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Ontario Medical Journal.

SENT TO EVERY MEMBER OF THE PROFESSION IN ONTARIO, BRITISH COLUMBIA,
AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

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

VOL. III.]

TORONTO, JUNE, 1895.

[No. 11.

Contributions of various descriptions are invited. We shall be glad to receive from our friends everywhere current medical news of general interest. Secretaries of County or Territorial Medical Associations will oblige by forwarding reports of the proceedings of their Associations. Physicians who do not receive their Journal regularly, or who at any time change their address, will please notify the editor to that effect.

Editorial Department.

ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL.

THE Medical Council have seen fit by a large majority to renew their arrangement with the ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL PUBLISHING CO. We append herewith a part of the report of the Printing Committee, viz.:

Gentlemen,—Your Committee on Printing beg leave to report as follows:

"That after due consideration of all papers and documents presented to us in connection with printing, we desire to state that we recommend the offer of R. B. Orr for your acceptance upon the same terms as last year, except that he is to do the work for \$360 instead of \$600 as heretofore.

"Likewise a copy of the ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL shall be sent to every member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario resident in the Province, and the Proceedings of the present session of the Council shall appear in the said journal before the end of September."

We publish the first and part of the second days' proceedings in this issue, and feel satisfied that

this will be perused by the profession with a great deal of interest. To some constituencies we especially recommend it.

THE COUNCIL.

Two quotations from Shakespeare must come so forcibly to the minds of the medical profession in connection with this session, that it seems scarcely necessary for us to give them room. "If it were done when it is done it were well it were done quickly," is so pregnant with force that it is a great pity that some of the members, nameless they shall be, had not had this motto pasted on the front of their desks in the very largest type available, and then, probably, a great amount of money might have been saved.

When the idea of increasing the number of members was promulgated our voice was against it, and now the wisdom of our stand is clearly

evidenced. There was more breath used, more trouble caused, and more money spent this year than ever occurred in the history of the Medical Council. Useless bickerings, unparliamentary methods and language pervaded the meeting from beginning to end. We may be asked why this was so, but we only need point to the fountain-head with its three attached spouts, which unfortunately has been foisted on the Council by the misjudgment, and in many of the cases by misrepresentation, from the elected to the electorate.

A letter which is public property, in that it can be produced at any time, states, and that forcibly, that one of the new members got most of his votes by promising to help insist on the immediate payment of all back assessments owing by the medical profession of the Province. And yet he gets up in his place in the Council chamber and asserts that he never canvassed for a vote, and to add to his record proceeds to vote against the reinstatement of the clause dealing with the annual assessment. Truly we will be sorry for this gentleman when his words and actions are reviewed by his constituents on the production of the printed report the proceedings.

All thought that this wonderful Defence Association would surely be able to send good, strong men to represent them, but their actions proved straight from start to finish that the composition was principally wind, after the style of what the lay people call water-brash—bitter. One of these four once represented a constituency in the legislative halls of Ontario, but his intellect does not seem to have absorbed any of the principles of parliamentary procedure, much less those of common-sense.

The leader as a leader and, indeed, even as a member, was a lamentable failure: even with his training as an executive officer before being removed from the charge of the Toronto Normal School, his knowledge of conducting business in anything like a business-like way is extremely limited, not being brilliant enough for the ordinary township council.

Words of commendation are due the old members and some of the new ones of the Board for their endeavors to cut short as much as possible the proceedings with all due respect to the worth of the work to be performed, but with the obstruc-

tion nothing but the cloture would have been effective.

OUR LATENESS.

The longer we live the more we get used to this sort of thing, and in spite of our grumbling propensities, we simply have to grin and bear it. The trouble is that even if we ourselves do make our heads whirl hustling up delinquents, our subscribers, if we may call them such, do not seem to take these facts into consideration, and make remarks that are rather detrimental to our good standing. Probably some other remarks will be made on our June July, or *vice versa*, issue. Feeling in our own minds that we are justified in the delay, we, although apologizing, do it in no humble manner, but merely by way of explanation.

The Council sat later and longer than it ever did before: the Official Stenographer, although working as hard as it is possible for any man of his avoirdupois to do, seemed to and did take more time than we could spare, and consequently our printers could not get hold of copy. Maybe it is our fault, but we doubt it. Hence we apologize, and have no qualms of conscience over our contemporaries' remarks anent this June-July copy.

THE ASSESSMENT.

It will be interesting to many members of the medical profession to learn that as a result of the last session, though the funds of the Council are materially depleted, certain members have been forced to pay their indebtedness, which heretofore they had refused to do as a matter of *principle*. In paying them for their valuable (?) services monies were kept out to the amount of \$230. When we take into consideration that many of the members were about paid up, it will easily show how far some of the others had allowed their *principles* to carry them.

Without doubt all will be pleased at the action taken with reference to the enforcement of 41a, in that if sufficient funds come in before June 1st, 1896, to meet the indebtedness of the Council, the penal clause will not be put into force. This will give those through the province who are so anxious to pay, but who don't want to be forced, an oppor-

tunity to contribute to the funds necessary to meet the current expenses of the Council.

If prophecy were in order, we would say that there will not be enough funds collected in this way by a good many hundred dollars. It is just as sensible for a physician to say to his patient "My charge is thus and so; you may pay it or leave it as it is, and I shall offer no resistance," as to trust to the goodness of heart of a great many members of our profession to pay what they feel they will not be forced to pay.

Suppose we were to say to students coming up for examination that the fee is so much, and then to let it be noised abroad that this fee would not be exacted unless the student was anxious to pay it from a sense of duty, how would the expenses of examinations be met?

Men who refuse persistently to pay, on principle, that which is legally and morally right (and boast of it), are men that we would expect to find turning the family out of house and home, and leaving the wife, whom he had promised to love and honor, to earn a precarious livelihood at the washtub.

The Law Society enacts its annual assessment, lodges enact their annual dues, and why should a noble profession like ours go into paroxysms of anger when asked to contribute to the funds necessary for our own protection? Of course, we have heard the oft-repeated statement (repetition, however, does not make it a fact) that these are not parallel cases. The only point upon which they differ is upon the fact that non-payment means non-membership in the case of the Law Society, while the Medical Council is, we think, prone to be too lenient.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Dr. Rogers, of Ottawa, was elected Vice-President without opposition. The position was the right of the Eastern Territorial men, and Dr. Rogers was entitled to it both from length of service and from his ability.

Dr. Harris, of Brantford, was elected President of the Medical Council. He discharged the duties of chairman with credit to himself and satisfaction to the members of the Council. In our next issue will appear a brief history of his medical career.

Dr. Williams, who has been ill most of the winter, was able to resume his seat at the Council Board and do some very effective work. It is the hope of his many friends in the profession that he may soon be restored to perfect health.

The speech made by Dr. Rogers, the Vice-President, when the Assessment By-Law was brought before the Council, showing the necessity for its introduction, comparing the mode of collection and amount collected with other colonies and countries, was perhaps the ablest and best prepared address delivered during the past session.

The Registrar is now preparing the circular *in re* the Assessment in accordance with the instructions from the Council, and the same will be sent out in a few days. The instructions were as follows: "That the Registrar be required to send to each practitioner a registered letter, enclosing a copy of the By-law, together with a circular letter explaining the necessity of imposing the fee, and calling special attention to the suspension of *Act* until June 1st, 1896."

Some peculiarities in statistics which will be interesting to the medical profession, and show them that, as a body, they are in favor of the assessment, came up in the discussion on that point.

Arrears to December 31st, 1892. . . .	\$7,000
Number of members in arrears	1,287

Of these, 52 owe \$20 and over; 119 owe more than \$9 and less than \$20; 464 owe more than \$3 and less than \$9; 652 owe \$2.

That is, practically 652 are paid up, owing only \$2, and have made no objection to the payment; 1,251 have paid up in toto, making 1,903 medical men who are not against the annual dues or the method of collecting them.

Judging by the proportion of the Council who voted against the assessment, *i.e.* 5 to 25, we are afraid that they each represent a very small number of their constituents, unless the non-payers happen to be hived all in one or two spots.

British Columbia.

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

DR. MCGUIGAN, Associate Editor for British Columbia.

MEDICAL COUNCIL.

THE annual meeting of the British Columbia Medical Council took place in Victoria, on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 8th and 9th. There were present, Drs. Davie, Harrington, Milne, McGuigan, De Wolf-Smith and Duncan. The retiring President, Dr. Lefevre, now in Vienna, was the only member absent, but that did not prevent the Council from again re-electing him to the same position for another year. All the old officers were reappointed and are as follows: President, Dr. I. M. Lefevre; Vice-President, Dr. John Duncan; Registrar, Dr. G. L. Milne; Treasurer, Dr. W. J. McGuigan. Three candidates presented themselves for examination, of whom two, viz., Drs. Sutherland and Bowes, were successful; the third while not attaining the required percentage of marks to enable him to pass, was quite interesting in a way as a type of a class of practitioners in the United States who, it is to be hoped, are rapidly disappearing from the public view. A great deal has been said in some quarters about the beauty of free trade in medicine, both in Ontario and in many of the states of the great Republic to the south, but if the people knew the value of medical councils and examining boards, and how these bodies stand between them and destruction, they would bless the members of those societies and the legislatures that brought them into corporate existence on their bare knees. A writer in the May number of the *Forum*, President David Starr Jordan, of the Leland Stanford Junior University, at Palo Alto, Cal., in an able article entitled "Petitfogging Law Schools and an Untrained Bar," exposes the weaknesses of many of the American institutions in which students receive their training for—what in their cases is a libel—the "learned professions." He says: "It is

possible with us to enter any one of the 'learned professions' with no learning whatsoever. In fact, in many of our States, it requires no more preparation to be admitted to the bar than to be admitted to the saw-buck. Fortunately, admission to either on these terms carries with it no prestige or social elevation whatever. But the danger in the one case is greater than in the other. The inefficient lawyer may work the ruin of interests entrusted to him. *The ignorant physician is more dangerous than the plague.* The incompetent wood-sawyer harms only the wood-pile. A large part of our criminal records is devoted to legal and medical malpractice. In other words our bulk of crime is swollen by robbery and murder committed under the guise of professional assistance." It would be pretty hard to use language much harder than the above quoted remarks, and coming from such an eminent educationist as President Jordan, the danger to which the community is exposed on the other side of the line is truly startling. In the mining districts of British Columbia, particularly in West Kootenay, close to the American frontier, it is only by the existence of the Medical Council and the stringent examination which that body demands of all would-be medical practitioners contemplating a location in the Province, that that part of the country is not flooded with the class of physicians that President Jordan tells us are only fitted for the saw-buck and the wood-pile. *It is true that swinging a pick is about as easy and simple as sawing wood, and in the Kootenay more money is often made by handling that useful implement than by wielding the lancet or the scalpel; and those of our fellow-practitioners who are afraid to face the music of an examination at Vancouver or Victoria may, after a while, have reason*

to bless their stars for having been relegated to the mines at Trail Creek or Pilot Bay, for truly golden treasures lie buried in the rocky bosom of the earth in all the surrounding parts; and if they only display the industry of the sons of Whang, the miller so beautifully narrated in the tale of our childhood, they cannot hardly help "striking it lucky" sooner or later. In the meantime the hardy adventurers who are coping with nature in her sterner aspects, will be preserved from an additional adversary in the shape of Doctor Hornbook *redivivus*, whose presence would be worse than death if we are to believe the "true story" of the original as told in the lives of the immortal Burns:

"Where I kill'd aye a fair strae-d-ath,
By loss o' blood or want of breath,
This night I'm free to tak my aith,
That Hornbook's skill
Has ebd a score o' their last claiht,
By drap and pill."

DEATH OF "PROFESSOR" ZIMMER.

The readers of this journal may remember an article which appeared in these columns some months ago anent an old herbalist in Vancouver, who was endorsed by the police magistrate, several ex-mayors, members of the Provincial Legislature and other prominent citizens, and who called himself "Professor" Zimmer. The advertisement was unique, not only in its phraseology, but also in the high character of the men who backed up his absurd and ridiculous language and his pretensions as a healer. Well, poor old "Louis," as he was familiarly called, is dead, and probably we shall never see his like again. The remote cause of his death, it is said, was the fatigue and anxiety

of mind which he endured on the occasion of his initiation into the "Mother Kanoops," a society well known in the far West and notorious for the severity of its ritual when exemplified on a candidate who seeks its mysteries. In the sixty-second degree, known as the "wet test," the "professor" was saturated with several schoonerfuls of a celebrated mixture manufactured by one John Wieland, of San Francisco, which, in the high perspiration in which he was at the time, may have been followed by disastrous consequences. It is fair, however, to the said society to say that the "professor" did not charge it with his rather unexpected "taking off"; on the contrary, he attributed his last illness to having been exposed to the inclemency of the elements a couple of months ago, while visiting his ranch on Seymour Creek, a picturesque valley in the heart of the mountains, close to Burrard Inlet.

He died full of faith in his "roots and herbs," refusing to see any medical man, declaring that he had a thousand dollars' worth of books on plants, and if he could not get enough information out of them to cure himself, the doctors could do him no good; and babbling like old Jack Falstaff, of Greenfields, he died.

The manner of his death showed that in life he must have had a belief in what he rather epigrammatically called "God's own medicine," and as in life we dealt with him, so now that he is dead we say, "Peace to his ashes," for, after all, there are lots of worse people alive than was old Louis Zimmer. He had an eye for pity and a hand open as day for melting charity. He was always willing to share his mite with those of his fellow-creatures who were in distress, and many a poor person will miss him now that he is gone.

SUPRAPUBIC CYSTOTOMY IN CHILDREN.—Folinea (*Rif. Med.*) reports seven cases in which he performed suprapubic cystotomy for stone. The average age of the children was a little over three years. Complete cure followed on an average in thirteen days after the operation. Although the number of cases is small, the author feels justified in concluding that suprapubic cystotomy is an operation which may be performed on children with good results; that one ought in these cases

to adopt complete suture of the bladder, provided that viscus be in a healthy condition; in chronic cystitis, renal mischief, and vesical hæmorrhage the author would not sew up the bladder. As a rule a double suture suffices, since the bladder forms a firm cicatrix. Folinea thinks that in children suprapubic cystotomy should be preferred to any other operation for stone. His seven cases all did very well.—*British Medical Journal.*

Original Communications.

SOME SPECIAL FORMS OF ULCER OF THE CORNEA.

BY G. STERLING MYERSON, M.D., C.M., L.R.C.S. EDIN.

Professor of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology in Trinity Medical College.

It is somewhat remarkable that a structure nourished as is the cornea, indirectly by osmosis or imbibition, and not by direct vascularization like most other tissues, and exposed by its position to the irritation of foreign bodies, should not suffer more frequently from ulcerative processes.* This comparative immunity may be due, on the one hand, to the activity of those musculo-fibromucous shields of the eyelids, rapidly opening and closing, compressing the anterior portion of the eye, driving the nutrient fluids through the lymph spaces of the cornea, while the eye is bathed in a strongly saline secretion, the tears, the salinity of which favors osmosis and nutrition, the fluid at the same time washing away foreign bodies. As an adjunct, the filtering and protective power of the eyelashes is not to be underestimated. Let anyone, after driving along a dusty road, examine his eyelashes, when he will realize of what service they are as filters and screens. Lastly, the general tone of the system plays an important part in maintaining the health of the cornea. Ulcers of the cornea are not met with in persons of robust health, but in those who, from one cause or another, are "run down." Therefore, as underlying causes, we have to deal with two factors. (1) impaired local nutrition: (2) depressed general health. To these may be added a third, infection. It is not my purpose, in the limited time at my disposal, to speak of all forms of ulceration of the cornea, but of certain special forms.

Let me first draw your attention to the *round ulcer*. Indolent, almost stationary, lasting many months; perfectly round, clear or slightly turbid at the bottom, mostly non-vascular, lasting many

months; unattended by photophobia, but causing annoyance and irritation at times, ending in perforation or cicatrization, with permanent scarring; sometimes secondary to granular ophthalmia, sometimes primary: such is the clinical history of these cases.

Somewhat analogous is the *funnel-shaped ulcer*. It differs in its greater activity and tendency to perforate. It is obstinate and persistent, and resists treatment.

The *crescentic ulcer* appears near the edge of the cornea. It is very painful, but does not cover much ground. It is attended by much congestion, photophobia and lachrymation, and tends to perforation.

The *ring ulcer* also begins at the margin of the cornea, but closer to the edge, and, if unchecked, pursues a steady course all round its circumference until the entire cornea is cut off from its supply of nutriment, and becomes opaque and sloughs off. The pain is comparatively slight. It always appears in old and feeble subjects.

The *rodent ulcer* of Mooren develops at or near the margin of the cornea, attended by marked inflammatory reaction. All about the ulcer is a grey margin which is undermined, presenting a crater-like appearance. In due course the ulcer begins to heal and to vascularize. One has just had time to congratulate oneself upon the successful result, when the symptoms recur, the ulcer reopens, but further on the cornea. Thus it goes on ulcerating and cicatrizing until the ulcer has covered the entire cornea. It does not attack the deep layers, so perforation does not take place; but, inasmuch as the superficial layers are in part destroyed, a permanent opacity remains. This disease attacks old people only, and not infrequently both corneæ at the same time.

* All diseases of the cornea constitute 21 per cent. of ocular diseases. — COHN, *Statistik der Augen-Krankheiten*.

The *serpenty ulcer* of Sæmisch, so called from its pursuing a serpentine course across the cornea, is another dangerous form of ulcer. It commences as a greyish-white infiltration, which in a short time passes over into ulceration, extending rapidly in depth and circumference, forming a large slough. It is not infrequently associated with pus in the anterior chamber, hence is called a "hypopyon ulcer." In some cases there is practically no pain; in others, again, there is great pain and ciliary neuralgia. Like the other severer ulcers, it always occurs in the old and feeble, and is frequently started by some trifling injury or foreign body in the eye.

The *treatment* is local and constitutional. Locally, one would use, in case of much inflammatory reaction, atropine or warm belladonna fomentations, with or without opium. In sloughy ulcers, eserine is to be preferred to atropine. The strength should not exceed $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain to the ounce. The mistake is sometimes made of blaming eserine for producing iritis. The real error is in using eserine too strong. In the weaker solutions it is productive of great good. I have found that the use of steam directly to the affected part is of the greatest benefit. An ordinary steam atomizer will do for the purpose, though special forms of steam-producers are made. It may be plain or medicated. I have also suggested the use of hot water, 80° to 120° F., in the form of a spray, direct on the cornea, the eye being held open by an assistant. It is surprising how hot water can be borne in this way. In the serpenty ulcer, or in any other ulcer which threatens to perforate, paracentesis should be done early. After perforation, natural or artificial, the eye should be dressed by the free applications of iodoform. It is comparatively valueless except in sloughing ulcers. Nitrate of silver has been recommended. It usually creates too much reaction when applied directly to the cornea. In suitable cases, indolent ulcers, it is better applied to the conjunctiva. There will be sufficient excess to affect the ulcer. The remedy *par excellence* in crescentic, rodent, ring and sloughy ulcers generally is the actual cautery. It may be used as galvano-cautery, thermo-cautery, or in the form of a steel wire or probe heated to dull red heat. Until the discovery of the value of this means of cure, these ulcers were looked upon as hopeless.

Under its genial warmth ulcers cicatrize and eyes are saved.

There remains but to mention pyrozone or acrolozone in the treatment of ulcers of the cornea. I find that the direct application of either of these agents, by means of a pledget of cotton on a probe, materially assists cure, or is sufficient to bring it about in cases which are not too far advanced.

Internally, tonic measures should be adopted: iron, quinine, cod liver oil, hypophosphites, strychnia; and in old and enfeebled persons stimulants will be found of service.

A CASE OF CHOLECYSTIDUODENOSTOMY WITH THE AID OF THE MURPHY BUTTON.

BY FREDERICK WINNETT, M.D., M.R.C.S. ENG.

Demonstrator of Anatomy, Toronto University, Assistant Surgeon, Victoria Hospital for Sick Children; Surgeon, Home for Incurables, etc.

Mrs. S—, aged 39 years, the mother of four children, had suffered for fifteen months from cholelithiasis, with marked reflex disturbances of digestion, but no jaundice. There was tenderness over the gall-bladder, but no enlargement.

The diagnosis was calculus in the cystic duct.

Treatment with olive oil, salicylate of soda or arsenic gave no relief.

In March, an aggravation of her symptoms confined her to bed, and from the hopelessness of her case surgical interference was deemed advisable.

March 29. Assisted by Dr. Sweetnam, Dr. Elliott administering ether, I made an incision in the upper part of the right linea semi-lunaris. The omentum and duodenum presented at the wound, the gall-bladder was naturally distended and could be readily brought in opposition with the duodenum. On examination, a gall-stone thrice the size of a pea was felt in the cystic duct. Murphy's intestinal compression forceps were found unsatisfactory, as they repeatedly slipped off and allowed the contents to pass. A large flat sponge was placed in front of the kidney. A running thread was placed in the duodenum and another in the gall-bladder. Half of button was inserted into the bowel, and the remaining part into the gall-bladder. Owing to the thickness of the latter, stitching was difficult, and the usual incision—two-thirds the diameter of the button—required to be extended.

When the button was in place, this was drawn together with a suture and made to include the running thread. Considerable pressure was used in bringing the button together, while the centres were avoided. All was cleaned, and silk worm gut sutures were inserted, but before tying, the patient coughed, and bile was noticed to well up at the wound. On examining the button, bile and gas were seen to escape between its parts at each expiration. Great pressure was now used, and the button clicked twice. The escape ceased. It was thoroughly cleansed and a drainage tube inserted into the depression above the kidney.

March 30. Dressing changed; was soaked with sanious fluid.

March 31. Dressing changed; tympanitis was causing distress and intermitting pulse; the rectal tube passed in the genu pectoral position as recommended by Dr. Sweetnam gave immediate relief.

April 1. Tube removed and stitch tightened.

April 4. P.M., temperature (first rise) 100.2; pulse 88.

April 5. P.M., temperature 100.1°, pulse 100.

April 6. P.M., temperature 99.2, pulse 80; dressing changed and sutures removed; serum seen at point of drainage.

April 7. P.M., temperature 99.6, pulse 90.

April 8. P.M., temperature 100.4, pulse 104; dressing changed; some pus in wound.

April 10. Dressing changed.

April 11. Calculus passed per anum.

May 1. Wound healed.

Although the button was not found, it probably passed towards the end of the third week.

Clinical Notes.

NOTES ON CONSTIPATION IN HOSPITAL PRACTICE.

The necessity for attention to the secretions in all diseases, both acute and chronic, is generally recognized and insisted on. This is pre-eminently the case in hospital practice, where we find constipation has to be constantly guarded against.

We find sluggishness of the bowels associated with a variety of conditions necessitating hospital treatment.

In cases of accident, for instance, requiring en-

forced rest in bed, such as injuries to the spine, fractures of the thigh and leg, burns and frostbites; in the course, too, of such affections as subacute rheumatism, anæmia and chlorosis in young women, chronic uterine derangements, and in neurotic subjects constipation is apt to be a marked feature.

I remember a medical friend of mine, some years ago, being the owner of a parrot he had taught to say, "How are your bowels?" Such a bird would be quite useful, as a daily reminder, in our hospital wards.

In almost all ailments of women of a subacute or chronic nature, constipation, at least in hospital practice, is the rule. Now, in the management of such cases we can depend very little on dieting, and we cannot prescribe exercise. We are obliged, therefore, to resort to purgatives or enemata.

The advantage of a cathartic at the outset of most fevers and acute affections is well recognized, and in these cases the mighty chloride (hyd. chlor. mite) is generally preferred. Constipation, in the course of these diseases, and especially in fevers of an enteric type, should be relieved by enemata as a rule.

In old people and in injuries to the spine, causing complete or partial paraplegia, both purgatives and enemata will be required. A pill of alvin, strychnine and belladonna, with an occasional saline, generally answers.

In the constipation associated with rheumatism and anæmia, and in uterine and pelvic troubles salines require to be given frequently, sometimes even more than once daily. Sulphates of magnesia and soda, alone or in combination, as in the mist. sennæ co., or with cascara, which has proved very satisfactory in obstinate constipation. In private practice, Friedrickshall, Hunyadi and Condal waters are easier ways of taking the salines, but they are too expensive for hospital practice. Sometimes we find even sulphate of soda with cascara given daily, not acting satisfactorily, and we may require a brisk purge.

A very good pill is a combination of calomel (ji.), colocynth, podophyllin (1:3) and hyoseyamus.

Where constipation is unusually obstinate and there is almost a paralysis of the muscular coat of the bowel, large enemata with a fountain syringe

and massage, or faradisation over the abdomen, with the exhibition of strychnia internally may be necessary.

In prescribing pills for constipation, it is better to have them made fresh, for, notwithstanding the reliability of the many large drug firms, coated pills often become very hard and difficult of absorption.

C. J. H. CHIPMAN.

Ottawa.

ETHER AS A GENERAL ANÆSTHETIC.

In the present day, when additions are being constantly made to the number of operations, and when many of these, especially in the departments of abdominal surgery and gynecology, require a considerable time for their completion, the choice of an anæsthetic becomes a matter of importance. While expedition is desirable in any operation, *festina lente* should be the motto of a good surgeon. "Hurry," says the author of 'Lacon,' "is the sign of a weak mind—despatch, of a strong one." And we are safe in saying that he who hurries in surgery is lost, as far as successful results are concerned.

The use of ether as a general anæsthetic is largely taking the place of chloroform everywhere. In the United States, in all the important medical centres, ether is almost entirely used, and in Europe there is a strong disposition to adopt it in the large majority of cases. At Lyons, in France, ether has been used since 1849 as the anæsthetic. In Paris, up to very lately, chloroform was used, as ether was thought too slow in its effects, but within the last year opinions have changed materially with regard to it.

While in very muscular subjects the development of complete anæsthesia may be a little slow, and the quantity of ether required may be considerable, after a little practice the time required can be reduced to a minimum, and in its liberal use one is comparatively free from that trepidation which is always present in the administration of chloroform, even with the greatest care. Vallas, a French writer, gives ten minutes as a mean time to produce anæsthesia with chloroform and thirteen for ether; but even a shorter mean time is often obtainable.

The inconvenience arising from the accumulation of mucus and saliva in the mouth requires, of

course, attention, but it is a drawback of minor importance.

If the pupils and the respiration are attended to, as well as looking out for any marked lividity, we can work for an hour or an hour and a half with decided comfort.

It has been objected that ether does not produce as decided a muscular relaxation as chloroform, and is therefore less suited for laparotomy and operations on the uterus and appendages than the latter. This objection, however, is not found to be sufficiently decided to influence those who operate extensively on this side of the Atlantic. Continental statistics are very much in favor of the use of ether.

Tulliard, in 1891, reports one death in 3,258 where chloroform was used, and only one in 13,987 where ether was the anæsthetic: Campbell, one death in 2,807 chloroform, and one in 13,966 ether.

Of course, there are certain contra-indications to the use of ether. For example, operations on the face may be considered unfavorable for ether alone, though Abbey, of New York, uses it on children in cases of hair-lip. Where there is decided pulmonary affection, such as bronchitis or emphysema, it is not admissible.

To cite a case showing the difficulties that may arise in the choice of an anæsthetic: A woman of 70, healthy-looking, and with a good history, developed a scirrhus of the right breast which she was advised to have removed. She had a somewhat weak heart and also some bronchial irritation. Her age and the condition of her heart contra-indicated chloroform. The bronchial trouble did not favor ether. It was, however, used, and though she stood it well apparently, a broncho-pneumonia developed after the operation, which carried her off.

In operations requiring the use of the cautery or artificial light—other than electric—great care must be exercised. In the very young and the aged ether is perhaps not as suitable as chloroform.

With ordinary care, however, a simple inhaler—an ordinary cone, covered with gauze and padded with absorbent cotton—is sufficient.

With regard to inhalers, Clover's is no doubt the most economical as regards the ether, and is in some respects the most scientific, as it regulates the quantity inspired and does not require removal from the face to be replenished. There may be

objections to it in that the apparatus, being rubber, cannot be rendered perfectly aseptic. Ormsby's is a less complicated and also economical inhaler. Allis' is much in vogue in New York, and is simple in construction, but does not economize the ether.

Dr. Bell, of Montreal, has lately made use of a simple cone of aluminium, covered, as required,

with plain gauze, padded round the larger aperture with absorbent cotton. It has the advantage of being simple, convenient, and the covering can be renewed for each operation.

Ether is by far the most satisfactory both for the patient and the operator.

Ottawa, June. C. J. H. CHIPMAN, M.D.

Abstracts from Original Articles.

THE ETIOLOGY AND TREATMENT OF INFLAMMATIONS OF THE UTERINE APPENDAGES.

DR. AUGUSTIN H. GOLLEI, of New York, read a paper on this subject at the recent meeting of the American Medical Association at Baltimore, in which he stated that the contention was, not that these inflammations of the tubes and ovaries can always be cured, but that it is frequently possible, and unless immediate operative interference is absolutely demanded, the patient should be given the chance, and the attempt should be made before submitting her to a radical operation. This he thought particularly important since treatment directed toward attaining this end did not militate against a subsequent operation for their removal should it become necessary, but, on the contrary, improved the chances of an ultimate successful result. He called attention to the fact that when once removed these organs cannot be replaced, and asked the question if it was not a serious error, in the light of recent developments in the etiology and pathology of the inflammations of the appendages, to remove these organs without previous attempt at a cure or removal of the cause which may be operating to maintain such condition. It may be denied that diseased tubes and ovaries are removed unnecessarily, but it must be admitted that they are too often removed for disease which is amenable to patient and persistent treatment, or which may be cured by a minor surgical operation, involving no risk, such as curettage or repair of a lacerated cervix.

If these cases are submitted to careful treatment instituted for the purpose of clearing up the surrounding exudation, and favoring drainage through the natural channel (the uterus), in many instances the necessity for a radical operation would be removed, and the woman would be restored to a life of usefulness and happiness.

In corroboration of these views, he reported twelve selected cases which had come to him from other gynecologists, who believed that removal of the diseased organs was the only method to be adopted for restoration of their health, yet these patients recovered completely without the loss of these organs.

The writer stated that these were not the only cases with such an unfavorable outlook which he had been able to cure in this manner, but they had been selected from among a number of others because they had consulted other gynecologists before they came under his observation.

Personals.

Dr. Rogers attends the Council this month.

Drs. H. P. Wright and W. C. Cousens, having each contributed \$100, have been elected directors of the hospital.

Correspondence.

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

PUERPERAL ECLAMPSIA.

To the Editor of ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—It is well to sometimes have to read of failures in practice as well as successes, because we are sure to hear of the latter, seldom of the former. It is to be wished that they were oftener recorded. Why did not Dr. Chaffin take a pound or two of blood away from his patient? What are the physical aspects of puerperal eclampsia? A countenance congested with blood, warning us that the same condition extends to, or rather originates in, the brain; loss of sight, hearing and volition, denoting the terrible pressure that is exerted in that centre of life, with high temperature, throbbing pulse and laboring heart; in fact, a more dreadful picture cannot be drawn. How then would common-sense advise us to act? First, to diminish the quantity of the already poisoned circulating fluid *at once* by bleeding. Does not your morphia increase the congestion of the overloaded brain, your veratrum viride paralyze the overloaded heart almost ready to fail, whilst the other routine treatment seems to be of no avail whatever? The pulmonary œdema of the lungs would have been

relieved by venesection, giving them time to oxidize the thick impure blood that was making an ineffectual attempt to reach the air through its capillary terminations. I have been in practice more than forty years, and have had my share of these dreadful cases to attend. I never failed to bleed the patient, almost to excess, but I never lost a case. I meet a lady frequently who recovered from one of the worst cases I ever witnessed. Before I saw her she had had between thirty and forty fits. I bled her profusely, and cutting off a quantity of beautiful hair, my assistant engaged in pouring gallons of cold water upon her head, held over a tub. After the bleeding this seemed to have a most calming effect, whilst the evaporated water might be seen ascending in steam from the heated head. Of course, on recovery, I got no end of wiggling for this impertinence. Dr. C. seems to have been called in time, and had a good chance to bleed. Why then did he not use chloroform amongst the other remedies, which I do not observe is mentioned? Yours, etc.,

Picton, Ont.

HENRY B. EVANS.

Strychnine Delirium.—Those members of the medical profession who have employed caffeine very largely in the treatment of cardiac and renal disease have recognized that large doses of this drug, developed in certain individuals what has been popularly called "caffeine craziness." In other words, the full medicinal doses required by the condition of the heart or kidneys have also been sufficiently large not only to produce an increased activity of the brain, such as is seen when coffee is taken in large amounts, but also have gone farther than this, and by the very cerebral stimulation produced temporary insanity. Within the last few years the medical profession has been employing in certain states what may be considered as massive doses of strychnine in the treatment of failing respiration or circulation with very good results. On the other hand, a sufficient number of cases

have been seen in which cerebral disturbance has followed these large doses to put us continually on the lookout for such untoward symptoms. As a rule, he who administers large doses of strychnine in an emergency is on the *qui vive* for some twitching of the muscles of the forearm or other portion of the body as an evidence of the physiological action of the drug. While we believe that these symptoms are commonly produced by a single administration of the remedy, we are also confident that its continued administration in full doses frequently fails to produce these evidences of heightened reflex activity, and in their place causes a more or less active delirium, in which the patient frequently refuses to take his medicine, or develops the delusion that his attendants are conspiring to poison him or do him some other injury.—*Therapeutic Gazette.*

PROCEEDINGS

AT THE

Meeting of the Medical Council of Ontario,

In June, 1895.

MEDICAL COUNCIL BUILDING,

TORONTO, *June 11th, 1895.*

The Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario met this day, Tuesday, June 11th, 1895, at 2 o'clock p.m., in accordance with the by-laws of the Council.

The Registrar, Dr. Pyne, took the chair and called the Council to order.

Dr. PYNE then said: As the hour named in the by-law has arrived for the opening of the proceedings of the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and as this is the first meeting of the new Council, it places me in the position of chairman of the meeting; and I will now call the roll of the members.

Dr. Pyne called the roll, and the following members of the Council answered to their names: Drs. Armour, Barrick, Bray, Britton, Brook, Campbell, Dickson, Emory, Fowler, Geikie, Graham, Hanly, Harris, Henderson, Henry, Logan, Lutton, Maclell, Moore, Moorhouse, McLaughlin, Reddick, Rogers, Roome, Rosebrough, Sangster, Shaw, Thorburn, Thornton, Williams.

Dr. PYNE: Before asking you to elect a President I will just read that portion of the by-law dealing with the matter. It says: "At the first meeting of the new Council the Registrar shall call the Council to order, read over the names of members, and shall call on the Council to elect a President." I now call for nominations for the office of President.

Dr. MOORE: I have very great pleasure in nominating to the position of President of this Council Dr. William T. Harris, of Brantford. I do this with full confidence that Dr. Harris will discharge the duties of the office with zeal and ability, with dignity and honor, and to the credit of himself and this Council.

Dr. WILLIAMS: I have great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Dr. Harris. I feel that you all know the merits of Dr. Harris so well, and his ability to fill the chair so well, that I need not add anything to what Dr. Moore has said.

On motion of Dr. Rogers, seconded by Dr. Campbell, there being no other nominations, Dr. Moore cast a ballot, and on the ballot being examined by the Registrar he declared Dr. Harris unanimously elected President for the ensuing year.

Amid very hearty applause Dr. Harris, the President-elect, was escorted to the President's chair, and addressed the Council as follows:

Members of the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario: I feel it is a very great honor to be privileged to stand here to-day as the head of the profession in this province, elected by your unanimous vote. It is something certainly that any medical man should feel very grateful for, and should feel very proud of, for this meeting is the most important meeting which has taken place since my election to the Council some ten or eleven years ago. It is important in many ways. The members here are fresh from the electorate. Many gentlemen here to-day I have never had the pleasure of meeting heretofore, and some of those who appear here to-day as new members are old teachers of eminence, such as Dr. Barrick and Dr. Sangster, and probably there are others of equal distinction among the new members. I am also pleased to see so many of the old familiar faces in our Council Chamber.

I trust that you may assist me in expediting the business of the Council with as great rapidity as is possible, consistent with efficiency, because we have a great deal of work to come before us; and I trust, and I feel confident, you will assist me to your utmost in carrying out the rules and regulations of this Council, and by your so doing business will be greatly expedited.

I know that a great deal of courtesy and kindness has been shown to my predecessors in office, and I have every reason to believe that the gentlemen here who compose this honorable body, will extend that same courtesy and kindness to me. Thanking you again very heartily for the honor you have conferred upon me, we will now proceed with the business of the Council and I will call upon you for nominations for Vice-President.

Dr. BRAY—Mr. President, it affords me very great pleasure indeed to nominate for the office of Vice-President a gentleman who has been a very active and energetic member of the Council in times past, and one who is a territorial representative; and I know if you elect him to this position he will do honor to the position, to the Council and himself. I have very great pleasure in moving, seconded by Dr. Logan, that Dr. Rogers, the representative of Rideau and

Bathurst Division, for the office of Vice-President of this Council for the ensuing year.

Dr. LOGAN— I have much pleasure in seconding Dr. Bray's nomination of Dr. Rogers, because I believe Dr. Rogers to be eminently qualified for the position of Vice-President, and I venture to express the hope that the discharge of the onerous duties of the office will not prove to be injurious to his health.

At the request of the President, there being no other nominations, Dr. Bray cast a ballot, and on the ballot being examined by the President he declared Dr. Rogers elected unanimously Vice-President for the ensuing year.

Dr. ROGERS then said—

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I receive this vote with a great deal of appreciation, because I feel that any member of this Council who receives an honor from it such as the election to the office of President or Vice-President receives an honor from the profession which anyone of us should appreciate, and I certainly appreciate this distinction very much, indeed; and I can assure you, whether the duties of the office be heavy or light, I shall endeavor to discharge them to the best of my ability, and endeavor always to secure what I cover from you all, your esteem and good-will. I thank you very heartily, indeed, for this expression of your confidence.

The President then called for nominations for the office of Registrar.

Dr. BRAY—I have very great pleasure in nominating Dr. R. A. Pyne as the Registrar of this Council, seconded by Dr. Roseburgh. In making this nomination I wish to say that anybody who has been a member of this Council, as I have been, for a number of years back, will recognize the eminent fitness this gentleman possesses for the position; and I say without fear of contradiction that I do not think there is another man in Ontario who could fill the position with as much ability and with as much satisfaction to the profession as Dr. Pyne has done and can do. There are very few members of the profession, or in fact of the Council, who know the onerous duties attached to this office; and very few who know the amount of work that Dr. Pyne has to accomplish; it is most astonishing the amount of work he gets through with in connection with examinations, correspondence and other matters connected with his office. I have heard it said that the Registrar has very little to do, but I would like to see any other gentleman who could fill the position for one year without his hair turning grey. I do not think it is necessary to say more in nominating Dr. Pyne.

Dr. ARMOUR—I think it might be well to postpone the appointment of the Registrar for the present, as some adjustment of the salary connected with the office may be found desirable should it be decided to reduce the expenditure of the Council so as to bring it within the revenue; I think it would be fairer to the Registrar and more agreeable to the proper business procedure that any adjustment there might be with regard to this should be decided before the Registrar is appointed; and I would therefore suggest the propriety of Dr. Bray withdrawing his motion for the present.

Dr. BRAY—May I ask Dr. Armour what we are going to do in the meantime? This Council has got to have a Registrar.

Dr. ARMOUR—I do not think that it is necessary that the Registrar should be appointed at the first meeting; I know it has not always been the case; I know that in years past the Registrar has been appointed at the second or third day's session of the Council, and I do not see any difficulty in the way of Dr. Pyne acting as Registrar until the appointment is made.

Dr. BRAY—As mover of this resolution, in answer to Dr. Armour, I think we would be entirely out of order if we went on without having filled the important office of Registrar. If we do not make the appointment, who is to take our proceedings? Without this appointment the Council would not be a regularly constituted Council. A registrar might be appointed *pro tem*, but you would have to have a resolution providing for that; and without that it would be quite unconstitutional. I also wish to say that I am not naming any salary at all, and if there is any reduction to be made in the salaries it can all be done afterwards. I therefore feel like pressing this motion at the present time, because it is in the interests of the profession and of the Council, and also because it is constitutional to have a Registrar and out of order not to have a Registrar.

Dr. GIBBE—I would draw your attention to By-law No. 1, under the heading, "Duties of the Registrar;" it there says the Registrar shall attend all meetings of the Council, and record the minutes of the proceedings of such meetings; and having read that by-law, I would ask how the Registrar can attend legally unless he is appointed?

Dr. SANISTER—I think Dr. Armour's objection is a valid one. There may be an attempt made to reduce expenses, and there is no doubt great dissatisfaction will be felt by the profession unless retrenchment is made in every possible way. But if Dr. Bray presses his motion, and Dr. Pyne understands the subject of salaries will come up subsequently, and will be discussed on its merits, and that the salary attached to the office of Registrar may then be reduced, and materially reduced, I do not suppose that Dr. Armour is prepared any further to press his objection.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I think the most the Council can say on that ground would be, not that the salary would be materially reduced or materially increased, but rather, that the salary might come under the consideration of the Council at a later period; and that, I submit, would be in harmony with Dr. Bray's motion.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—The observations of Dr. Bray, in reference to it being out of order not to have a Registrar, are not well taken for several reasons, one of which is that this course has been pursued before. We have a precedent in this Council for not appointing the Registrar until towards the end of the meeting of the Council; besides that, I understand that the present Registrar is Registrar until another is appointed; he is not like one of our members, elected by the people, whose functions terminate with his term of election. If Dr. Bray will not allow this to stand over it may be pressed to a vote and passed. You might just as well say we cannot do without a counsel, but I would point out to you that the appointment of a solicitor at the last meeting of this Council was moved and seconded, and subsequently it was thought better to postpone the appointment until a subsequent meeting of the Council. It is clear to my mind that Dr. Pyne remains Registrar until he is reappointed, or

until his successor is appointed. According to the rules and regulations governing this body, that is the case; and Dr. Bray's objection is not valid.

Dr. CAMPBELL—We are going on under the by-laws which fixed our rules and regulations some few years ago, and since that by-law was adopted it is not within my recollection that we have ever deferred the proper organization of the Council beyond the first hour of its session. The fourth rule seems to fix the organization, indirectly at all events, because it says that the first business after the organization of the Council, and the election of officers shall be so and so; it is evidently to be assumed from that that the Council is not organized and is not prepared for business until it is properly organized and has elected its officers. The solicitor, of course, is not strictly an officer of the Council, but is an employee of the Council, while the president, vice-president, registrar and treasurer are officers, whose election would be necessary for the proper organization of the Council.

(Cries of "Motion," "Question.")

The PRESIDENT—You have heard this motion; have you any further remarks to offer?

Dr. ARMOUR—Is an amendment to that motion in order.

The PRESIDENT—It depends very much upon the wording of the amendment whether it is in order or not.

Dr. ARMOUR—I beg leave to move an amendment, seconded by Dr. McLaughlin, that the appointment of the Registrar be deferred for the present; or I will adopt any wording that will bring it in order. I have not the motion of Dr. Bray here. According to the rules and regulations, the Registrar, when appointed, is Registrar at the pleasure of the Council or until his successor is appointed. Rule 2 says: "The salaried officers shall be elected after nomination, and shall hold office during the pleasure of the Council." Now, I think that will include Dr. Pyne retaining the registrarship without reappointment until such time as further advanced in the session we may deem it desirable to make the regular appointment; so I feel disposed to press this amendment.

Dr. FOWLER—It is a very great pity a division should be taken on a matter of this kind (Hear, Hear); and I think the primary motion can be put and carried with the general understanding that it does not form any precedent as to a fixed salary.

Dr. BRAY—There is no salary mentioned.

Dr. FOWLER—I think if this was generally understood it would meet the views of those gentlemen who, no doubt, are conscientiously desirous, as we all are, of reducing the expenses of the Council to what the Council is able to stand.

The PRESIDENT—Dr. Armour, I believe you asked my opinion as to whether your motion was in order or not. I think I shall have to rule that it cannot be in order; it has been pointed out, and I quite agree with the gentleman who pointed it out, that the first business after the organization of the Council and the election of officers shall be, etc.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—What rule is that?

The PRESIDENT—Page 1, Clause 4. Under the rules and regulations of the Council that says by inference, I take it, that those offices shall be filled at this meeting of the Council; and the office of Registrar has always been filled at this meeting of the

Council ever since the present Registrar has held office, and never, to my knowledge, has any other method been adopted; therefore I shall have to ask you to withdraw your amendment, and I will put the motion. I do not think it would be wise to put your amendment.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN I do not like to dispute the authority of the chair, but it seems to me that if any thing can be in order this can be; if it was in order a year ago that the election of the solicitor should be postponed I do not see why this should not be.

The PRESIDENT The solicitor is not an officer of the Council in the same way as the registrar is.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN Certainly he has to obey the Council's order and behest just the same as the Registrar; just the same, no more and no less; he is under control of this body to do whatever he is ordered to do. The two officers are on a precise parallel. It has been stated that the registrar cannot go on and do anything; the answer to that is he has already discharged his function; he has acted as chairman. The difficulty may arise hereafter that in apportioning a salary to the office it may not be an amount that Dr. Pyne would accept. Then we would be in difficulties. It seems to me it would be an easy, simple thing to postpone this matter and bring the salary and the appointment up together. However, if the president rules that this motion is out of order it drops, but I would prefer seeing the other course pursued as was done a year ago with the appointment of the solicitor.

The PRESIDENT—We must have a Registrar, and I take it we must make the appointment now, that as it has been done heretofore so it must be done to-day.

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

The President, Dr. Harris, called for nomination for the office of Treasurer.

Dr. ROGERS—I beg to move, seconded by Dr. Britton, that Dr. W. T. Aikins be reappointed treasurer for the ensuing year. In moving this resolution I may say that our old friend Dr. Aikins has occupied this position for a number of years and has given the greatest satisfaction to this Council, and while occupying this position, I think it is in the recollection of everyone of the old members here the amount he has sometimes undertaken to carry for this Council; and I feel that in reappointing him now we are simply offering him a very slight reward for the work he has done in the past; and as he is now ill it would be a compliment to him to reappoint him without any amendment being submitted, and I think his appointment should be carried by acclamation.

Dr. BRITTON—Having known Dr. Aikins since my earliest student days, I have the greatest pleasure in seconding this motion. I know that Dr. Aikins, above most men, has had a very great deal to do in furthering the interests of the profession throughout the country; he had a great deal to do with the incorporation of the profession, and has had a great deal since to do in the way of assisting this Council out of difficulties on many an occasion. (Hear, hear.) It might possibly be said, by some, that as Dr. Aikins is ill, and possibly incapacitated to some extent for the time being for the discharge of his duties, that it would be better that somebody else should be appointed. In

the event of that being suggested, I made it my business to make a most careful enquiry before coming to the conclusion to either move or second a resolution for his re-appointment; and I find on the best authority that Dr. Aikins is recovering his health rapidly—(hear, hear) and that with a further rest of, say, about three months, his friends and his physician have the fullest expectation of his satisfactory restoration to health. And I have further made inquiries as to how, and when, and where the treasurer's reports have been made which will be presented during the meeting of the Council; and I have satisfied myself that they have been in the hands of as capable persons as we can find in the city of Toronto. Taking all these things into consideration, I have very great pleasure in seconding the resolution which has just been moved by Dr. Rogers, and I sincerely hope, for the credit of the Council and for the sake of that which we owe as a debt of gratitude to Dr. Aikins, that the motion will pass without any opposition. (Hear, hear.)

DR. SANGSTER—I think that something more definite than Dr. Britton's remarks, that the funds of the Council are in the possession of hands that are available, should be made to this Council, with every confidence in Dr. Aikins. Dr. Aikins has been away from his business, or incapacitated from attending to his business, for some months; and he may be incapacitated for some months more. I wish to say that no one esteems Dr. Aikins or his services in the cause of medical education more highly than I do, and I am glad to learn that he is expected to be able to return to his duties after the lapse of some months; but, as a member of this Council, I would like to know in whose charge the funds of this Council are and have been placed, and are to be placed during the term of Dr. Aikins' incapacity, and the further future incapacity of possibly some months.

DR. BRITTON—Perhaps I used an unwise term when I used the word "incapacitate." I am a little astonished, however, that the question has been asked, because Dr. Aikins' probity in the past has been unquestioned.

DR. SANGSTER—It is unquestioned now.

DR. BRITTON—His devotion to the Council has been unquestioned. He has always discharged his duties with the greatest faithfulness; and it is not necessary for me to say that we have never lost a cent through carelessness or inattention or negligence on the part of Dr. Aikins. The funds have been in his charge, and the work has been done under his supervision. There is many a man incapacitated for the discharge of his work as a practitioner who is perfectly capable of sitting in his own room and dictating to an amanuensis or book-keeper what has to be written. I spoke advisedly when I said it would be a reflection to this Council to allow the motion for Dr. Aikins' re-appointment to be opposed or amended or changed in any way. The same might be said in reference to this motion as was said on the motion referring to the Registrar, that there is nothing said about salary in his motion. If you find it necessary or find it advisable to make any retrenchment, in that one regard this motion has nothing whatever to do; the matter of retrenchment is one which can be adjusted subsequently. I appeal to the members of this Council to allow the motion to pass without any opposition.

DR. McLAUGHLIN—Dr. Britton has entirely failed to catch the spirit that animated Dr. Sangster in his remarks. I am perfectly certain that neither Dr. Sangster nor any other man in this room, nor any other man in Ontario, would for one moment say a word that could possibly be construed into anything like a reflection upon Dr. Aikins. No man who knows him could do it. I know Dr. Aikins better, personally perhaps, than any man in this room; I lived with him, have been his student, and an intimate friend and companion for the last thirty-five years, and I know Dr. Aikins to be a man utterly beyond reproach and beyond suspicion; and a more conscientious officer this Council never had and never will have. And when Dr. Sangster made the remarks he did it was impossible, I should think, that it could be construed into anything like a reflection. When Dr. Britton made the remark about the funds being in the hands of a trustworthy person, I presumed they had been transferred; and Dr. Sangster presumed the same. I thoroughly concur in the motion that has been made; I am anxious to see Dr. Aikins treasurer again; he has been treasurer since the inception of this Council, and I hope he will remain treasurer as long as he is able to discharge the duties of the office. (Hear, hear.)

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

THE PRESIDENT—It is now your duty to elect a Solicitor.

DR. MOORHOUSE—I have very great pleasure in moving, seconded by Dr. Rosebrugh, that Mr. B. B. Osler, Q.C., be solicitor for this Council for the ensuing year. In proposing this distinguished gentleman as our solicitor, I feel that his name is a tower of strength to us; whatever he advises us to do in any critical or knotty question we feel we can do fearlessly, relying upon his advice. I think any further remarks on my part would be quite useless.

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

THE PRESIDENT—The next appointment will be the appointment of a Stenographer to this Council.

DR. ROGERS moved, seconded by Dr. Moore, that Mr. Alex. Downey, C.S.R., be reappointed official Stenographer of the Council for the ensuing year.

DR. MACHELL—I understand an application came from Dr. J. N. E. Brown, who is one of the profession, and who has been a shorthand reporter for some years, and who is quite capable, I understand, of doing all the shorthand work of this Council, or, in fact, any other body. I understood a formal application had been sent in, and that it was in the hands of the Registrar. Dr. J. N. E. Brown is secretary of the Canadian Medical Association, the Ontario Medical Association, and several other educational institutions of a medical nature, and he very naturally thought, understanding medical and technical terms, that he would be in a better position to take down matters of a technical nature than a layman would be.

The Registrar here hands the President Dr. Brown's communication.

THE PRESIDENT—I may say that this application from Dr. J. N. E. Brown was only handed in three or

four minutes ago; and I presume that the mover and seconder of this resolution did not know that this communication had been handed in. The communication came in rather late, but of course, if Dr. Machell, or any other gentleman in the Council chamber, chooses to make an amendment to Dr. Rogers' resolution, and move that Dr. Brown be appointed instead of Mr. Downey it is quite in order.

Dr. ROGERS—I have several reasons for moving Mr. Downey's reappointment. In the first place, Mr. Downey is a member of the Chartered Stenographic Reporters' Association of this Province, and as such he is a legal reporter; and in the courts of law his reporting is accepted; whereas, if he were not a member of the Chartered Stenographic Reporters' Association, it would not be accepted. Now, on the other hand, Dr. Brown is not a member of that association, and therefore he could not report for the Discipline Committee; that is to say, he could not be their official reporter. That is one reason. We might have to get another reporter for the Discipline Committee's work; that being the case, I think it would be wise to keep on our present stenographer. In the second place, Mr. Downey has acted as stenographer for this Council for a number of years, and he has been a faithful, hard-working officer; he has always done his duty well, and has always been at his post,

I think where we have a man who does his duty well and faithfully we ought to keep him. Those are my reasons for moving his reappointment.

Dr. MOORE—In seconding the nomination of Mr. Downey I did so with a very great deal of pleasure, because I knew exactly what Mr. Downey's worth was. He has reported for us before. He has reported very ably, very correctly and very well; we have found him kind, courteous and obliging, and he is always on hand when he is wanted, and has always minded his own business strictly. There is the other point, regarding the reporting of the Discipline Committee; in that connection, if I remember right, it was in the Washington case. Dr. Washington's counsel made quite a handle out of the fact that his client was being tried by a Committee of Doctors, that the Registrar was a doctor, and that the whole matter was a cooked-up affair, cut and dried by the doctors. I think for the reasons that have been given it would be well to keep Mr. Downey on. Mr. Downey is well versed in technical terms; I have yet to learn of him being at any loss to write or spell them correctly. Knowing just how good an officer he is, I think it would be wise to keep him on. I do not say this because I have any objection to Dr. Brown, nor do I wish to say anything disparaging of him; I only wish to speak the truth regarding the ability and integrity of the officer whom I know.

Dr. SANGSTER—Does Dr. Brown offer to do the work for any sum of money? Might I ask that his application be read? Other things being equal, much as we admire Mr. Downey's reporting—a d I never heard an objection raised to it—if Dr. Brown's tender is lower, I think the fact that he is a medical man should be considered by this Council most decidedly in his favor.

Dr. BRITTON—No sum has been mentioned yet that has been paid to Mr. Downey.

Dr. MACHELL—I beg to nominate Dr. Brown as Stenographic Reporter for the present session of this college.

Dr. ROOME—I think an amendment would be out of order.

Dr. SANGSTER—It just shows the difficulty in which the President's ruling has placed us. We have a position for which half a dozen may apply at various salaries, and this Council is asked to nominate an officer blindly, without knowing who is applying or what sums they have offered to do the work for. You say we must nominate the officers as the next step of business, before any application is made to this Council for the position in question.

Dr. BRAY—I do not think that is it at all. If the gentlemen of this Council wish to put in somebody else they cannot move an amendment; they might vote this motion down and bring in a separate motion. There is no doubt about that. But I wish to speak a word or two on this question. I have been familiar with Mr. Downing, more so, perhaps, than anybody else in this chamber, excepting Dr. Logan, who has been associated with me on the Discipline Committee; and while I know and respect and admire and like Dr. Brown very much, and would like to see him get the position, all things being equal, I say, when you have a good servant keep him; when you have a servant who does the work thoroughly, honestly and well, and who understands every technical legal quibble that the lawyers may raise, keep him. Outside of that Mr. Downey is competent and qualified to fill all positions connected with this Council in his profession, while Dr. Brown is not. I say this Council would not be doing justice to the profession, or to themselves, if they do not appoint a man who they know is competent when they can have him. I am not wishing to disparage Dr. Brown, for he is a man I like very much, indeed; but Dr. Brown, in the first place, no matter how good a stenographer he may be, unless he is a licentiate or member of this Stenographic Reporters' Association, could not take down the shorthand reports of the Discipline Committee; and that is a very important matter indeed, because, when the case would come before the judges the evidence might be null and void and the case might be thrown out. Under these circumstances I cannot help but support Mr. Downey, who has done our work so thoroughly and so well.

Dr. MACHELL—I will deny Dr. Bray's assertion entirely that Dr. Brown or any person else who is not a Chartered Stenographic Reporter is not eligible for the position. I understand that Dr. Brown or any person else who is capable of doing the stenographic work is capable of doing the reporting of all meetings, or all committee meetings, of this association. I have heard it stated here by Dr. Rogers and Dr. Bray that Dr. Brown is ineligible because he is not a chartered member. All that the license of the Shorthand Association calls for is a primary examination in very rudimentary English and writing at the rate of 150 words a minute, which Dr. Brown has been able to do for years—six, eight or ten years ago he was able to do that. If those are all the qualifications necessary to being a Chartered Stenographic Reporter, I think Dr. Brown has those qualifications now.

Dr. SHAW—I can only rise to add to what has been said by Dr. Machell regarding Dr. Brown. I understand from the remarks Dr. Machell has made regarding the necessity of a stenographer being a member of this association that it is not actually necessary he should be a member. I furthermore understood that

this association was defunct—that it is not an active organization. I wish to add, while I am on my feet, that I had the pleasure of Dr. Brown's company to New Brunswick last fall, where I know he reported the meetings of the Dominion Medical Association; and I know he has reported the meetings of the Ontario Medical Association. While with Dr. Brown, I formed a very favorable impression, indeed, of his qualification; and other things being equal I think the Council might fairly give the position to a medical man. I would be very glad to second Dr. Machell's motion, if it is in or *er*.

Dr. HENRY: Would you read the application that came in from Dr. Brown?

The Registrar reads Dr. Brown's communication, soliciting the position.

Dr. BARRICK: I may just say with regard to Dr. Brown that there is no question of his ability to fill the position. That is a matter, I think, that we can be assured of. I have known him in the Medical Association. I was treasurer of that association for four years, and I know personally the excellent work he has done for that association; therefore, so far as his being fit and competent to fill the position there is no question whatever. There is just this difficulty now, it seems to me, that we should have first discussed the salary attached to those various offices; otherwise you appoint a gentleman to the position, and afterwards, from some change that might possibly be made in the remuneration, he may say, "Gentlemen, if this is the remuneration, I shall not accept the position." It seems to me perfectly clear that first of all, when an office is created and has to be filled, there should be a stated salary fixed in regard to that office; then we will be in a position to receive applicants for the position, and we will be able then to judge and to select the man who will give us the most efficient service at the most reasonable expense. So far as Dr. Brown is concerned, Dr. Bray and Dr. Rogers may be correct that a gentleman must be a member of the Chartered Stenographic Reporters' Association to make his report legal. If that is so, it seems a very strange thing, because all that a stenographer can do is to give a verbatim report; that is all. From what has been said of Dr. Brown I am satisfied that that verbatim report can be given by him as well as by any other man in this province.

Dr. BROCK:—Before the motion is submitted I wish to say a few words. Something tangible should be before the members of the Medical Association. An offer has been made to serve the Council for a certain sum of money. I think, from what you read, a statement has been made that this gentleman is willing to perform the duties of a stenographer for a certain sum of money; and, before a motion is put, I think we ought to have a tender also, if there is not one in already, from the present stenographer, so that we will know what we are voting on, if it is a question of economy that settles the question, all other things being equal.

Dr. MOORE:—Before the question is put, we have an offer here from Dr. Brown; but we have not given Mr. Downey an opportunity to say whether he will take the same remuneration that Dr. Brown has offered to do the work for. That might put another face on the matter.

Dr. EMORY:—It would be well to ascertain from our

solicitor whether the evidence taken by Dr. Brown would be accepted by the judges.

Dr. SANGSTER: Perhaps we could reach that point if the president would kindly ask Mr. Downey whether he has ever been asked by anybody for whom he has reported, before proceeding to make that report, if he is a member of the Chartered Stenographic Reporters' Association; whether that was made a condition of his being permitted to report their proceedings.

Dr. BRAY: I would ask permission for Mr. Downey to address this Council.

Mr. Downey here stated that the Chartered Stenographic Reporters' Association has power only to hold examinations and qualify members; that their Act of Incorporation does not make transcripts of Chartered Stenographic Reporters' notes official in the sense spoken of; that the statement that the C.S.R.A. was a defunct association is not correct, as the association is still very much alive; that it is quite true the test in shorthand is at the rate of 150 words a minute, but candidates had to make 97 per cent. on that test, and prior to their examination were in the habit of saying, as has been said here to-day for Dr. Brown, that they could easily write at the prescribed rate, but when put to the test they found it rather a severe one; and further stated that he would accept, so far as the Council was concerned, the same remuneration for reporting the Council meeting as is asked for in Dr. Brown's communication; that this will not apply to work done for any of the committees, or work other than reporting the session of the Council.

Dr. ROOME:—There seems to be an idea of the salary question coming up afterwards, and there is no use allowing these two men to settle their quarrels. Would it not be well to withdraw the motion and leave it over until the salary is settled. I think this Council chamber is the right place to settle the salary, and when we decide on that, all being equal, it depends on the members who will get the appointment.

Dr. BURTON:—A great part of the work will have to be done, in case we agree to this proposition, by Mr. Downey, without having an appointment or understanding of any kind; therefore, an exception must be made in the case of the appointment of a stenographer. We have two names before us, and it is a very easy matter for us to determine which is to be the man of our choice. I had made up my mind that in case Dr. Brown's offer should be more advantageous to us, lower than what has been paid to Mr. Downey, that I would vote for Dr. Brown; but if Mr. Downey is willing to accept the appointment at the same rates, I certainly shall have to vote for the servant whom we have hitherto employed and who has given us satisfaction.

The PRESIDENT:—I will read the motion: "It is moved by Dr. Rogers, seconded by Dr. Moore, that Mr. Alex. Downey, C.S.R., be reappointed official Stenographer of the Council for the ensuing year."

Dr. ROSEBROUGH:—There is an amendment to that.

The PRESIDENT:—It is not an amendment.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN:—Will you be good enough to read what purports to be an amendment?

The President reads: "Moved by Dr. Machell, seconded by Dr. Shaw, that Dr. J. N. E. Brown be Stenographer for the present session of the Council."

Dr. ROSEBRUGH—I would like to have the matter perfectly clear. I do not see any objection to an amendment of this kind, that the name of Mr. Downey be struck out and that Dr. Brown's name be inserted. I think that that would be a proper amendment to the motion. And supposing some person else should step up and say, "I will do the work for less," will our Finance Committee sit on the question, and say what they will give for the work done by or to be done by our stenographer, and that if he will not accept their figure he can resign, and another stenographer will be appointed?

Dr. MACHELL—It is quite a material point. Dr. Brown said, I am certain, in talking to me a short time ago, that all the stenographic reporting would be done at this rate. I understood Mr. Downey to say, in speaking a few minutes ago, that his offer merely referred to the report of the meeting here, which possibly might be very small as compared with the report of several investigations throughout the coming year.

On permission of the Council, Mr. Downey stated that the reason for the difference between the cost of the report of the session of the Council and the report of committees' proceedings was caused by the difference in the number of copies required; that, in the case of the Council, only one copy of the report was necessary; while, for instance, the Discipline Committee's reports always numbered five copies at least, and, in addition to the number of copies, extra work had to be done by the stenographer, such as preparing indexes, exhibit lists, marking exhibits, etc., and that the stenographer, with the Discipline Committee, assisted the Registrar as Clerk of the Court, in addition to doing the stenographic work. That, as he understood Dr. Brown's letter, it only referred to the meeting of the Council, and that his acceptance of the terms at which Dr. Brown offered to do the work applied only to the Council meeting.

Dr. MOORE—Dr. Brown has not said anything about Discipline Committee work. Probably he was not aware so many copies had to be made.

At the request of Dr. Shaw, Dr. Pyne again read Dr. Brown's letter.

Dr. BRAY—Dr. Brown says nothing about any work throughout the year. He does not say "for the year" at all; he just says "for this present sitting of the Council," as I understand his application.

Dr. BRITTON—I would like to know definitely from Mr. Downey whether or not the offer that he has made covers everything which comes in under Dr. Brown's application.

Mr. Downey replied in the affirmative.

The President here put the motion, and there were several cries of "Carried."

The President here suggested that Dr. Machell's motion might be amended to read that the name of Dr. J. N. E. Brown be substituted for the name of Mr. Downey.

Dr. MOORE—You have put the question, and it is entirely out of order now to make an amendment.

Dr. ROGERS—The question has been put and carried. I ask for a ruling.

Dr. BRAY—Dr. Machell is a new member of the Council, and he is not up to the proceedings of the Council. I would therefore ask the favor of the other members to allow Dr. Machell to amend his motion so

that it may come properly before the Council. I do not think any technical advantage should be taken of Dr. Machell, and I want to see justice done. I now ask the Council if they will allow Dr. Machell to put in the wording suggested and allow it to go as an amendment. It makes no difference whether it is an amendment or a motion.

Leave was granted to Dr. Machell to make the suggested amendment.

The President then put the amendment as follows: "Moved in amendment by Dr. Machell and seconded by Dr. Shaw, that the name of Dr. J. N. E. Brown be inserted in the place of Mr. Downey's name in the original motion;" and on a vote having been taken, declared the amendment lost.

The President then put the original motion, and, on a vote having been taken, declared the motion carried.

Dr. Sangster asked that the yeas and nays be taken on this.

The yeas and nays were then taken as follows:

Yeas.—Drs. Armour, Barrick, Bray, Britton, Brock, Campbell, Dickson, Emory, Fowler, Geikie, Graham, Hanly, Harris, Henderson, Henry, Logan, Luton, Moore, Rogers, Rosebrugh, Thorburn, Williams, 22 yeas.

Nays.—Drs. Machell, Moorhouse, McLaughlin, Reddick, Roome, Sangster, Shaw, Thornton. 8 nays.

The President—I declare Mr. Downey elected Official Stenographer of this Council for the ensuing year.

Dr. ARMOUR—I move, seconded by Dr. Sangster, that Drs. Williams, Reddick, Roome, Barrick, Britton, Fowler, Logan and the mover and second be a committee to strike standing committees.

Dr. BRAY.—I move, seconded by Dr. Williams, that the following members shall constitute a committee to strike standing committees—

Dr. McLAUGHLIN.—I rise to a point of order. You cannot move an amendment till you put the motion from the chair.

The President put the motion.

Dr. BRAY.—Mr. President, you allowed an amendment to be made substituting the name of Dr. Brown for that of Mr. Downey. Now, this is an amendment by substituting the names of these gentlemen for the names moved by Dr. Armour; if the one is in order the other is. I beg leave to move in amendment that the names I submit be substituted for the names submitted by Dr. Armour. Is that in order?

The President.—Yes.

Dr. BRAY.—I beg to move, seconded by Dr. Williams, in amendment that the following names be substituted for the names set out in Dr. Armour's motion as a committee to strike standing committees: Drs. Logan, Moore, Dickson, Geikie, Roome, Henry, Moorhouse, Brock, Fowler, Thorburn, and the mover and second.

The President then put the amendment, and on a vote having been taken declared the amendment carried.

Dr. McLaughlin called for the yeas and nays on the amendment.

The yeas and nays were then taken as follows:

Yeas.—Drs. Bray, Britton, Brock, Campbell, Dickson, Emory, Fowler, Geikie, Graham, Harris, Henderson, Henry, Logan, Luton, Moore, Moorhouse, Rogers, Roome, Shaw, Thorburn, Williams. 21 yeas.

Nays.—Drs. Armour, Barrick, Hanley, Machell, McLaughlin, Reddick, Sangster, Thornton. 8 nays.

Dr. Rosebrugh was not in the room when the vote was taken.

Dr. Campbell moved, seconded by Dr. Rogers, that the Council take a recess for the purpose of the Committee just appointed striking the standing committees, the Council to meet again at the call of the President. Carried.

On the Council resuming after adjournment Dr. Shaw said: Mr. President, allow me to call your attention to the fact that Dr. Miller, an old member of the Council, is present; and I would suggest he be asked to take a seat on the platform.

The President extended an invitation to Dr. Miller as suggested by Dr. Shaw. (Loud applause.)

Dr. MILLER—I am exceedingly obliged to Dr. Shaw for making the suggestion, and to you for the invitation, but my time here is very brief, and I will soon be going, so, while thanking you very much for the honor, I must ask you to excuse me.

Dr. BRITTON—We all shake hands with Dr. Miller in our hearts. (Laughter and heat hear.)

Dr. Logan then presented the report of the Striking Committee, naming the various Committees, which was read by Dr. Moore as follows (Dr. Moore stating that the names were given in alphabetical order):

1. *Registration Committee.*—Drs. Barrick, Campbell, Dickson, Rosebrugh, Shaw.

2. *Rules and Regulations Committee.*—Drs. Emory, Hanly, Luton, Roope and Sangster.

3. *Finance Committee.*—Drs. Bray, Brock, Henderson, Machell, Thornburn.

4. *Printing Committee.*—Drs. Emory, Henry, Luton, Moore and Reddick.

5. *Education Committee.*—Drs. Bray, Britton, Fowler, Graham, Geikie, Logan, Moore, Moorhouse, and Williams.

6. *Property Committee.*—Drs. Barrick, Henderson, Machell, Thornburn and Thornton.

7. *Committee on Complaints.*—Drs. Armour, Henry, McLaughlin, Moorhouse, Sangster.

Dr. Logan moved, seconded by Dr. Moore, that the report be received and adopted.

Dr. BARRICK.—I would like to vote for the reception of that report, but I would suggest that the adoption be proceeded with clause by clause; if necessary I would move an amendment that the report be simply received.

Dr. WILLIAMS.—To further Dr. Barrick's idea, if he moves the Council into Committee of the Whole on that report, it will then be dealt with as he has suggested.

Dr. CAMPBELL.—The rule is that when a committee presents its report such report shall be received without motion or debate; that is, the reading of the report is practically its reception; then follows, at a later period, the adoption; and it would be quite proper, as Dr. Williams has suggested, for Dr. Barrick or anybody else, to move the Council into Committee of the Whole and then take the report clause by clause.

Dr. WILLIAMS.—The report has been received and read; the question now is the adoption of the report; if it is desired to go into Committee of the Whole it can be so moved, and the report can be then taken up clause by clause.

Dr. REDDICK—Can that report not be changed without going into Committee of the Whole.

The PRESIDENT—The proper thing to do with this report is, as Dr. Williams has suggested, to receive the report, and adopt it by motion, or go into Committee of the Whole and take it up clause by clause, and there make any changes that may be desired. The report has been received.

Dr. REDDICK—I would move in amendment, that the Council go into Committee of the Whole to consider the adoption of this report.

Dr. LOGAN—I may say it has never been a habit in this Council, as far as I am aware, and I have been here for twenty years, to go into Committee of the Whole on the appointment of these committees. It is going to take up a great deal of time to go into Committee of the Whole; but if any gentleman has any desire to make any change in the report let him say so.

Dr. REDDICK—As I understand, you cannot make any change in that report only in Committee of the Whole. I am quite willing to treat it in any way that can be amicably arranged.

Dr. WILLIAMS.—The only way the sense of the Council can be got on this is to allow an amendment to go into Committee of the Whole; then Dr. Logan's motion for adoption will come up. If the sense of the Council is to go into Committee of the Whole we should do so, and it will be done.

Dr. LOGAN—It seems to me that it is quite in order to take a vote on the motion for adoption.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—It seems to me, when a motion is made such as my friend has made, that it is open for amendment directly, and we can consider these committees, and a motion to alter them is in order. In order that we might expedite the business, I would suggest that we consider these committees *seriatim*, without going into Committee of the Whole. We can take the first committee and ascertain if that is in harmony with the wishes of the Council; then take up the next, and so go on through; and if any gentleman desires to make an amendment to any committee or to change it, as we come to it, it can be done. Some of the committees may perhaps be satisfactory, and some not. I would therefore move that each committee be considered *seriatim*.

Dr. REDDICK—It has been stated that we would have to go into Committee of the Whole. I think perhaps that referred to some of the standing committees, and this is not a standing committee, but a special committee, and perhaps the rule does not apply. The Rule says, "When a committee makes its report, such report shall be received without motion or debate," and, according to the Rules, we cannot move on this report until we come to the order of business entitled, "Consideration of Reports." The rule says, "The reports previously received shall be taken up in the order of their reception, and may be acted on directly by the Council or referred to Committee of the Whole." It does not say we must go into Committee of the Whole. I suppose the Rules are all here, and there is no rule that I can see (the older members of the Council are probably aware if there is one), and if it is not necessary to go into Committee of the Whole, in order to expedite business we might dispose of the report now, and therefore my motion would not be necessary.

Dr. BARRICK—Is it in order to move in amendment that the report be taken up clause by clause in the Council as assembled here, or must it go to the Committee of the Whole?

Dr. CAMPBELL—I do not think it is quite in order to take it up clause by clause here.

Dr. REDDICK moved in amendment, seconded by Dr. Thornton, that the report of the Committee to strike Standing Committees be considered *seriatim*.

The President then put the amendment, which, on a vote being taken, was declared lost.

Dr. SANGSTER—Mr. President, I call your attention to the fact that two gentlemen present have not voted.

Dr. ROOME: I presume I am one of those referred to by Dr. Sangster. I was talking to Dr. Machell and I did not hear the motion.

The PRESIDENT—I shall read the amendment again. It is—Moved by Dr. Reddick, seconded by Dr. Thornton, that the report of the Committee to Strike Standing Committees be considered committee by committee.

Dr. REDDICK: If you are going to take the vote again, I would like to say that it seems to me, a new member of the Council, the least bit arbitrary that a report which contains so much of importance for the well being of the Council as that should be forced through—

The PRESIDENT—You are out of order. I have put the motion, and I do not want it discussed.

Dr. REDDICK—I understand the vote is to be taken again.

The PRESIDENT—It has been put once. If the Council chooses to excuse those two gentlemen from voting—

Dr. HENRY— I move the previous question.

Dr. ROOME— Must everybody present vote?

The PRESIDENT—Yes, unless excused by the Council.

Dr. ROOME—In that case, if you ask us to vote, we must ask the privilege of discussing it.

Dr. ROBERTSON—I think when the President in Assembly stands up to put the vote the discussion ceases.

The PRESIDENT—According to Parliamentary proceedings, when the presiding officer puts the question the discussion then ceases, and that is now my ruling. I declare the amendment lost.

Dr. REDDICK—Those members have not voted. Perhaps that would change the vote.

The PRESIDENT—Do you wish the yeas and nays?

Dr. REDDICK—They must vote unless they are excused by the Council.

The PRESIDENT—Rule 14 says: "A motion must be put in writing and seconded before it is stated by the President, and then shall be disposed of only by a vote of the Council, unless the mover, by permission of the Council, withdraw it. Every member present shall vote unless excused by the Council."

Dr. SANGSTER—There was a motion made, and there was an amendment made to that motion. There was no opportunity afforded to this Council to discuss either motion or amendment; you, Mr. President, rose at once and put the amendment. I submit it is a very arbitrary thing if that ruling prevails; I may say, for myself and my friends, that this is a matter upon which we have some personal feeling; we came to this Council resolved to let bygones be bygones, and

to proceed in as amicable and orderly a manner as we could; we refused to bind ourselves by any ties of alliance; we resolved that every question that came up in this Council should be received by us in our individual capacity and discussed in that capacity, and that we would be as ready to adopt motions from members who had heretofore been in the Council and who have acted, as we think, in some respects, in opposition to the profession; we should be as ready to adopt their views as we would the views coming from any one of those more in sympathy with ourselves; we came into this Council room in that spirit and we proposed what we considered a perfectly fair striking committee; that committee embraced four of the old members of this Council, and there were only two members known to have had any sympathy with the Defence Association, proposed on that committee. A member of this Council had, cut and dried, a resolution which he at once raised and proposed, a resolution excluding from that striking committee, which is the most important committee that has been formed, or that is to be formed at this session, every man known to have any sympathy with the views expressed by the Defence Association during the past three years. His motion prevailed. That committee withdrew, and they have suggested a number of committees that simply mean a declaration of war on the part of the older members of this Council, if they are suffered to prevail. Every important committee has rigidly had excluded from it every man who is in sympathy with the views of the Defence Association. If you intend that that condition of things shall prevail, let it prevail; the profession will know how to receive it when the matter is properly submitted to them.

Dr. BRAY—I wish to correct what the last speaker said. He said a gentleman got up and moved a resolution that was cut and dried. I beg to totally deny the charge. I did not get up and move; it was one of Dr. Sangster's friends, Dr. Armour, who jumped up and moved, before the question was in order at all and while the President was engaged in writing something, and while somebody else was speaking; and to his motion I moved an amendment.

Dr. ARMOUR—Mr. President, it is not in order for Dr. Bray to say I moved a resolution that was not in order or an amendment that was not in order, and you should not allow him to do so.

Dr. BRAY—I did not say it was not in order; I say Dr. Armour was not in order, that there was other business going on at the time, and that the President was engaged.

Dr. ARMOUR—That is not true, sir. The President here called Dr. Armour to order and directed him to take his seat.

Dr. BRAY—I said I did not get up until after Dr. Armour got up and moved his resolution, which he did while the President was engaged in writing, and before the attention of the chair was called. It has been usual in this Council for the members to show courtesy enough to the President to wait until he is disengaged, and to wait until he announces the order of business that is before the Council before they announce their motions. I maintain that Dr. Armour got up before the President stated the next order of business, and while he was still engaged. I waited till Dr. Armour had got through and then, as I had a

perfect right to do, I got up and moved in amendment that the names I submitted should be substituted for the names submitted by Dr. Armour's motion, and that is something which I claim I or any other other member of the Council had a perfect right to do. And I say the gentleman who made those remarks to which I am now replying stated what were not the facts.

Dr. Armour here arose as if to address the chair.

Dr. REDDICK—Is this discussion in order.

The PRESIDENT—You have made your explanation, Dr. Armour. I wish to say Dr. Bray is quite right in what he says. You moved a resolution before I invited it or asked for the committee to strike the standing committees. All that Dr. Bray says is that the President was not given an opportunity to announce the order of business to the Council, and while the President was busy writing, I think every member of the Council will bear me out in saying that Dr. Bray has not said anything out of the way in making his explanation. With regard to discussing this report, I gave you a fair opportunity to discuss it. I put the question to the House, and the members present had a perfect right to discuss it; and now I think I have adopted the correct way in order to get on with business, having taken a vote on the amendment, I have declared the amendment lost.

Dr. ROSEBROUGH It strikes me that the question now before the chair is, What about these two gentlemen who did not vote; shall they have the privilege to vote now, unless the Council will excuse them? How do you vote, Dr. Roome?

Dr. ROOME—I do not quite understand the question yet.

Dr. GRAHAM I am one of the members who did not vote. I did not vote because I am not sufficiently acquainted with the gentlemen here to have an objection to any man on the Committee, and I felt I was not competent to make any change whatever in the *personnel* of the Committee. If I am compelled to vote I shall vote, of course, blindly, because one committee, as far as I am concerned, is just about as good as the other.

The PRESIDENT It has been customary for the Council to excuse any gentlemen who does not wish to vote.

Dr. BRAY moved, seconded by Dr. Rogers, that the gentlemen who did not vote on the question be excused from voting.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Before that motion is put I desire to make a few remarks. I think it is unfortunate that this Council should begin its session in a hostile spirit. I am sorry that we could not meet here, with no other intention in our minds than to do everything that we possibly could by amicable discussion to promote the common welfare of our profession and of the public. But there is no question about it, the apple of discord has been cast into our camp by the exclusion of a portion of this Council from every important committee that has been appointed. I regret this exceedingly; I would like very much to see a change come across the spirit of the members—

The PRESIDENT—I shall have to ask you to take your seat, Dr. McLaughlin; this discussion is now really all out of order; we must get on with business. I have submitted the question to the members, and they have voted on it. And I now ask this Council if

it is willing to excuse those gentlemen who did not vote.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I rise to a point of order. You have submitted the question, whether these gentlemen shall vote or shall not vote, and I submit that that opens up a discussion as to how that vote shall be cast; and I contend I am perfectly within bounds to discuss that question. The very same rule obtains in Parliament; there, when you move the adjournment of the House, you can discuss the whole question from beginning to end. Moreover, when you dispose of that amendment, as you will, you can discuss the original motion, and you can move an amendment to it again. That is Parliamentary procedure, whether you follow it here or not; and I submit I am at perfect liberty to discuss this motion. I would like very much if we could have come here in a peaceful spirit, and could have worked here in harmony, but there seems a determination on the part of some members of the Council that men, because they pursued a certain course in the past, have to be excluded from certain committees.

The PRESIDENT—I think you are mistaken in that particular, Dr. McLaughlin. I have not found any disposition on the part of any member of the Council to do as you suggest. I think, and I hope you are, mistaken.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—About what?

The PRESIDENT—About the disposition on the part of any member of the Council to obstruct business.

Dr. ROOME—As one of those gentlemen who did not vote, I must apologize. I was, with Dr. Machell, looking over the names. But I would not like to see a motion like this crowded through; there are seven important committees proposed by the Striking Committee; whether that Striking Committee was selected properly or not I am not here to say, being a new member of the Council; at the same time, I think it is nothing more than right that each committee should be taken up *seriatim*, and if there is any amendment that should be made to make the committee better, I see no reason why we should not accept it. It is a wrong time, at the opening session of the Council, to begin to have discord raised. I think we should throw oil on the disturbed waters. No one here should feel he is taken advantage of, whether he is friendly with the Council or not. In that connection I wish to say that I came here without giving a pledge to anybody. I think we should take this report up and consider each committee *seriatim*. I do not care to be excused; I am willing to vote.

The PRESIDENT—I have declared the amendment defeated. If you wish to take up these committees *seriatim* you can now move another amendment to the original motion to go into Committee of the Whole, and then you may, if you wish, discuss the question.

Dr. REDDICK—To my mind the great question now to have settled is about those men who did not vote. That is not settled yet. I have not the least doubt the question slipped through, and my idea in keeping up this question as to the voting was because I thought that any chance of debate was past, though I understand from you now, Mr. President, that there is another opportunity given. Nevertheless, I think you had better settle the question as to those members who have not voted.

The PRESIDENT—I have declared the amendment lost.

Dr. Britton moved in amendment, seconded by Dr. Rogers, that the Council go into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee to Strike Standing Committees.

Dr. REDDICK—Is that motion in order.

The PRESIDENT—Quite in order.

Dr. REDDICK—Is the question about those members voting settled?

The PRESIDENT—That is settled; it is disposed of.

Dr. BRITTON—Personally I have not the slightest objection to the fullest discussion on this report.

Dr. LOGAN—I withdraw the original motion.

Dr. WILLIAMS—If we go into Committee of the Whole every member has full liberty to discuss the question.

The President then asked the Council whether leave would be granted to Dr. Logan to withdraw his motion.

Leave granted.

The President then put Dr. Britton's amendment, which had now become the main motion, and a vote being taken it was declared carried.

Council in Committee of the Whole. Dr. Armour in the Chair.

The Chairman stated that each committee would be considered separately, beginning with the Registration Committee.

Dr. SANGSTER—For some years past I believe the Medical Council has nominated a Registration Committee of five and of only five. But I see the very first clause of the rule referring to the Standing Committees, on page 53 of the Announcement, is to the effect that the Committee on Registration shall consist of seven members. I want to know why that rule providing for seven members has been departed from.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I think there have been new rules adopted since that rule; and I think the Registrar will be able to give you information on that subject.

The Registrar stated that the only change he knew of as to the number of members in any particular committee, was a change making the Property Committee five instead of three.

Dr. Rogers moved that Drs. Roome and Hanly be added to the Registration Committee. Carried.

On motion the clause of the report as amended, naming the Registration Committee, was adopted as amended.

Registration Committee. Drs. Barrick, Campbell, Dickson, Rosebrugh, Shaw, Roome and Hanly.

Dr. McLaughlin, moved that Dr. Reddick's name be substituted for Dr. Sangster in the Committee on Rules and Regulations.

Dr. Williams asks to have the names of this committee read from the report.

The Chairman, Dr. Armour, read the names from the report.

Dr. BRAY—Will this leave Dr. Sangster off all committees? I think it has been the custom of the Council to put every member on committees; and it is sometimes necessary to put one member on two committees because there are not members enough to go around. If this leaves Dr. Sangster off all committees it is not right. While I am agreeable to the change, I do not want to see any member left off the committees altogether.

The Chairman, Dr. Armour, then put the amend-

ment, substituting Dr. Reddick's name for the name of Dr. Sangster, which, on a vote being taken, was declared carried.

On motion the clause of the report, naming the Committee on Rules and Regulations, was adopted as amended.

Committee on Rules and Regulations.—Drs. Emory, Hanly, Luton, Roome and Reddick.

The Chairman, Dr. Armour, then read clause two of the report, "That the Finance Committee consist of Drs. Bray, Brock, Henderson Machell and Thorburn."

Dr. SANGSTER—I move that Dr. Armour's name be substituted for that of Dr. Thorburn on the Finance Committee.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—That this is one of the most important committees in the Council there is no question. On this committee we are brought face to face with financial difficulties; and Dr. Armour and others have been trying to lead us to believe that very great and important changes could be made in the direction of economy. This is one of the committees from which everyone of the Defence Association members has been excluded, and I think decidedly there ought to be one of those members upon that committee; and I think the Council will show their wisdom by adopting this motion, it will help, I think, to bring about that peace and harmony that we want to see prevail, and will do justice and fair play. That is all we ask for; but we do ask for justice on the committees of this Council.

Dr. MACHELL—I would move in amendment that Dr. Armour's name be substituted for my name. I do not know anything about finances; I never did, and I think that it would be a good move to substitute his name for mine. In that way we will have the benefit also of Dr. Thorburn's advice, and it is well known that Dr. Thorburn is connected with several of the moneyed institutions of the city, and is an old hand at finances.

Dr. THORBURN—I may say, as far as I am personally concerned, I am perfectly indifferent; I am getting rather old and stout and I like to take things quietly. I can assure you, however, there is a vast amount of work in this committee. I have made it a personal study, and I do not know now how we are to get out of our financial difficulties, and if you can suggest any one better able to manage this affair than I, or to assist me, I am quite willing to adopt your suggestion.

Dr. MOORE—I think it will be a very great mistake upon the part of this Council to allow Dr. Thorburn to retire from this committee; he has been a very able member of this committee, a chairman in the past, and is a man well versed in finances, and a man who will be a very great loss to the committee; and I trust Dr. McLaughlin will see his way clear to accept Dr. Machell's proposition and allow Dr. Thorburn's name to stand.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—It is always an awkward thing to move that any man's name should be put off, but it was Dr. Sangster's suggestion, not mine. I have great faith in the financial skill of Dr. Thorburn, and I would be glad to see him on the committee, and glad to see Dr. Machell on, too. But it seems to me we can only have a certain number, and therefore there must be some alteration. I am sure Dr. Sangster did not think of his motion fully when he suggested that

Dr. Thorburn should be removed, but I quite agree with the motion of my friend.

The Chairman then put Dr. Machell's amendment that Dr. Armour's name to be substituted for his (Machell's) on the Finance Committee, which, on a vote having been taken, was declared carried.

On motion the clause of the report as amended naming the Finance Committee, was adopted as amended.

Finance Committee.—Drs. Bray, Brock, Henderson, Armour and Thorburn.

The Chairman then read clause three of the report, "That the Printing Committee consist of Drs. Emory, Henry, Luton, Moore and Reddick."

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—I think one of the most important members of this Council to be upon that committee is Dr. Britton. Dr. Britton has taken a very lively interest in matters connected with the printing and connected with the Council, and I certainly think that Dr. Britton ought to be on that committee. As I said before, it is an awkward thing to ask to strike out a person's name, but I would like to see Dr. Britton on that committee.

Dr. BRITTON—I see that my name is on another committee; and it is quite likely the fact of my name being there will mean a good deal of work to be done by me, and it probably will take up a good part of my time, and if the Council will excuse me from going on the Printing Committee I would rather not be placed on it. Anything I have to say or to do will be quite as effective in Council or in Committee of the Whole as in the Printing Committee itself, and therefore I would ask Dr. McLaughlin to withdraw his suggestion.

Dr. Rogers moved the adoption of the clause relating to the Printing Committee without amendment. Carried.

Printing Committee.—Drs. Emory, Henry, Luton, Moore and Reddick.

The Chairman then read Clause 4 of the report, "That the Education Committee consist of Drs. Bray, Britton, Fowler, Graham, Geikie, Logan, Moore, Moorhouse and Williams.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN. I do not want to say anything offensive, but I think every member of this Council will agree with me that if there is one member in the Council that stands out more prominently than the other as a litterateur, as a man of high educational attainments, and as possessing very high knowledge of everything that pertains to education, that gentleman is Dr. Sangster. I think, if you will allow me to say so, that there is scarcely any member of the Council whose attainments and whose career merits the position more than Dr. Sangster: he is thoroughly acquainted with all our educational institutions, and acquainted with everything pertaining to matriculation in the days gone by; and I certainly think Dr. Sangster ought to have a place on this Committee. Then, of course, the awkward thing comes in again, Who shall we drop? I would like very much if some member of the Committee would make way for Dr. Sangster, and then we would all, I think, feel that the Education Committee would be strengthened.

Dr. ROGERS.—Dr. Sangster is on the next committee, the Committee on Complaints. The Committee on Complaints is practically, or to a large extent, a division of the Education Committee; a great deal of the work is given to that Committee

with the idea of lightening the work of the Education Committee; that Committee was formed with the intention that it would do a certain amount of the work of the Education Committee, and Dr. Sangster's name is put on the Committee on Complaints which consists of Drs. Armour, Sangster, McLaughlin, Henry and Moorhouse. Dr. Armour, having got on to one committee, his place will have to be taken by somebody else, so that, as a matter of fact, Dr. Sangster is put now on the Committee on Complaints instead of the Educational Committee. I may say, however, it was very seriously considered by the Striking Committee what members should compose it; and it has been a rule, I think, in the Council, as far as I know, heretofore that all members of the Education Committee shall be members of at least a year or two years' standing; I have never known a member of this Council to take a position as a member of the Education Committee when he first came into the Council, and I do not think it has ever been known.

A VOICE.—Yes, it has.

Dr. ROGERS.—It may have been, but I do not know of it.

A VOICE.—I see Dr. Graham's name there.

Dr. WILLIAMS.—I have been on that Committee since I have been in the Council, notwithstanding that I fully concur in the remarks made by Dr. McLaughlin; I think there is no man in this Council stands prominently as a litterateur and educational man above Dr. Sangster; and my own conviction is that Dr. Sangster should be on that Committee. That is the only committee I am on, and it is the only committee in the Council I desire to be on, but this year I am not very strong, I have been poorly, as you all know, and I am perfectly willing to withdraw from that committee, if it is the will of the Council, and allow Dr. Sangster to take my place.

Dr. BRAY—I am like Dr. Williams; I have been a member of that committee ever since I have been in the Council, and though this is the only committee I care about being on, I do not want to monopolize it all the time; and in order to hold out the olive branch, because I think, from what has been said here, some of the gentlemen of this Council look upon me as opposed to them. (Cries of "No!" "No!") There is nothing I would desire more than peace and harmony in this Council, and there is nothing I will work for more; but I have convictions as well as other gentlemen, and they are pretty strong sometimes. Now, for the sake of peace and harmony, and to hold out the olive branch, I will retire in favor of Dr. Sangster.

Dr. SHAW—I move that Dr. Sangster's name be inserted in place of Dr. Bray's name on the Education Committee. I would not do this, but Dr. Bray has spoken in such a way as to give the Council the opportunity to place Dr. Sangster there.

Dr. BRAY.—If there was a way out of the difficulty so that I need not be moved off the committee I would like it better; but I voluntarily retire. I will withdraw from that committee entirely, and ask that Dr. Sangster's name be put on in place of mine.

Dr. FOWLER—I will move in amendment that a by-law be passed providing an additional member for this committee.

Dr. BRAY.—You cannot do that without a notice of motion. Perhaps it is the best chance I will have to

show my desire for peace. I am willing, for the sake of peace, to go off a committee I have taken a great deal of interest in. I do not say this from egotism, but I do not think there is a member of the Council has paid more attention to that committee than I have; but notwithstanding all this, I want to have peace and harmony in this Council and to unite the profession through the whole province; if we can do that we need not fear anybody. I was sorry to hear some remarks that were made, but I have forgotten and forgiven them, and I hope that others will do the same for me.

The Chairman then put the amendment that Dr. Sangster's name be substituted for that of Dr. Bray's on the Education Committee, which, on a vote having been taken, was declared carried.

On motion, the clause of the report as amended, naming the Education Committee, was adopted as amended.

Education Committee.—Drs. Britton, Fowler, Graham, Geikie, Logan, Moore, Moorhouse, Williams and Sangster.

The Chairman then read clause 5 of the report, "That the Property Committee consist of Drs. Barrick, Henderson, Machell, Thorburn and Thornton.

Dr. Britton moved that the clause of the report naming the Property Committee be adopted.

Dr. BARRICK—As Dr. Bray has given way on the Education Committee, I move that his name be substituted for mine on the Property Committee.

Dr. BRAY—I would rather be excused: I do not want to be on that committee. Dr. Barrick is in the city, and he is a territorial man. (Of course, I am the same.)

On motion, the clause of the report appointing the Property Committee was adopted as read.

Property Committee.—Drs. Barrick, Henderson, Machell, Thorburn and Thornton.

The Chairman, Dr. Armour, then read clause 6 of the report, "That the Committee on Complaints consist of Drs. Armour, Henry, McLaughlin, Moorhouse and Sangster.

Dr. SANGSTER—We have been told that the Committee on Complaints is a branch of the Committee on Education. Dr. Bray has held out the olive branch, which I accepted, and I am sure my confreres will do likewise, and I have much pleasure in moving that my name be withdrawn from the Committee on Complaints and that Dr. Bray's name be substituted therefor.

Dr. BRAY—Hitherto, from 1880, I have been only on one active committee of the Council, and that is all I cared to be on. I am now on the Finance Committee; I am also on the Discipline Committee, but that I do not consider to be a committee of the Council. When I go on a committee I want to give my attention to it, and the Finance Committee is a busy committee.

The Chairman, Dr. Armour, then put the motion that Dr. Bray's name be substituted for that of Dr. Sangster's on the Committee on Complaints, which, on a vote having been taken, was declared carried.

On motion, the clause of the report as amended, naming the Committee on Complaints, was adopted as amended.

Committee on Complaints.—Drs. Armour, Henry, McLaughlin, Moorhouse and Bray.

Dr. Barrick here stated that according to the Rules the number on the Property Committee should consist of three members, and asked why this rule had been overlooked.

The Registrar stated that two members were added to this committee last year.

Dr. Thorburn moved that the committee do now rise and report. Carried.

The committee rose. The President in the chair.

On motion, the report of the Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee to Strike Standing Committees as amended was adopted.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

No. 1. Dr. WILLIAMS—That at the Thursday morning session the Council will resolve into Committee of the Whole to consider the subject of medical tariffs.

No. 2. Dr. ARMOUR—That he will move at the next meeting of the Council that a committee be appointed to investigate the financial resources and expenditure of the Council, and to report the result recommending such means as may be deemed desirable to bring the expenditure within the revenue.

No. 3. Dr. THORNTON—That he will move tomorrow that this building, being altogether beyond the requirements of the Council and the limitations prescribed by the Ontario Medical Act, and being also annually and increasingly a source of great financial loss to the college, it be at once offered for sale by competitive tender, and that in the event of a sale being effected an effort be made to lease from the purchaser for a lengthened period the rooms occupied at present by the Council at a reasonable rental.

No. 4. Dr. SANGSTER—That the matriculation requirements of this Council now in force shall cease to be accepted on and after the first of October, 1896, subsequently to which every person desirous of being received by this Council as a matriculate shall present to the Registrar an official certificate of having passed the Departmental Senior Leaving Examination.

No. 5. Dr. BRAY—That he will move that the first order of business at the afternoon session of this Council on Thursday shall be the consideration of the report of the Discipline Committee re one E. A. A. B. Rose.

No. 6. Dr. SANGSTER—That he will move to amend By-law No. 22. (The By-law relating to sessional indemnity).

Dr. Rosebrugh moved that the Council do now adjourn to ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

Dr. SANGSTER—Before the motion is put, some of us would like to know whether it is not the usual custom to hold an evening session. We have a great deal of work to get through before the end of the Council, and I think we can hardly afford to lose the whole of the present evening.

Dr. BRITTON—I am very much inclined to think that after the Committees have organized, and have a certain amount of work presented to them by the Registrar for their consideration and to be accomplished, they will find it will take up the greater part of this evening to get started with committee work.

Dr. Bray asked to have the motion for adjournment withdrawn.

Dr. ROSEBRUGH—As several seem to wish to do some more business before adjourning, I will withdraw my motion.

Dr. BRAY—I quite agree with Dr. Sangster, there is lots of work to do; and I think if we go through the order of business there is a lot of work that can be presented to the proper committees, and the committees can work all night if they like. There will not be much work for the Council to-night; it is in committee that the work is done. There has been very little work done to-day in the Council.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Registrar then read a number of communications, which were referred, by the President, to the various committees.

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

Dr. BRAY—I could not give notice of the motion I now desire to make, but it is not an important motion at all from a business point of view. I would like to move a vote of thanks to our retiring President, Dr. Philip. It has been customary to do so in the past, and although that gentleman is not here, I think it would be gratifying to him, and satisfactory to the old members of the Council, at any rate. I move, seconded by Dr. Rogers, that the thanks of the old members of this Council be tendered to the immediate past-President, Dr. Philip, for the able manner in which he presided, for his uniformly fair and impartial rulings, and for his general conduct while he occupied the important position of President of the late Council: and that the Registrar be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to Dr. Philip, so that he will see, that although absent, he is not forgotten by his old associates who are now members of the present Council.

The President put the motion.

Dr. ROGERS—In seconding the motion, I want to say that I am quite certain that all the members of the former Council, who have had the pleasure for many years of sitting here with Dr. Philip, while they have no doubt that the electorate in his division exercised their judgment in the way they thought best, cannot help but feel sorry that an old friend like Dr. Philip is not with us. He has endeared himself to everyone of the members of the former house by his genial and kind conduct towards us all, while a member of this Council, and especially during the time he was President of this Council; he made friends even of those who hardly knew him. I certainly feel that we have lost an excellent member of this Council, but for the able and zealous manner in which he conducted the affairs of this body while in the Presidential chair. After his defeat at the recent election. I feel, therefore, it is doubly due by us, as members of the old or former Council, to move and tender a vote of thanks to our ex-President, Dr. Philip; and it gives me a very great pleasure to have the privilege of seconding this motion.

Dr. FOWLER—I would suggest that the word "old" be left out; it looks as if this was only a partial vote of thanks, and I am sure there is no gentleman here present, however they may differ from Dr. Philip in some respects, but would join in testifying to the noble character that he bears.

Dr. BRAY—I am perfectly willing to leave out the word "old."

Dr. MOORE—Before this motion is put, I desire to say that it gives me very great pleasure to bear testimony to the very great services rendered to the Council and the profession by Dr. Philip. Dr. Philip was one of the hardest workers we have ever had in the Council, one of the most painstaking men ever in the Council, and one who had the respect of every member of the Council, and he justly merited that respect; he discharged his duties with ability and zeal; he was conscientious and sincere, a man above reproach, and a man that we are sorry to lose, and a man who is a great loss to this Council. I think it is our duty even in this very poor manner to show that we have respected him and his course in this Council, for his able conduct and his wise administration during his term of office.

Dr. SANGSTER—May I suggest, that while I think very likely all these remarks are really due to Dr. Philip in his capacity, that every member of this Council who votes for that motion practically gives an expression of opinion; and may I suggest that the furore of the Council cease here. I do not think it is desirable that we should have another taffy-pull like we had last session over a similar matter.

Dr. BRAY—Before that motion is carried I wish to say that I had an object in view when I put in the words "old members"; and I think it showed that I appreciated the new members of the Council at their true worth; I fancied they would take exception to the motion. Then another thing may be said, how could they pass a vote of thanks to Dr. Philip for his able conduct while conducting the affairs of this Council at a time when they were not present? I do not think the new members should be asked to vote on this matter at all; and I would rather leave "old members" in: I do not think it is right to ask those gentlemen to pass a vote of thanks to Dr. Philip when they do not know anything about his conduct at all.

Dr. SANGSTER—If you will permit me to say so, if you intend this vote to come from the old members of the Council, the old members should meet in their separate capacity and not as a Council, and pass what resolutions they like. I have no objection to the motion, but I have an objection to the somewhat wholesale sugar business that was manifested in this Council a year ago.

Dr. BARRON—The compliment, although it is made up of sugar, and sugar is one of the cheapest things we have now in ordinary use, is very much appreciated. It is a cheap thing. It is easy to pay a compliment, but it is appreciated notwithstanding, and appreciated very highly. I have known Dr. Philip for a good many years, and I do not know a gentleman in the profession whom I esteem more highly; and I do not think it would come at all ungracious from this Council were we to sink any particular feeling of prejudice we have in the matter, or were we to set aside the fact that we were, to some extent, ignorant of the actual details of Dr. Philip's conduct while he sat in the Presidential chair, and allow that vote of thanks to be passed. Dr. Philip, I have no doubt, will very much appreciate it, and I do not know that it is necessary to denominate this as a taffy-pull or a sugaring off. There were some complimentary remarks made

here last year; and, for my part, I do not object to them at all. I indulged in it to some extent when I was a child, and my tastes have not changed very much since then; when I was a child I would rather suck a sugar stick any day than swallow bitter aloes; and I have endeavored and do endeavor to carry that out now.

The President then put the motion, and on a vote having been taken declared it carried, and said: "I might say, living in the same city with Dr. Philip, and being one of his constituents and one who voted against Dr. Armour in the election, and for Dr. Philip, that Dr. Philip of course feels very much put out that he is not able to be with us here in this Council. He was defeated by a small vote. Dr. Armour is a hard working man, and rolled up a vote against him, and perhaps Dr. Philip, who is a quiet, easy-going man, did not exert himself very much, but still it was a very close constituency, even supposing Dr. Philip had worked very hard. I shall be glad to convey personally to Dr. Philip the feelings of the Council in addition to the formal vote of thanks which is to be forwarded by the Registrar.

Dr. ARMOUR—Mr. President, you have just raised the question about working at the election, and I think you have made a mistake. Although I did not intend to say anything in connection with this resolution, and I am quite pleased it should pass as it is, yet I wish to say that I am pretty well conversant with the facts of the campaign there, and I think it was Dr. Philip did the work, and not me, and that you, Mr. President, left a false impression by what you have just said.

The PRESIDENT—I was only giving you some of the taffy that Dr. Sangster spoke about.

Dr. ARMOUR—If it is taffy we must accept it. The fact is Dr. Philip made a personal canvass of every man.

Dr. ROSEBRUGH—I think it is important that all the committees should organize to-night, and as some of the gentlemen named on the list might have a little modesty in calling the committees together, I move, seconded by Dr. Dickson that the first named on each committee be the convener of the committee. Carried.

On motion, the Council adjourned to meet at ten o'clock to-morrow morning. The committees in the meantime to organize and prepare their reports for presentation.

SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, June 12th.

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

The Registrar called the roll, and the following members were present: Drs. Armour, Barriek, Bray, Britton, Brock, Campbell, Dickson, Emory, Fowler, Geikie, Graham, Hanly, Harris, Henderson, Henry, Logan, Luton, Machell, Moore, Moorhouse, McLaughlin, Reddick, Rogers, Roome, Rosebrugh, Sangster, Shaw, Thorburn, Thornton, Williams.

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

NOTICES OF MOTION.

1. Dr. LOGAN gave notice of motion, that in view of the general interest taken in the subject of Dominion Medical Registration by the medical profession of our country, this Council recognizes the desirability of establishing Dominion Medical Registration so soon as the various provinces can comply with the conditions of the Ontario Medical Act.

2. Dr. HENRY That the Discipline Committee be requested to use their best efforts to have the law simplified, by which offenders against the Medical Act can be dealt with, with a view to economy.

3. Dr. HENRY That he will move that the registration fee for matriculation in the future be fixed at \$50.

4. Dr. HENRY That in future all students be required to make a solemn declaration before receiving their license to practice that they will discontinue in every way everything of an unprofessional character; and, further, that they will not engage in lodge or contract work of any kind.

5. Dr. BROCK—That this Council, having noticed the frequency of cases of poisoning, recommend to persons engaged in dispensing the necessity of providing some means by which these deplorable accidents may be prevented.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Dr. Pyne read a communication from Dr. R. F. Ruttan, secretary of the McGill Faculty of Medicine, Montreal, on some educational matters, and stating that they have lengthened their session. Referred to Education Committee.

Letter from Albert Macdonald, M.D., 180 Simcoe Street, Toronto, tendering to the Council his resignation as Examiner in Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children. Referred to Education Committee.

Letter from Gilbert Harton, asking for registration as a matriculate. Referred to Education Committee.

Letter from R. H. Temple, as to the probabilities of the reduction of the interest on the mortgage debt on the building. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Letter from R. T. Noble, appealing from the decision of the examiners on Medical and Surgical Anatomy. Referred to Committee on Complaints.

Letter from R. S. Macdonald, asking for registration as a matriculate. Referred to Education Committee.

The annual statement of the treasurer of the College. Referred to Finance Committee.

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

Dr. ARMOUR—I gave notice that at this meeting I would move that a committee be appointed to investigate the financial resources and expenditures of the Council and report the result, recommending such means as may be deemed desirable to bring the expenditure within the revenue. The receipts of the Council for the past three years—

The PRESIDENT—Do you make a motion, Dr. Armour?

Dr. ARMOUR—I have read the motion.

The PRESIDENT—Is your motion seconded?

Dr. ARMOUR—It is not seconded, but if you wait till I get through—

The PRESIDENT—It must be seconded.

Dr. ARMOUR—Am I not in order to make a motion and speak to it without a seconder?

The PRESIDENT—It is not before the house till it is moved and seconded.

Dr. ARMOUR—Can't a gentleman state, without moving a motion, why he is moving it, to know whether he gets a seconder. When a member states why he is moving, the other members can see whether they will second it or not; if they do not, he can withdraw it. I do not know the rules of this Council, of course, but I think that is fair.

Dr. SANGSTER—That is certainly the parliamentary rule; and I hope there will be no stricture of that kind. I would suggest that the President, if he has to take his ruling from any source, will take them from some established source and not from the Registrar of this Council.

The PRESIDENT—I am taking them from the rules of order of this Council; and I am guided by the rules and regulations of this Council, Clause 14 of which reads as follows: "A motion must be put in writing and seconded before it is stated by the President."

Dr. ROOME—You are right Mr. President, but he has not submitted the motion to you; it is your place when he has done so, to put the motion and have discussion upon it. It is not right to cut a man off before he speaks to his motion; the motion is to be submitted to the house for an opinion, and then you have the right to put it to the house to have it discussed afterwards.

Dr. ROGERS—I rise to a point of order. The President has ruled against it.

Dr. ARMOUR—As it is ruled against me, I move, seconded by Dr. McLaughlin, that a special committee be appointed to investigate the financial resources and expenditure of this Council, and report the result, recommending such means as may be desirable to bring the expenditure within the revenue.

The President then put the motion, and declared it open for discussion.

Dr. ARMOUR—Mr. President, the receipts of the Council as now obtained from registration, examination fees and fines for the past three years have amounted to \$40,980; that is an average of \$13,660 a year. There may be reason to believe that this will be maintained for the future; and it may be thought desirable to reduce the expenditure of the college so as to bring it within this amount. The chief items of expenditure in the past have been the indemnity to members, fees to examiners, salaries to officials, and printing and real estate charges. There is probably room for lessening each of these items, but if the charges in connection with printing and real estate were brought within reasonable bounds, such as would appear to be necessary for that service, it might not be necessary to make any reductions in the other items, except where it was found that the expenditure was in excess of the duties performed. While the average of the aggregate receipts from these sources for the past three years have been \$13,660, the average expenditure for the same time, omitting the charges of carrying this building, have been only \$10,960, leaving a surplus of \$2,700, a moiety of which should be sufficient to furnish the necessary building accom-

modation. Notwithstanding this, the total expenses of the Council, on account of the charges of carrying this building, have exceeded the receipts by several thousand dollars in the past few years. It is for the consideration of these matters that I desire to move that a special committee be appointed. But my attention, however, has been just called to the fact that I am now a member of the Finance Committee, and that this might properly come under the duties of that Committee, that being the case I am willing to allow this motion to stand for the present, with the consent of the Council.

Dr. BRITTON—Mr. President, I notice that on page 54 of the Regulations that the duties of the Finance Committee are set forth under sub-section 1, which says, under the head of Duties of the Committees, "The Committee on Finance shall have the supervision of the fiscal concerns of the Council, and report the conditions of the various funds." The first phrase, "Shall have supervision of the fiscal affairs of the Council," is a very broad one, and certainly would include all matters relating to finance. As the mover of this motion is a member of that Committee, I would move, in amendment, that the motion just read be referred to the Finance Committee.

Dr. HENRY—I will second that motion.

Dr. ARMOUR—Mr. President, I am quite willing that that should be done, and it can be done without an amendment.

Dr. BRITTON—I will withdraw the amendment if Dr. Armour consents to its being so referred.

Dr. ARMOUR—I move, seconded by Dr. McLaughlin, that this matter be referred to the Finance Committee.

The PRESIDENT—You are not in order, Dr. Armour; I have an amendment now to the original motion; it is moved by Dr. Britton, and seconded by Dr. Henry, that the motion just read be referred to the Finance Committee.

Dr. ROOME—You cannot refer that Committee to another Committee. Dr. Armour gave notice that he would ask that a committee be appointed. A substantive motion can be referred to the Finance Committee, but the motion itself I do not think can.

Dr. BRITTON—I think the matter itself, in its entirety, can be referred to the Finance Committee. Dr. Armour's motion was to the effect that a committee be appointed for a certain purpose; and in moving an amendment, I simply move that the Finance Committee consider the motion of Dr. Armour.

The PRESIDENT—I think Dr. Britton's motion is quite in order.

The President then put the amendment, and, on a vote having been taken, declared it carried.

The PRESIDENT—The next notice of motion received yesterday was one from Dr. Thornton.

Dr. THORNTON—Mr. President, I would like to ask that my notice of motion stand till the next meeting of the Council.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Before that is allowed to stand, the notice of motion should be read, so that the Council will know just what that notice is. It may be that the Council is prepared to deal with that now, and they might not be at the next meeting.

The PRESIDENT—The notice of motion given by Dr. Thornton is that he will move at the next meeting that this building, being altogether beyond the re-

quirements of the Council and the limitations prescribed by the Ontario Medical Act, and being also annually and increasingly a source of great financial loss to the College, it be at once offered for sale by competitive tender, and that in event of a sale being effected an offer be made to lease from the purchaser for a lengthened period of time the rooms occupied by the Council, at a reasonable rental.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I, for one, would object to that being referred to the next meeting, that is a matter that strictly comes within the province of the Finance Committee, and the Finance Committee may be going to their work, and they should have their full work put before them, and put before them at once; and that is legitimately a part of their business.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—The object of Dr. Thornton, in asking that this stand until the afternoon meeting of this Council, is that he may see the financial reports that are brought in. This motion cannot be properly and intelligently discussed until the financial reports be discussed and examined. Dr. Thornton asks for a delay of a few hours to look at those. It may be out of taste to say what my experience has been, but I have been in Parliament for ten years, and I never knew a member yet to ask for a postponement of his motion but it was granted—never once, and I press that this Council will give Dr. Thornton an opportunity to look at this financial statement in order that he may more fully and intelligently discuss it, and in order that the Council may do the same.

The President then put the question to the Council, whether leave should be granted to Dr. Thornton to defer his motion till the afternoon session of the Council. Leave granted.

Dr. SANGSTER—I move, seconded by Dr. Thornton, "That the matriculation requirements of this Council now in force shall cease to be accepted on and after the first day of October, 1896, subsequently to which date every person desirous of being received by this Council as a matriculate shall present to our Registrar the official certificate of having passed the Departmental Senior Leaving Examinations." Most members of the Council will probably remember that in 1892, three or four years ago, a committee was appointed by this Council to examine into the subject of preliminary and professional education then existing in the Dominion, in the United States. I think, in Europe and in England. That committee was requested to make a report, conveying to this Council the information received and to accompany it with such suggestions as they might deem proper for adoption by this Council. They, after giving a good deal of time and attention to the matter, made a report. In their report in respect to preliminary education—in respect to that education which is preliminary to a medical course, and with which alone I am now concerned—they stated in effect that while in Great Britain several universities required the degree in Arts, and some of them much more extensive attainments as preliminary to medical studies, the General Council of Medical Education of Great Britain, not having power to prescribe, the year previously recommended, or asked, that minimum requirements for matriculation should be established considerably in excess of those demanded by the most exacting medical institutions in Great Britain, and some certainly not lower than those that the committee was then prepared to recommend for adoption

by this Council. They further drew attention to the fact that in France, in Germany, in Austria, in Russia, in Switzerland, in Spain and in Portugal matriculation requirements equal to a degree in Arts were in force; and in several of these countries much more material attainments were insisted upon, and that in Austria a degree in Arts, I believe, was required. That committee, after giving a good deal of time and attention to the subject, presented a well-matured and well-digested report, in which it placed upon record its opinion that in the Province of Ontario, which is the peer in education of any of these countries, and in which the facilities for secondary and higher education are far in advance of most of them, the time has come when a degree in Arts might very reasonably be asked from all those desirous of entering upon the study of medicine. While placing their opinion to that effect on record, the committee decided to ask this Council to forthwith adopt as the standard of its requirements what is known as the senior leaving departmental examination, otherwise known as the honor entrance examination of the University. By influences and arguments, into which I need not now enter, the proposition then made was defeated, and the pass departmental matriculation University examination was accepted as a standard of requirements for matriculation. This examination, while practically covering the same ground as the requirements formerly in force, is, by reason of the lower percentage required, nearly one-third lower than the examination in force up to that time, so that this Council, instead of leaving the matriculation examination as was proposed, actually degraded it to that extent. Now, sir, the arguments that were mainly made use of to produce that result were chiefly three. In the first place, it was stated that there were so few that presented themselves for that examination that it would cut off all applications from matriculates to this Council; in the second place, it was said the profession desired to raise about itself a Chinese wall of exclusion; and, in the third place, it was intimated that the Minister of Education was opposed to any material advancement of the educational standard. As these same objections may be presented on the present occasion, I may as well refer to them briefly, by anticipation. The last I may dismiss as being merely used for effect, because it transpired in that very meeting that the Minister of Education was not opposed to the elevation of the matriculation standard; on the contrary, that he had himself suggested the senior leaving examination, and I know that the Minister of Education is not opposed to the elevation, and the material elevation, of the matriculation standard of this Council. The first of the objections that I have named may be dismissed as scarcely worth the breath in which it was urged. It is true that very few persons have heretofore presented themselves for that examination. Why? Because it is essentially of the nature of a specialist teacher's examination, and there were few that required to present themselves for it. It is true that it is also the senior entrance, or the honor entrance examination into the University; but inasmuch as the Department has accepted a higher standard of marks than the University has for those who pass that examination, most persons who have desired to enter the University on that standard, have preferred to present themselves before the University

examiners. There can certainly be no doubt that that or any other Departmental standard of requirements that is adopted by this Council will have plenty of persons who undertake to try it. Then, in regard to the charge made that we are attempting to raise a Chinese wall of exclusion around the profession, I beg to observe that those using that objection apparently fail to recognize the fact that regulation is not exclusive; and if their contention be sustained its only logical sequence must be that the fences that at present environ the profession shall be lowered completely and free trade in medicine introduced. Once it is admitted that educational requirements of a kind shall be in the interests of the community, demanded on the part of those who would enter upon the study of medicine—and it is admitted that such shall be the case in all civilized countries in the world—it merely becomes a matter of expediency how high that standard shall be placed. It is true that there must be a full sufficiency of well-educated, self-respecting, thoroughly accomplished medical men in the community to meet every possible demand that may be made upon their services; and in countries where there is not a supply of medical men proportionate to the population it is necessary, or may be necessary, to increase educational facilities, to lower the standard of preliminary requirements, and even to invite and encourage young men and women to enter upon the study of medicine. No one, I think, will maintain that such is the condition of things in this country at the present day; in countries like Ontario, where the medical profession has become so overcrowded that it is no longer a remunerative calling to the great bulk of practitioners, and where, unless some drastic measures of relief are adopted, and adopted soon, it threatens ere long to become a scarcely reputable mode of occupation. In countries like this it becomes necessary to apply a check, and if necessary a severe check, to the influx of medical men into the profession. We have been told, of course, a great deal about the law of demand and supply, and about the iniquity of trying to keep out the farmer's son from the profession. A mere reference to the condition of this profession in this province, not only at the present time, but for some years past, is sufficient to explode all the fine-spun theories about the demand being sufficient to regulate the supply; and we know, and the Legislature fortunately now knows, that there is a poor profession, and a poor public, and a poor farmer to be considered as well as a poor farmer's son. Our profession is hugely overcrowded, and it becomes our duty to take measures to afford it some relief; and when I hear my excellent friend, the representative of Toronto University, get up, as he did a few years ago, and state that if the adoption of a certain standard of requirements had the effect of admitting ten thousand more men into the profession, it should not be opposed, I am afraid he is not displaying his usual good judgment and discretion, and that he is allowing his official connection to warp his views; and when my very excellent, forgiving and affectionate friend, the representative from No. 1, gets up in this room and goes him one more, and says if it has the effect of bringing fifteen thousand more men into the profession, I can hardly refrain from inspecting him, and walking around him, and asking, respectfully, permission to lift the lapel of his coat-tail

to see if he is not already togated with a professorial gown. It may be necessary in some other connection to urge much more forcibly and much more fully than I can venture to do here with your fifteen-minute time limit, which will close my mouth—it may be necessary in some other capacity, through the public press or before a committee of the House, to urge the elevation of this matriculation standard from a public standpoint; I am urging it now from the standpoint of the profession, and only incidentally from that of the public. That it is desirous in the interests of the profession, I think nobody will deny. Our population is not growing, and the number of students or medical men thrown into the country is being multiplied hand over hand. This Council is sending out now medical students at the rate of something like one hundred and twenty-five or one hundred and thirty a year—I believe some ninety odd graduated a week or two ago; and in the fall examination (if you have a fall examination), if it is measured by last year's examination, you may expect to have twenty-five or thirty more; and, of course, with seven or eight new men crowding into each of our seventeen constituencies every year, it requires no very extensive knowledge of arithmetic to know that in a very few years the number of medical men in the country will be doubled, unless some check is applied. If that be the result, God help the profession, God help the public, and God help the finances of this Council. You will find your public prosecutor, if multiplied by fifty, would find room for the execution of all the rogues of the entire Court in watch-dogs, and your Discipline Committee multiplied and enhanced tenfold, would be a sufficient current of professional degradation to impose one of \$5, or \$10, or \$20, as a vain attempt to prevent the influx of a dozen of McCullys or Washings into the sources of much of the professional income in this country lies in the overcrowded ranks of the profession; and the more your profession becomes overcrowded, the more you will find aspects of professional conduct. You may talk about means of restricting lodge practice and of Dominion registration; but everybody knows that if the profession were not crowded as it is there would be no lodge practice; nobody would stoop to it. If there were only two men in a town where there are now four, no one would have any connection with a lodge. Now, I am thoroughly convinced that the only way of placing any restriction upon the influx to our profession is to place a stiff and advanced matriculation examination at the commencement. (Hear, hear.) When a man has got into the educational lane that leads to medical registration, and has spent some time and money in it, he is going to persevere and going to get over the final test, I do not care how highly it may be elevated. If they are to be restrained at all, I say they are to be restrained at the commencement by your matriculation examination—(hear, hear)—and the time has come, in my opinion, when no less than a degree in Arts should be accepted. I know, from much observation, that the public is ripe for a measure in that direction. The public is already beginning to suffer in its pockets, from the plethora of an overcrowded and congested profession; and I have no doubt, and I speak with some authority, that the

Legislature would consent to rather than oppose any measure offered by us in that direction. While I believe that a degree in Arts should be required, and also I should be delighted if any gentleman in this room would get up and move an amendment to my motion, that a degree in Arts shall be at once required, or shall be required during the lifetime of this Council, say, after the lapse of two years; yet, in order to avoid the charge of undue precipitancy I have placed the requirements proposed at the senior leaving departmental examination. Now, Mr. President, before sitting down, I have to simply state that the whole of this subject was fully discussed two and three years ago. It was published in *extenso*, in the announcements of those years, and a copy of those announcements was sent out to every medical man in this Province, and some amount of attention has been devoted to the subject since in the professional and in the public press. No gentleman present, therefore, who claims that he keeps himself current with the Government and with the interests of the profession, or who claims to have so kept himself,

(To be Continued.)

Gangrene of Foot—Amputation Below the Knee—Recovery.—Mrs. P., aged 74, in poor circumstances, had undergone much privation and suffering. During the cold weather she thought she frosted the toes in the left foot. From that time she had great pain, and soon the foot from the scaphoid bone down became gangrenous. I saw her some weeks after the foot became affected. My examination revealed dry gangrene of the lower half of the foot, with the line of demarcation well defined. Although she had been refused operation by several surgeons, who declared that she never could stand the only justifiable operation, that is, amputation above the knee, I decided to give her the benefit of the doubt, and accordingly performed the operation that same afternoon, taking the leg off just below the knee, doing it very rapidly, so that she was under the anæsthetic only a short time. Everything went well, except some pain in the stump, and some little elevation of temperature, with great restlessness. When I took down the dressings to remove the stitches, I found what had caused the pain. The anterior flap was black and moist, having a most peculiar musty odor. It certainly looked as though the disease had returned in the stump. Without any hopes of good results, I ordered all the usual dressings stopped, and sterilized gauze soaked in bromine substituted, to be applied twice a day,

will not, I think, on the present occasion, say he is not prepared to vote at once, and to vote intelligently, upon a motion of that kind. I know hundreds of medical men in the Province of Ontario at the present time are looking anxiously for an advancement in our matriculation standard, and I know many of the educational men in the city of Toronto admit, and freely admit, although they are engaged in the work of medical education, that the time has come when that standard should be largely advanced. I simply ask that the measure should be considered, and considered at once, and judged upon its merits. We know that the committees of this Council have sometimes been converted into sepulchres, in which to entomb resolutions of that kind that are not deemed desirable; and I must insist that this resolution, if it be sent to the Education Committee, shall be sent with a request that that Committee shall report at once. I have no desire to see it buried past hope of resurrection in that way in any committee; if it is to be killed, let it be knifed in open fight and in broad daylight.

the stump to be carefully washed at each dressing with bichloride solution one in two thousand. The result was really surprising. Gradually the black spot looked more and more healthy, the dark appearance grew less and less, healthy granulations started up, and in four or five weeks the stump was white and all healed, the anterior flap that at the time of operation was thin and flabby, now being plump and firm. I think it only fair to attribute this result to the bromine, for that was the only thing applied. The woman returned to her home, and six months after was perfectly well and happy. Considering her age and disease I think the result a very good one. W. K. TINGLEY, M.D., in *Med. Record*.

ASTHMA AND SPASMODIC COUGH:

R Elixir chloroformi comp.
 (McNutt) ʒss.
 Extracti pinus Canadensis . . . gr. xij.
 Extracti cannabis Indicæ . . . gr. vj.
 Emulsionis petrolati (Angier)
 q. s. ad ʒvj.
 Misce et fiat emulsio secundum artem.

Sig.: One-half ounce every one to three hours during an attack, and after meals subsequently for a month or two.—*Pacific Medical Journal*.

Two Cases of Severe Post-Partum Hæmorrhage Treated Successively by Saline Arterial Solution. In November, 1892, I was called to attend Mrs. S., in her third confinement. She lived about four miles out of town. On my arrival at her house, I found her in a dying condition. The child had been born, the placenta had come away, and flowing had followed until the woman had fainted and was almost completely exsanguinated. She was pulseless, semi-unconscious, muttering, with pupils dilated, features pinched, skin cold and bathed in perspiration, breathing rapid and gasping; in short, she presented all the symptoms of great loss of blood. I lowered her head, raised the foot of the bed, and placed the pillows under her feet and legs to keep them well up, and not thinking it advisable at this moment to lose the time necessary to bandage her legs. I gave her full doses of ergot, whiskey, and morphine hypodermically, removed a large number of clots from the vagina and uterus, irrigated the uterus with very hot water, filled the rectum with the same, and applied hot water bottles to the body. The uterus

contracted, but the pulse did not return, the pupils remained dilated, the breathing grew worse, and death seemed at hand. The patient was so weak that I did not consider that the saline solution thrown into the cellular tissue would be of much if any value, and the time required for venous transfusion put it out of the question, so that to me there seemed to be nothing left but to try Dr. R. H. M. Dawbarn's method of arterial infusion. I had a small fountain syringe, also my hypodermic, with me, but no catheter. I hastily prepared the saline solution, making it very hot, considerably hotter than I could tolerate on my hand. I nearly filled the fountain syringe with the solution and placed it on a nail above the bed. I then felt for the femoral artery, which I could barely detect. I passed my hypodermic needle slowly and carefully into the tissues over the artery, watching intently for the arterial fluid, which soon appeared in the needle, when I cautiously placed the end of the rubber tubing over the needle, and had my only assistant (a neighbor woman, who fortunately was endowed with a fair share of common-sense as well as a goodly amount of courage) tie it firmly

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WYETH'S LIQUID MALT EXTRACT

IS PARTICULARLY USEFUL.

It has that liveliness and freshness of taste, which continues it grateful to the feelings of the patient, so that it does not pall on the appetite, and is ever taken with a sense of satisfaction.

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Dr. C., of Ottawa, writes: "It is an excellent assistant to digestion and an important nutritive tonic."
Dr. D., of Chatham, writes: "It is a most valuable aid and stimulant to the digestive processes."

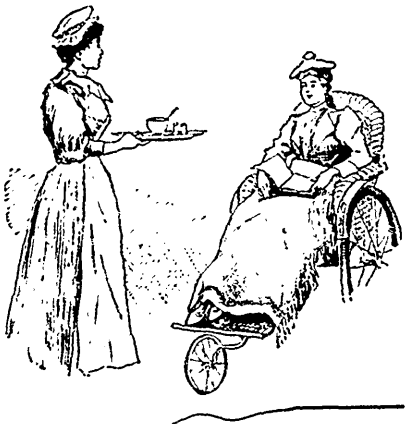
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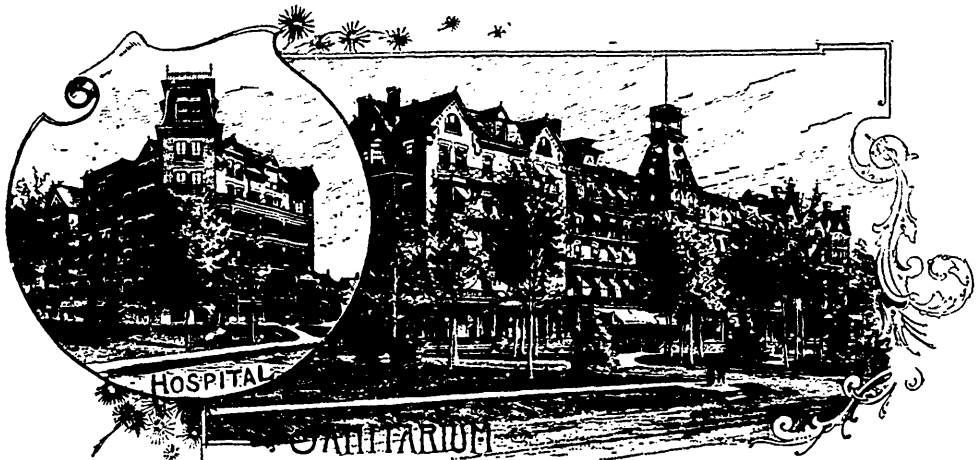
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for me. The needle was now intrusted to this woman, whom I cautioned not to allow it to move in any direction. This instruction she fully carried out. I now examined the saline solution and, finding it hot enough, I raised the syringe or fountain about seven feet above the femoral artery. I kept the solution as nearly of a uniform temperature as possible by adding more of it from time to time of a higher temperature. I cannot say just how much of this solution was introduced or how long the operation lasted, as I was too busy to pay much attention to time or exact quantities. It was good results I was looking for, and such were realized. The pulse returned slowly, the pupils contracted, the breathing grew better, the skin became warmer, consciousness returned, and my patient's life was saved. As soon as she had a fair pulse at the wrist I withdrew the needle. She made a good recovery, and never complained of any pain or soreness at the site of the introduction of the needle or in the course of the femoral artery.

My second case occurred on the 27th day of January, 1893, and was also a case of post-partum

hæmorrhage, quite as severe as the case just detailed. After the use of the remedies described in the former case, I resorted to art-ri-al infusion, with the same happy results. In this case my only assistant was a nervous and timid woman, and I was compelled to perform the operation as follows: As soon as the needle entered the femoral artery, I seized it close to the thigh with a Tait's hæmostatic forceps, using sufficient force to hold the needle firmly without injuring its lumen, the forceps lying on the thigh, handles toward the knee. Two or three strips of rubber plaster served to hold the forceps firmly to the thigh, rendering it impossible for the needle to escape from or penetrate deeper into the artery; in fact, it immobilized the needle almost perfectly, making the application of a rubber tube an easy matter, and leaving me free to look after the saline solution, pulse, or whatever might require my attention. I am fully persuaded that had I not made use of this rapid, easy, safe, and ingenious life-saving means, the product of the genius of Dr. Dawbarn, both my patients would have died.—V. H. MOORE, M.D., Brockville, in *New York Med. Jour.*



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INCORPORATED 1867.

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SANMETTO.—Dr. Ben. H. Brodnax, of Louisiana, says in *The Charlotte Medical Journal* (March, 1895): "I am satisfied that Sanmetto is the safest, safest, pleasantest and most effective genito-urinary alterative and tonic I have ever tried."

NEURALGIA.—For stubborn neuralgia try the following :

- R Antipyrin ʒiiss.
 - Caffeine ʒss.
 - Ext. cannabis Ind. } aā gr. iiss.
 - Ext. aconite }
 - Hyoseyami hydrobromat gr. ʒs.
- M. ft. capsule No. xxx.

Sig.: One every two or three hours.—*Medical Times and Hospital Gazette*.

Dr. Broc1 advises the following in same condition :

- R Tinct. lemon-peel ʒiv3/4.
- Hydrochloric acid

M. Sig.: Apply locally.—*Medical and Surgical Reporter*.

HAY FEVER.—Dr. Hall, in the *Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal*, recommends :

- R Liq. pot. arsenitis,
- Ext. nucis vomicae fl.,
- Ext. cinchona fl. (detannated) . aā ʒvj.
- Alcoholis ʒiij.
- Syr. aurantii q. s. ad ʒxvj.

M. Sig.: One to two teaspoonfuls, taken three times daily, with or after meals.—*Medical Bulletin*.

DISTURBANCE OF INNERVATION.—Robert B. McCall, M.D., Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, now residing at Hamersville, Ohio, writes: "My confidence in antikamnia is so well established that I have only words of praise. Independently of other observers I have proved to my satisfaction its certain value as a promoter of parturition, whether typical, delayed or complicated, and its effectiveness in controlling the vomiting of pregnancy. In cases marked by unusual suffering in second stage, pains of nagging sort, frequent or separated by prolonged intervals, accompanied by nervous rigors and mental forebodings, one or two doses, three to five grains each of antikamnia

ROTHERHAM HOUSE.

HOLFORD WALKER, M.D.

WILLIAM NATTRESS, M.D.

A Private Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System (both sexes), Surgical and other diseases of women, Rheumatism, Incipient Phthisis, etc.

The institution comprises three buildings, thus securing perfect quiet when desired.

The flat roof has been converted into a large promenade deck, securing a cool breeze at all times in summer.



The Hospital is situated in the most healthy locality in Toronto, on the height of land, and, being only a few yards from the Yonge and Church Street motors, is within ten minutes to centre of city, station or wharfs



ELECTRICITY

in its various forms is resorted to in all suitable cases.

Trained Nurses for General Nursing, or Masseuses for Massage, can be obtained on application. Also a * Masseur for the administration of Massage to men.

For Terms, or other information desired, address **HOLFORD WALKER, M.D.,** Isabella St., TORONTO.

promptly changes all this. If there is a 'sleepy uterus' antikamnia and quinine awake every energy, muscular and nervous, and push labor to an early safe conclusion. Indeed, in any case of labor small doses are helpful, confirming efforts of nature and shortening duration of process. I have just finished treatment of an obstinate case of vomiting in pregnancy. A week ago the first dose of antikamnia was given, nervous excitement, mental worry and gastric intolerance rapidly yielded. This case was a typical one and the result is clearly attributable to the masterful influence of your preparation. If there is any one drug or preparation that can be made to answer every need of the physician, for the correction of the multitudinous disturbances of innervation that occur in the various diseases he is called upon to treat, that one is antikamnia."

J. E. O'Connor, M.B., B.Ch., Leicester, England, says: "In a case of urethritis accompanied by cervical cystitis and urethral synovitis, the administration of Sanmetto was attended with most satisfactory results. The drug appears

to relieve the pain, reduce the irritation, and produce healing and cessation of the muco-purulent discharge more speedily and efficaciously than any other remedy yet offered to the profession. In the case alluded to, a marked improvement in the condition of the affected portion of the urinary tract was speedily followed by disappearance of the arthritic trouble. The patient had previously been treated with santal oil, salicylate of soda and acetate of potash."

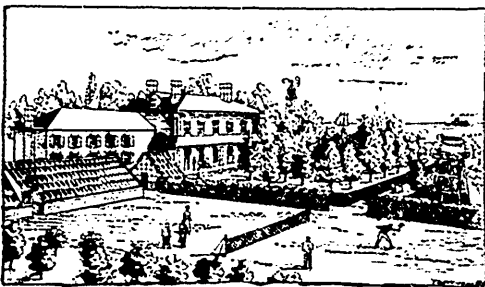
NOCTURNAL ENURESIS :

R Liquoris atropinæ sulphatis... ʒiiss.
Liquoris strychninæ hydrochloratis..... ℥ xlv.
Syrupi aurantii.....ad ʒj.

No drink to be taken after 6 p.m. : 5 drops of syrup at 9 p.m. Increase by 5 drops every three nights until 50 drops of the solution be taken nightly, or more if necessary. The secret of success, in obstinate cases treated by the author, was courageous overdosing.—*Medical Times and Hospital Gazette.*

LAKEHURST SANITARIUM

OAKVILLE, ONT.



FOR THE TREATMENT OF

INEBRIETY

(Habitual and Periodical.)

MORPHINE, and other

DRUG HABITS and

NERVOUS DISEASES

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

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

C. A. McBRIDE, M.D., MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT

OAKVILLE.

INFANTILE DIARRHOEA.—Dr. J. F. Griffin, of Shreveport, La., says: "I have met with complete success by the following formula, using it after I have given small doses of some mercurial:

- "R Dermatol. ʒj.
- Sodium bicarb gr. v.
- Prepared chalk ʒss.
- Creasote (beech-wood) gtt. v.
- Syrup cinnamon ʒss.
- Distilled water, sufficient to make ʒiv.

"M. Sig.: Shake well and give one teaspoonful after each movement."—*St. Louis Clinique.*

A REMARKABLE CASE OF INCONTINENCE OF URINE IN A CHILD.—E. S. Athearn, M.D., of North English, Iowa, writes: "Four months ago I treated a remarkable case of incontinence of urine in a child. It was seven months old, and had urinated from fifteen to twenty times every night since it was born, requiring its wrappers to be changed that often. I gave it one-third of a teaspoonful of Sanmetto four times a day, and before one bottle was used the babe was well, and

it still remains so. In the last two years I have used several dozen bottles of Sanmetto in the treatment of various affections of the genito-urinary organs, and with the most gratifying results in every case."

CHRONIC CONSTIPATION IN CHILDREN.—Dr. Starr, where the ordinary remedies usually fail, has found the following suppositories of service:

- R Ext. belladonna gr. ss.
- Aloes gr. ix.
- Cacao butter ʒiiss.

One or two a day, introduced in the rectum.—*Med. and Surg. Rep.*

ALOPECIA AFTER ACUTE DISEASES.—Professor Kaposi, in the treatment of falling out of the hair during convalescence of acute diseases, cachectic states, and women after confinement, highly recommends the following formula:

- R Alcohol ʒviss.
- Veratrine gr. viiss.
- Tinct. benzoin gtt. xv.
- Salicylic acid gr. viiss.

M. Sig.: Apply locally.

INTEGRITY

Physicians are called upon almost daily to test the integrity of medicines. Their prescriptions call for combinations that test the intelligence and integrity of the druggist. New preparations are presented for their judgment, and there is constant vigilance on the part of the doctor needed to maintain the high standard of even the remedies they prescribe.

We believe that the integrity of Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites is never doubted. We ourselves know that the high standard of our preparation is always maintained, and we believe it justifies the confidence of physicians. There is no substitute for Scott's Emulsion in cases where Cod-liver Oil is indicated.

Physicians in their practice will find Scott's Emulsion always the same. It does not separate or become rancid. The ideal combination of the finest Norway Cod-liver Oil, Hypophosphites and Glycerine is found in no other remedy, and the way children take it shows its palatability.

Physicians know better than we when Scott's Emulsion is needed. We merely claim to know better than anybody else how to make a perfect mechanical emulsion of Cod-liver Oil, and we have the best means for making such.

We hope physicians will pardon a word of caution when we call their attention to the growing evil of substitution. If Scott's Emulsion is prescribed, Scott's Emulsion, and not an inferior substitute, should be taken by the patient.

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