibly have to select a medical representative. Would a board of lawyers select a representative from an Art Faculty. If this would be ridiculous, was it not equally so for art faculties to elect a medical representative.

Dr. Howard, (Montreal,) chairman of the Bill Committee, desired to offer a few remarks previous to the vote being taken. As he had previously spoken upon the principle of dividing the representation in the Council equally between the teaching bodies and the general profession he would not allude to that point again. In adjusting the representation of the several Provinces, the Committee felt that by giving an equal number of members to the two large Provinces, eight respectively, and the Maritime Provinces, respectively half that number, a fair distribution was arrived at, and one best adopted to give each Province its due influence in the Council. The proposed General Council was not to be a political organization, requiring the representation to be accurately regulated by population, as had been proposed by one member of this Association. The medical profession in Canada could not differ seriously respecting the teaching and examining of medical students, and there were no truly important questions to engage the medical Council that could be held to be of a sectional nature, that is, affecting the interests of one Province rather than of the others. But there was a principle in the motion under discussion of great importance to the welfare of the profession as a whole. In the formation of a Medical Council for the Dominion, the Committee held that the various interests ought to be represented, and in coming to this decision he thought they had done well. It would be the duty of the Council to determine what the qualifi-

cations of the medical student in general education should be as well as to draw up a curriculum of professional study. The general education of the medical student concerned the council as much as the professional education, and it was only reasonable and fitting that the interests of the Universities, whose special province it was to superintend the former, should be represented in the Council as well as those of the medical schools which were most conversant with the latter. The Ontario Act itself recognised this principle and gives every University and College in the Province a representative in the Council. It would be an evil day for the medical profession when its members shall venture to say that the Universities have nothing to do with the profession; that their interests were antagonistic to ours. Our profession was interested in the maintenance of these institutions, struggling as most of them were for subsistence in our new country, and aiming as they did to elevate the intellectual and moral status of the people generally. It had been asked, would a board of lawyers or of clergymen, select a representative from a Faculty of Arts? This was a misapprehension of the meaning of the clause. The Bill provides that the representatives of the Universities must be registered medical men; moreover as several of those bodies are without medical schools, they must select representatives from the general profession and thereby give that interest a numerical preponderance in the Council. Let it not go abroad that the Medical Profession of Canada in the formation of a General Medical Council refused representation to the Universities, which are certainly the bodies most intimately interested in higher education.

Amid cries of "question, question," the President put Dr. Dickson's motion, which he declared carried. The yeas and nays having been called for, they stood as follows:

FOR DR. DICKSON'S MOTION.—Drs. Dewar, J. P. Russell, R. H. Russell, Dickson, Canniff, Phillips, Steeves, McCargow, Bethune, Oldright, Botsford, Trenholme, Ogden, J. B. Blanchet, H. Blanchet, Worthington, Roy, Oliver, Fee, Johnson, Strange, 21.

AGAINST DR. DICKSON'S MOTION.—Drs. W. E. Scott, G. E. Fenwick, J. M. Drake, Duncan McCallum, Robert Craik, Joshua Chamberlain, R. P. Howard, Francis W. Campbell, McGill, Henry, Parker, J. B. Gibson, Gilbert, Sheriff, C. B. Hall, A. M. Rosebrugh, Meigs, J. A. Grant, Edmondson, Hingston, 20.

Dr. David, General Secretary, said that in the hurry, he had neglected to record his own vote among the nays. Could it be done now?

The President ruled that the result of the vote having been announced from the chair, it was impossible to reconsider it.

The Section of clause IV, styling the College of Sackville, New Brunswick, being erroneous, it was changed to read "The University of New Brunswick."

It was then moved by Dr. J. B. Blanchet, (Quebec) seconded by Dr. R. H. Russell, (Quebec), that the Section of clause IV alluding to details of representation be amended to read as follows: "The General Council shall be composed of 30 members, 10 representing Ontario, 10 Quebec, and 5 New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, respectively, in accordance with the following plan:—Each School of Medicine or University having a staff of teachers or a board of examiners, regularly conferring medical degrees, shall have the privilege of sending one representative to the General Council, and the remainder for each section shall be elected by the members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Dominion of Canada, not connected with the teaching or examining bodies."

On a vote this was carried. This rendered clauses V and VI unnecessary, and they were accordingly erased.

It being six o'clock, the Association adjourned for one hour.

#### EVENING SESSION.

The President took the chair at 7 o'clock.

Dr. Chamberlain, (Frelighsburgh) moved, seconded by Dr. Botsford, (St. John, N.B.) that Dr. Horatio R. Storer, of Boston, and Dr. Sullivan, of Malden, be elected honorary members, which was carried unanimously.

Dr. Sullivan said he regretted that Dr. Storer was not present, as his ever ready and eloquent lips would give utterance to words appropriate to express their very grateful appreciation of the distinguished honor the Association had done them in electing them honorary members. For himself he accepted the enviable distinction merely as a mark of courtesy on the part of the Canadian Medical Association towards one who was in no sense a representative member of the profession in the United States, save in his uncompromising allegiance to scientific medicine.

Dr. Storer having entered the room, Dr. Tupper informed him of his election to an honorary membership.

DR. STORER, in rising to acknowledge the compliment conferred upon him by the Association in his election to Honorary Membership, stated that he felt that it was intended rather as a mark of respect for the Association and nation that he represented than for himself. He could say with truth that no token of appreciation that he had as yet received at the hands of medical men had been so gratifying to him as this.

The gentlemen who surrounded him were, most of them, University men. They had passed the curricula of the great schools of the mother country, so superior in their scope and their requirements to any in the United States, and they were the pupils of those whom the whole world delighted to honor. To the American delegate, their present mission was peculiarly an interesting one not to mention its international aspect, for he felt that whatever might be the feelings of Canadians with regard to an eventual closer union with the State, there was to Science neither limit nor dividing line. There had been topics under discussion at the present session that were of absorbing interest to the medical profession throughout the world. To raise the standard of medical education to sift the chaff of quackery, or "sectarianism" as he had now for the first time heard its termed, from the honest, well-ripened professional wheat, and to strengthen the bonds of a more cordial union by giving to every duly qualified and registered graduate the right to practice throughout the confines of a common Dominion, were in reality national ends. There could be no doubt whatever that the action now taken in Canada would have its direct influence in compelling his own countrymen to follow the lead thus given. Provincial students have thronged to the States for the degrees there obtained so much more cheaply, alike as regards the length of time and the quality of instruction. They could do so no longer. The half-fitted graduates of American schools could no longer flock across the lines, an army of hostile invasion, to settle down for Canadian practice. For those schools hereinafter to draw students from Canada or to send their graduates thither, they must accede to the establishment of a common curriculum, which could no longer be cheapened by an ignoble and suicidal rivalry. There could be no doubt that to admit to the proposed Central Medical Council an equal representation of members from the outside profession instead of to wholly compose it from the schools, as had been the plan in Great Britain, would be an element of advantage to all concerned. In the States, the schools were beginning to learn, as had been demonstrated at the late meeting of the American Medical Association at Washington, that there was indeed a power behind the throne, superior to and controlling them, and that in the members of the Fourth Estate—the medical periodical press, working together in harmony for common ends, there lay the real mastery and management of that great power. For himself, while as an alumnus of Harvard University he had been pained to hear the diploma of that school commented upon and particularized in open session as having been found sheltering most incompetent persons in Ontario and New Brunswick, and perhaps also the other provinces. He should go back to Massachusetts and to the Association of American Medical Journalists, over whom he had at present the honor to preside, with his hands strengthened for renewed conflict with that

pseudo-conservatism which prefers rust to all honorable advance, and petty gains to the general professional good.

In conclusion, Dr. Storer tendered his thanks with deep feeling to the members of the Association for their singular and uninterrupted courtesies to him, even from the moment of crossing the border. Much of this kindness, he was convinced, was owing to their having worshipped at a common shrine. The retiring President of the Association (Dr. Tupper), no less pre eminent in public than in professional life, his successor also (Dr. Parker), and like others present who occupied seats in Parliament,—indeed, he might truthfully say, almost every gentlemen before him—were “Simpson men,” all recognizing the majesty of the master just departed, and very many of them his pupils and personal friends. As with Dr. Dewar of Port Hope, whom Dr. Storer had now met for the first time since they were students together in Edinburgh, so with scores of others, some of them known to him in a former Canadian visit, and some again only by reputation, there existed, he had now been made so pleasantly to feel, a truly brotherly bond, the strength and the meaning, and the delights of which would ever remain to him a freshly recurring joy.

Dr. Canniff, (Toronto), then gave notice of the following motion, with a view to alteration in the bye-laws: “That every ordinary member of this Association pay a subscription of three dollars per annum, whether present at the annual meeting or not, and that the Treasurer shall immediately after each meeting present each absentee with his account.” This will be taken up at next meeting.

The Association then proceeded with the discussion of the Bill. As a large majority of the members stated that it was necessary that they should leave for home by the morning train, and as it was impossible to discuss all the clauses of the Bill, it was determined simply to take up the most important, and obtain the opinion of the Association upon them.

Clause VII. was read, when on motion of Dr. Russell, (Quebec), seconded by Dr. Dewar, (Port Hope), all the provisions with reference to Branch Councils were struck out.

This action of the Association necessitated the striking out all clauses or portions of clauses that had reference to Branch Councils.

The next clause taken up was XXII. and it being considered equitable was unanimously endorsed by the Association.

The XXV. clause recommending an Examining Board for Ontario and Quebec, and one for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, was then taken up, and considerable discussion ensued.

Dr. Dewar, (Port Hope), said he felt sure that the formation of three Examining Boards was totally uncalled for and unnecessary, and would not meet the views of the practitioners in Ontario. He was decidedly of opinion that the carrying of this clause, and those dependant upon it, would call up an amount of opposition in Western Canada, that would certainly render defeat of the Bill certain.

Dr. Bethune, (Glanford), would oppose any dividing of the examinations, among Provincial Examining Boards. He considered them as

quite unnecessary, and as defeating the very object he thought we should have in view, in passing such a Bill as had been brought before the Association. Rivalry would surely spring up among the various Examining Boards, as it most certainly had done between Universities. He favoured a Dominion Examining Board, and trusted this great object would not be lost sight of.

Dr. Botsford, (St. John, N. B.), said it was an extremely easy matter for members of this Association to oppose Branch Examining Boards because it would not be a difficult matter for the students of Ontario and Quebec to present themselves before a Central Board meeting either at Toronto, Kingston or Montreal; but with students in the Lower Provinces it would be a very serious thing to compel them to travel from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. On their behalf therefore he would plead; even as a matter of conciliation toward their brethern in those Provinces he would ask them to allow this clause to remain. In St. John, in view of this Bill there was a good deal of irritation, for many of its features had been brought by him before the Local Society and discussed, and, he would add, condemned. Let not the irritation already existing be increased; let him not have it to say when he returned home that his pleadings on behalf of the Lower Province practitioners had been received with scorn and cold indifference by their fellow subjects in the Western portion of the Dominion.

A member thought we should listen to the appeal of Dr. Botsford, which contained much truth. Many students in Ontario had last year complained at even having had to go to Kingston for their examination.

Dr. CRAIK said Dr. Botsford's views would, in a measure, have weight, did the medical students in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick receive their professional education in those Provinces. Such was, however, not the case, many going to Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Montreal to attend the schools in the cities named. To make a journey to Montreal or Toronto would, under the circumstances, therefore, not be a great hardship.

Dr. R. H. Russell (Quebec) expressed the hope that the Association would give an emphatic expression of opinion upon this question. The profession of the Dominion were, he felt convinced, in favor of the great principle, of one Board of Examiners for the entire Dominion.

On motion of Dr. R. H. Russell (Quebec), seconded by Dr. Oldright, (Toronto), clause XXV, with all other clauses dependant upon it, were struck out. This affirmation of the principle of a Central Examining Board was received with applause by the Association.

Upon the XXIX clause being read—

Dr. FRANCIS W. CAMPBELL (Montreal) said he must oppose the passing of this clause. When it had been read the previous day by his friend Dr. Howard, he considered it so unjust and even tyrannical in its character, that he made up his mind to oppose its passage. He thought he saw and appreciated the object which the framers of the Bill had in view in introducing this clause, but its wording was of such a character that it gave the Council a power which they might use, without having really any good reason for doing so. He thought that the same object could be

obtained by giving the Council the right to refuse to recognise any school. If such was the case, they would be liable to public professional opinion, and would certainly not exercise such a right, without being able to assign good and sufficient reasons for their action.

Dr. CRAIK (Montreal) saw clearly the difficulty which Dr. Campbell had pointed out, and agreed with him in the remarks which he had made. The impression conveyed by the wording of the clause was, that a power, tyrannical, because no reason need be assigned, was given the Council.

It was then moved by Dr. Francis W. Campbell (Montreal), seconded by Dr. Craik (Montreal), that clause XXIX be struck out, and the following inserted in its place:—

“It shall not necessarily be incumbent upon the Medical Council to recognise any Medical School not in operation at the time of the passing of this Act.”

Upon a vote this motion was carried.

The penal clauses of the Bill XLII and XLIII were discussed, and Dr. Oldright explained the difficulties they had in carrying out the penal clauses of the Ontario Act and the causes of this difficulty, when it was agreed that on default of the payment of a fine, that imprisonment for thirty days be recommended.

Clause XLIII was further altered by the substitution for the words, “shall upon summary correction before any justice of the peace for any such offence, pay” of the following, “shall, if unable to establish the fact by legal proof, pay.”

It was also agreed that the clauses providing for the publishing of notices of elections in newspapers and periodicals should be amended so as to permit the notices to be given by circular.

Dr. TUPPER (President) announced that the Medical Society of Halifax had, at their last meeting passed a resolution asking the Association to hold its next meeting in Halifax, when it was—

Moved by Dr. Steeves (St. John, N. B.), seconded by Dr. McNeill Parker (Halifax, N. S.):—

That Halifax be the next place of meeting.

Moved by Dr. Trenholme (Montreal), seconded by Dr. Craik (Montreal):—

That the City of Montreal be the next place of meeting.

Moved by Dr. J. B. Blanchet (Quebec), seconded by Dr. R. H. Russell (Quebec):—

That Quebec be the next place of meeting.

Which was carried by a small majority.

The Nominating Committee then presented their report, recommending the following list of officers for the next year: as President, the Hon. Dr. D. McNeill Parker, Halifax; General Secretary, Dr. A. H. David, Montreal; Treasurer, Dr. Ed. Robillard, Montreal; Vice-President for Quebec, Dr. Marsden, Quebec; Vice-President for Ontario, Dr. J. A. Grant, Ottawa; Vice-President for New Brunswick, Dr. W. Bayard, St. John, N. B.; Vice-President for Nova Scotia, Dr. Rufus S. Black, Halifax, N. S.; Local Secretary for Quebec, Dr. J. B. Blanchet, Quebec; Local Secretary for Ontario, Dr. Walter Henry, Ottawa; Local Secretary for New Brunswick, Dr. J. T. Steeves, St. John's N. B.; Local

Secretary for Nova Scotia; Dr. A. P. Reid, Halifax, N. S. The election was then proceeded with, and the report of the Nominating Committee adopted, except in the following instances.

On motion of Dr. Sweetland, (Ottawa,) seconded by J. P. Russell, (Toronto,) it was moved that Dr. J. R. Dickson, of Kingston, be elected Vice-President for the Province of Ontario. This was carried on a division of 19 to 14.

A letter having been read from Dr. Marsden, declining the office of Vice-President for the Province of Quebec,

It was moved by Dr. Francis W. Campbell, Montreal, seconded by Dr. Worthington, Sherbrooke, that Dr. Joshua Chamberlain, of Frelighsburg, be elected to that office, which was carried unanimously.

The various newly-elected officers who were present expressed the high sense of the honor which the Association had done them, and their determination to do all in their power to further the success of the Association.

The Nominating Committee next proposed that the various standing Committees be composed as follows:

*Committee on Prize Essays.*—Drs. Hingston, Montreal; Larue, Quebec; Brouse, Prescott; Yates, Kingston; Gordon, Halifax.

*Committee on Medical Education.*—Drs. Howard, Montreal; Rottot, Montreal; Jackson, Quebec; Gilbert, Sherbrooke; McGill, Oshawa; Dickson, Kingston; W. W. Ogden, Toronto; Canniff, Toronto; Botsford, St. John, N. B.; Earle, St. John, N. B.; Tupper, Halifax; A. P. Reid, Halifax.

*Committee on Medical Literature.*—Drs. Trudel, Montreal; David, Montreal; Larue, Quebec; Tessier, Quebec; Bethune, Glanford; Edmondson, Brockville; McIntosh, Hamilton; Oldright, Toronto; Harding, St. Johns, N. B.; Steeves, St. Johns, N. B.; Wickwire, Halifax; Moran, Halifax.

*Committee on Climatology and Epidemic Diseases, appointed for Three Years.*—Drs. Smallwood, Montreal; Hingston, Montreal; J. P. Russell, Toronto; Michaud, Varrenes; H. H. Wright, Toronto; Bergin, Cornwall, Dewar, Port Hope; Aitken, Toronto; De Wolff, Halifax; Steverman, Lunenburg, N. S.; Prevost, —; G. A. Hamilton, St. John, N. B.

*Committee on Medical Necrology.*—Drs. Francis W. Campbell, Montreal; Joseph Workman, Toronto; Larue, Quebec; De Wolff, Halifax; Harding, St. Johns, N. B.

*Committee on Publication.*—Drs. David, Robillard, Francis W. Campbell, E. H. Trenholme, Craik, Peltier, all of Montreal.

*Committee of Arrangements for next Meeting.*—Drs. Landry, Sewell, R. H. Russell, Tessier, Marsden, Belleau, J. B. Blanchet, H. Blanchet, Roy; all of Quebec.

The Bill was then referred to the following Committee, with instructions to have it amended according to the wishes of the Association, as expressed at this meeting. Copies to be sent to the registered members of the profession throughout the Dominion, and the Bill to be brought before the next meeting of the Association for final adoption.

*Committee on Bill.*—Dr. Howard, Montreal, Chairman; Drs. Hings



ton, Montreal; Brouse, Prescott; McIntosh, Hamilton; Dewar, Port Hope; H. H. Wright, Toronto; Dickson, Kingston; Rottot, Montreal; Landry, Quebec; R. H. Russell, Quebec; Bayard, St. John, N. B.; Botsford, St. John, N. B.; D. McNeill Parker, Halifax; A. P. Reid, Halifax; C. Tupper, Halifax.

On motion of Dr. Bethune (Glanford) seconded by Dr. R. H. Russell (Quebec) a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Dr. Howard for the energy and ability with which he had shown as Chairman of the Committee in preparing the Bill.

DR. HOWARD briefly returned thanks.

DR. CANNIFF (Toronto) here said that on voting "Yea" on Dr. Dickson's amendment with reference to University representation, he had done so under a misapprehension of its bearing.

A vote of thanks to the various railway and steamboat companies for reduction in their rates of fare to members of the Association, was carried unanimously, and ordered to be communicated to the proper quarters.

On motion the President left the chair, and the Hon. Dr. McNeill Parker called to it.

It was then moved by Dr. Craik (Montreal) seconded by Dr. W. W. Ogden, (Toronto) "That this Association tenders its warmest thanks to its retiring President, the Hon. Dr. Tupper, C.B. and desires to express its grateful appreciation of the great service which he has rendered to the Association by the admirable manner in which he has presided over its deliberation."

This motion was carried unanimously.

Amid loud applause the retiring President, Hon. Dr. Tupper rose to respond, and said he most sincerely thanked them for their expressions of approbation as to the manner in which he had performed the duties of the very important office conferred upon him during the last three years. During all that time he had many other high offices and functions conferred upon him, political and otherwise, but none did he esteem more or fill with more pleasure than that which was conferred upon him year after year, by the members of the Canadian Medical Association as their President. For every exertion he had made in his position towards forwarding the interests of the Association, he felt amply repaid, as no doubt did every member who had gone to any expense looking to the same end, and he left the Chair certainly highly satisfied with what had been done during his period of office as President. He felt grateful to and was deeply indebted to every member of the Association for the hearty co-operation which he had always received. Though retiring from the Chair he would still find it his greatest pleasure to take an active part in the proceedings of the Association. He begged to thank them for the great honor they had conferred upon him in his repeated election as President, and also for their kind expression of approbation.

A vote of thanks was then passed to all the officers of the Association for the able manner in which they had discharged their respective duties.

The Convention adjourned at half-past twelve on Friday morning, to meet at the usual time, in September next at Quebec.