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No. 11.

Original Communications.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF
ONTARIO.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Council met on Tuesday, the 6th of June, in the Council Chamber, Court House, Toronto, Dr. Brouse, President, in the chair.

The Secretary called the roll. All the members were present except Drs. W. Clarke, Allen, Springer, R. H. Clark.

The Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting in Hamilton, which were confirmed.

The President, Dr. Brouse, then addressed the Council with reference to the business of the past year, and read several communications as follows:

From the President of the Lambton Medical Association, in reference to the want of a penal clause in the Ontario Medical Act for the better suppression of Quackery.

The President spoke strongly in favor of the propriety of securing an amendment to the Ontario Act in this respect.

A communication in regard to fees due to medical witnesses for evidence in criminal prosecutions. The President here stated that Dr. Grant and he had an interview with Sir John

A. McDonald relative to this subject, and that he considered that it was only just that a proper remuneration should be given to skilled witnesses in such cases, and that the subject would have his attention after his return from the Joint High Commission.

The President next referred briefly to the representation of this Council at the last meeting of the Medical Association at Ottawa.

He also stated that he had called upon the medical representatives of the Lunatic Asylums, now in session in this city, and gave his compliments on behalf of the Medical Council, and invited them to a seat at this Board.

Dr. Workman, on behalf of the medical representatives of the Lunatic Asylums, returned his compliments, and invited the members of the Council to a reception at the Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, on Thursday at 4 o'clock.

The President then referred to the appropriateness of the season for meeting, and congratulated the Council upon the satisfactory state of affairs with which they were especially interested, and upon the interest which was generally manifested in the welfare of the profession at large, after which he vacated the chair, and the Secretary was appointed *pro tem*.

Moved by Dr. Berryman, and seconded by Dr. Dewar, that the thanks of this Council be heroby tendered to Dr. Brouse, President for the past year, for his courtesy in its meetings, and his many labors connected with the office.—*Carried*.

Moved by Dr. Day, and seconded by Dr. Hyde, that Dr. Covernton be President of this Council for the current year.—*Carried*.

Dr. Covernton was conducted to the chair by the retiring President, and asked the Council to adjourn till 7½ p. m. to allow him time to prepare an address.

Moved by Dr. Hyde, and seconded by Dr. Mostyn, that Dr. Dewar be Vice-President for the present year.

Moved in amendment by Dr. Dewar, and seconded by Dr. Berryman, that Dr. Hamilton be Vice-President for the ensuing year.

Dr. C. B. Hall and several others pressed the original motion, on the ground of the long and faithful services of Dr. Dewar in the Council. Dr. Dewar, however, declined the honor sought to be conferred upon him by his friends, and urged the with-

drawal of the original motion, which was accordingly done, and the amendment carried.

Dr. Hamilton returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

Dr. Oldright stated that he had placed in his hands tickets for the admission of members of the Council to the Annual Convocation of the Toronto University on Thursday afternoon, the 8th instant, which he handed to the President for distribution.

Moved by Dr. Berryman, seconded by Dr. Mostyn, that the Standing Committees of the past year remain for the ensuing year as heretofore constituted, and that Dr. Brouse, ex-President, shall take the place of Dr. Covernton at present elected President.

—Carried.

The Council then adjourned till 7½ p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

The Council met at 7.45 p.m., the President, Dr. Covernton, in the chair.

The Secretary called the roll. Absent, Drs. Allen and R. H. Clark.

The President then delivered the following inaugural address:—

GENTLEMEN,—Permit me again to thank you for the distinction conferred upon me by this afternoon's election, and when I look around me and see an assemblage of representatives from the universities and schools of medicine in Ontario, as also of members of electoral divisions, equalling in area many German principalities, gentlemen distinguished for their talents, and for the confidence reposed in them by their constituents, there is surely sufficient reason for gratification on my part.

The profession in England have, for the last 30 years, been striving to accomplish the desideratum of a General Council and Central Board of Examiners, the members of which should be selected principally from practitioners unconnected with the universities and schools of medicine. The first some years back they attained, but for the accomplishment of the latter, they are yet struggling, whilst in this distant colony of the Empire, the universities and schools, that had long enjoyed the right of granting license to practise, have, with a disinterested zeal for the general benefit of the profession, surrendered this privilege, retaining only the power of educating and conferring degrees, honorable academic distinctions but nothing more; thus taking the initiative in a triumph over personal interest, power and emolument, for the sole end and

aim of securing a uniform high standard of professional attainment in the future, and thus advancing our noble art, which above all things tends to promote the happiness by administering to the health and physical well-being of mankind. This action, the result of the firm conviction of a large body of practitioners in Ontario, that a speedy check to the indiscriminate system of licensing was imperatively called for, and for the interest of the profession and general public, was made the occasion of severe condemnatory remarks by the editor of the *London Lancet*, in the November number for 1869, and those members of the Council returned on a distinct promise to oppose the working of the Bill, were made the subject of calogium, whilst their brethren, who had been instructed by their constituents, to give the Bill a fair trial, were held up to unmerited obloquy. "Quot homines, tot sententia." Our censor, however, did not believe in the latitudinarianism the quotation implies, but would have all submit to a Procrustean bed, and respond to one Shibboleth alone in medicine, a consummation devoutly to be wished for certainly, but not likely to be realized on this continent. Here education is not confined to a class privileged by the gifts of fortune, but under our admirable Common School, Grammar School, and University system, is the inalienable birthright of all. The evil, it is an evil, of a difference of opinion in medicine, as in religion and politics, has always existed, and will continue to exist, it admits of no cure, even the wildest visionary can scarcely hope to bring all members of our profession to a uniform standard of belief. If history has taught us anything, it has taught us that the thinking portion of the community will take the liberty of forming their own opinions. Therefore to be deficient in tolerance is at least useless, intolerance hardens what we may conceive to be error, and provokes recrimination, but it does not enlighten those whom we wish to convince, nor does it extend doctrines which appear to us clear and indisputable.

Let us glance briefly over the history of medicine from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries only, leaving unconsidered the various systems of therapeutics from Hippocrates downwards, and how numerous do we find the theories that have in their turn dominated, without obtaining lasting belief. Renouard, in his "*Histoire de Médecine*," remarks: "Theory is an arena of interminable discussions, a real tower of Babel, it is the apple of discord among physicians. Who can flatter himself to hold the equal balance among so many diverse, or contrary opinions, to distribute equally praise and blame, to mark the precise limit in each, where truth ends and error commences." Before sitting in judgment on the constitution of our Council, it would have been more courteous in the editor to have satisfied himself that he was not discoursing on imperfect knowledge of

circumstances. It may be argued that this judgment will be only taken "*quantum valeat*," and that to have appealed to the Legislature for power to prevent, in the future, any man treating disease, whether he called himself Allopath, Homœopath, Eclectic, Botanist, or by any other name, until he had shown before a proper tribunal that he had acquired a competent knowledge of Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Pathology, Surgery, Obstetrics, &c., &c., was not an action meet for caustic criticism, even although it involved an amount of miscegenation, calculated to horrify a medical purist. There are, however, many in the field of medicine, as in politics, who have a terror of innovation, who would repudiate any other motto inscribed on their banners than "*Stamus per antiquas vias*," or any other mould of fashion, or glass of form than that supplied by the time honored British Colleges, notwithstanding that, to many of our colonially educated students, seeking their diplomas as an imprimatur of fitness, they have exhibited themselves, as somewhat illiberal step-mothers. To such medical *quid nunces* I would say a brief consideration of the necessity for a Bill, including all the sects, or the inevitable alternative, free trade in medicine, would tend to moderate their views of the questionable action of the medical reformers of the last few years. The first Medical Bill, 29th Viet., cap. 34, introduced by the late Dr. Parker, proved to be little better than a hybrid policy of compromise, failing to satisfy alike the extreme conservative and advanced liberal. In spirit, if not in letter, it provided (section 4) for a seat at the Council of one representative from the Homœopathic and Eclectic Boards or Colleges. The majority of the members of the Council, however, did not so interpret it, and at the May meeting an unwise policy of exclusion in my judgment, at least, was resolved upon, unwise because no possible obstructiveness could have resulted from the presence at the Council of these gentlemen, and their exclusion led to the continuance for another long period of a viciously lax licensing system, full fledged practitioners being turned out in numbers from some of the schools by a process nearly as expeditious as that occasionally practised by the primate of England, the simple formula for the degree being "by the Grace of God" and the Archbishop of Canterbury. These licensing Boards were recognized by Act of Parliament, and certainly required no less, if not more, than the universities and schools of medicine, the supervision of adjunct examiners, inspectors, or other checks contemplated by the Act, more particularly as there existed no teaching bodies for either Homœopaths or Eclectics in this country, and all the candidates for license, hailed from institutions in the United States. Shortly after this exclusion from the Council, a manifesto from these Boards appeared in the *Globe* newspaper (or it may have been an editorial, at the lapse of time I have

forgotten which) wherein the representatives of these licensing boards, claimed, that their matriculation examination, as also the extent and duration of the subsequent curriculum of collateral branches of medicine, that they deemed essential, was superior to ours. Had the Council permitted the representative of the Homœopathic school to have taken his seat, I have little doubt the second school would, before long, have asserted its claim to the same representation, and, once recognized members of the Board, as their *greater* curriculum involved our *smaller*, they could not have opposed the *experimentum crucis* of a matriculation, common to all. As it then appeared to the public, the members of the Allopathic school declined without a trial, any attempt at bringing up the student in the future, to the proper standard of medical education, without respect of creed. This action by many of the profession, was at the time viewed as injudicious, giving countenance to the idea that they looked with alarm at the progress of these new schools.

To confute this, I again refer to the opinion of Dr. Renouard, who, in the work before quoted, observes, "Practical medicine can have but one true and primary basis—clinical experience. Neither physiology nor pathology, whatever development they may acquire, can ever serve as a primary and immediate foundation for therapeutics." In the soundness of this opinion we must all concur, and to give practical effect to it, and as an answer to presumed jealousy, I would suggest that wards in our city hospitals should be assigned to leading practitioners of these schools, for the treatment of patients who elected their specialty. Cases would then be closely analyzed and watched, consequently we should no longer be called upon to receive *quasi* facts as facts, but only on logical induction, and the public would quickly determine how far their cures and death rate compared with ours.

If Dr. Parker's Bill may fairly be called a policy of compromise. Dr. McGill's, under which we are assembled, may certainly be rated as one of ultra development. By the former, only one representative of schools, other than Allopathic, was eligible, whilst by the existing law, five are allotted for each, a number quite in excess of the constituencies they represent, thus dispensing more than justice to the above-mentioned *doctrinaires*, whilst to the Universities and Colleges of Ontario, but a very scant measure is provided. By clause XXXIII., section 2, it is enacted that, "It shall not be necessary for students graduating in any college, in any of the Provinces forming the Dominion of Canada, other than Ontario, to pass the matriculation or preliminary examination in Ontario, prior to being examined by the Board." This certainly bears the appearance of invidious distinction between the colleges of Quebec and Ontario, and probably was intended as a sop to *Cerberus* of

the Lower Provinces. That it was useless as such, the general tenor of the articles on the proceedings of our Council, in their journal, sufficiently demonstrates. With these exceptions the working of the Bill has I consider been satisfactory to a majority of the members of the profession in this Province, and the provision in it, that students who elect to be registered as Homoeopathic and Eclectic practitioners, shall not be required to pass an examination in either Materia Medica or Therapeutics, or in the theory and practice of Physic, or in Surgery, or in Midwifery, except in the operative practical parts thereof, before any examiner other than those approved by the representatives in the Council of the body he (or they) shall signify his (or their) wish to belong, has not proved, as prophesied by the Editor of the *Lancet*, a bribe to incompetency, as neither at the examination in April, 1870, at Kingston, nor at the recent one held at the University of Toronto, did a single student avail himself of these exemptions.

The members of the Committee on Education appointed at the first meeting of the Council, in July, 1869, directed their attention in the matriculation examination to securing evidence for the public that as far as preparatory education implies fitness, the matriculants should at least not be deficient in that particular, so that the ground-work for the future teachings should be fitted to maintain a continued succession of a class of liberally educated young men, who, in the full possession of a liberal science, would apply it to the need and benefit of their fellowmen. Technical knowledge and skill in that degree, which will enable the professional man to supply the whole resources of his art, they judged rightly, was not the sole desideratum of medical education, but to that should be added Classical, Mathematical and general knowledge. The members of the profession thus elevated would hardly fail to remember that to have their due weight in society, and occupy the place and rank to which their learning, general and professional, would entitle them, their qualifications and conduct must be consonant with the requirements of professional character. The lawyers of this Province have most wisely and jealously guarded in this manner the portals to their profession, and to the existence only of competing schools can we attribute in the past the neglect of sufficient preliminary education in ours. Since Latin has ceased to be the language of the learned, it is of less importance than formerly, but some knowledge of both Greek and Latin is indispensable in order to have a thorough understanding of the language of medical science, constructed as it is on their basis, a full apprehension of which is as essential to the medical student as symbols to the Algebraist. Our committee, therefore, as the programme demonstrates, insisted on this required amount, and wisely also included a knowledge of modern

languages and natural science. The subsequent medical curriculum further demonstrates a determination on the part of the Council that the education of the student shall be thorough, and sufficiently refutes the allegation of the *Lancet* Editor, that the "bait of a short curriculum and an easy examination, partly beyond the control of the Central Board, may be safely calculated to catch numbers of student recruits." The operation of this Medical Bill, under which we are now assembled, may seem unjust to the Licentiates of the Lower Provinces, who may wish to have his section of the Dominion as open to them for practice as ours. The remedy is simple and within their grasp. They have only to seek from their Legislature power for the creation of Medical Councils, and Central Boards of Examiners, with curriculum and examination equal to ours, and we shall then be prepared to extend to their Licentiates the same privilege of practice accorded to our own, on the production of certificate from the Registrar of their Councils. This solution of the apparent hardship would in my judgment be far more equitable than the plan proposed by the Canada Medical Association, viz. that of petitioning the Ontario Legislature to relieve us of the power of legislation in Educational matters, conferred by the Act of Confederation, and contenting ourselves with a Dominion Act, of the character determined on by the Association at its last session. I cannot conceive the possibility that the majority of the profession in Ontario will be found willing to drop the substance, and to grasp the shadow, when they note the manifest injustice this proposed Bill would inflict on their Province. Instead of proving a *Deus ex machina*, it exhibits an unequal territorial and University representation, and yet a continuance of what the promoters of this movement evidently consider the unpardonable sin of Dr. McGill's Bill, viz. amalgamation of the heterodox with the orthodox. The agitation for this measure so soon after the commencement of the working of Dr. McGill's Bill, would seem to imply that, in the estimation of some of our Quebec confreres, a sufficient amount of ability among our University Professors, and rank and file of the profession in Ontario, is not to be found, and that therefore to a territory larger than Great Britain, France, and Prussia, we are required to add the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick to find the requisite amount of executive and administrative power. Without overstepping the bounds of modesty, or exceeding the due limits of self-assertion, we may, I think, safely venture to demur to this soft impeachment, and arrive at the conclusion that in the future as in the past, we are quite capable of "paddling our own canoe" without the assistance of French *voyageur*, and I trust the verdict of the profession in our Province will be "Better to put up with the ills we have, than seek for others we know not of."

An amendment to the present Bill embracing a penal clause that would be unmistakably operative against ignorant and unlicensed pretenders, whether local or foreign peripatetic, including also power to prevent druggists prescribing, would I think not only satisfy the profession, but reconcile them in time to the adoption of the method long followed by the Law Society, viz. the collection of a small yearly due from each member. In that manner only, can we ever expect to be in possession of the requisite funds for the purchase of real estate, and thus obtaining a local habitation as well as name. The efforts of the Council should also I think be directed to obtaining from the Legislature, if possible, such additional Hospital grants as would suffice for supplying the desired amount of clinical (the most important of all) teaching. That furnished, our lecturers would no longer be subjected to the large annual loss of students repairing to colleges in the United States on that account only. Dispensary practise, it is true, might be largely utilized for that purpose, but it can never be made as effectually to do the work, as large and well appointed Hospitals. A fractional tax on the Province would be scarcely felt, and yet would yield an amount not only sufficient for putting existing hospitals on the best possible footing, but also provide the requisite funds to establish new ones for union of counties. We have several members of the Legislature belonging to the profession, and I am confident the Council would not appeal in vain to them for the exercise of their best efforts for securing to the excellent teachers attached to our Ontario schools, the same *coin of vantage* that the instructors in the colleges of the United States possess.

There remains only one more subject that may be deemed by some of us of sufficient importance to occupy the attention of the Council, in addition to the ordinary sessional work, viz. Mutual Life Assurance. A very few years of practice suffices to convince us all that our profession *per se* is anything else but a royal road to competence, much less wealth, and that very few, even after the labour of a long period of years, find themselves sufficiently independent to be enabled to relinquish its daily duties. To protect, therefore, our families after death, as far as it is possible by human forethought, from comparative penury and dependence, we have recourse to Life Assurance. These companies have done an excellent work, and have proved an inestimable blessing to society, but the very fact of large annual dividends declared to shareholders, at the expense of the insured, notwithstanding the keen competition that prevails, proves incontestably that to enable them to do this, the annual premiums must be placed at extravagant figures. It would therefore, I think, be very desirable that the Council should endeavour to elaborate some scheme of Mutual Insurance, that

would commend itself to the members of our profession, alike for security and superior advantages to the insured. We have, I believe, somewhere about fifteen hundred members of the profession in this Province, a large number of whom would readily join a new Life Association, if sufficient guarantee were afforded of the careful management and solidity of the scheme, remembering always the Baconian proverb: "A cripple on the right road beats a racer on the wrong." (Applause.)

Reference having been made to the contemplated Medical Act for the Dominion, the following resolution was submitted:

Moved by Dr. Hyde seconded by Dr. McGill, "That it would be inexpedient to favour any legislation at present having for its object the repeal of the Ontario Medical Act."

Dr. Hyde said he would like to have an expression of the opinion of this Council on this measure. In his opinion we should not do anything to interfere with the working of the present Ontario Medical Act, which was working so satisfactorily. You referred in your very able address to the want of a *par* clause, but Sir, while I agree with you as to the propriety of such an amendment, we must be very careful not to destroy the good effects of this important measure. There are many serious objections to the contemplated Dominion Medical Act. In the first place the representation of the profession is much less than that of the Colleges, and the examiners are to be selected from those men who have had experience in teaching. Now I appeal to this Council if we are prepared to give the Colleges the power they had in the past. The contemplated Bill is framed for the benefit of the profession of Lower Canada, constituting as it does certain officers of the Quebec Branch Council, officers of the general Council. This he conceived to be an insult to the profession of Ontario. There is nothing which we can call a redeeming feature in the whole of this new Bill.

Dr. McGill said that the course of action of this Council was clear. There is no good reason why this Council should not discuss this measure. In the first place he thought the representation of the teaching bodies was very unfair. It seems as if we in Ontario were to be eclipsed by the profession in the lower provinces, and that the Colleges in the lower provinces some of which are struggling for an existence were to be placed on a par with our institutions. Again, the number of medical men in the Lower Provinces is much less than in Ontario, and yet they are to have equal representation. He said he was present at the last meeting of the Medical Association in Ottawa, and he was very much displeased with the action of those who took the most prominent part in the introduction of this measure. They seemed to think that the united wisdom of the medical pro-

profession contended in them (the people of Montreal). There are those in this Council who opposed the present Ontario Act but who have since seen their mistake, and are honest enough to acknowledge it.

Dr. Clark. Dr. Dewar. Name! Name!

Dr. McGill—Dr. Agnew is one who opposed it and now admits his mistake. Dr. McG. maintained that no Bill could accomplish any good unless it embraced all creeds within the sphere of its operations, by bringing them all up to the same standard of education. He did not think that the want of a penal clause amounted to anything; but he had no objection to its insertion if it could be done. The Attorney-General for Ontario refused to admit a clause of this kind when requested to do so last winter; he said it was illegal.

Dr. Dewar said he was under the impression that some of the last speakers remarks were applied to him. He said he confessed that he was dissatisfied with the Bill when he first saw it; but he deemed it necessary for the well-being of the profession. When the Dominion Bill was under discussion in Ottawa a month ago, Dr. McGill voted in favor of the representation of the Lower Province Colleges, but he appears to have since received new light on the subject. It is certainly very strange.

Dr. Clark stated that the Attorney-General did not give an opinion that a penal clause was illegal; but that it was not expedient at present to do so.

Dr. Campbell also stated that M. C. Cameron was of the same opinion.

Dr. C. B. Hall said that both he and Dr. Agnew opposed the Ontario Bill, and they thought they were right. But they were not here at present to oppose the working of the Act. In the discussion at the Medical Association in Ottawa, Dr. McGill voted in favor of the clause referring to the representation of the Colleges in Ontario and the Lower Provinces. Dr. Hall thought however that the Council had nothing to do with the Dominion Bill. It had to be again submitted to the Medical Association and come before the Legislature of this Province. We will then have an opportunity of opposing it. It may never come up, particularly in its present form, and therefore it is not necessary to take up the time of this Council with it now.

Dr. Brouse said that he thought Dr. Hall in error in not discussing the Bill at present. The profession looked to us for an opinion on this matter. It will be discussed in Quebec next Autumn, and those who go from this Province would like an expression from this Council. We ought to discuss the matter and give the country the benefit of our opinion.

Dr. Hamilton said it was right and proper that this Council

should take this matter up. The proposed Bill was framed by a Committee appointed for the purpose, and a draft sent to every member of the profession in the Dominion, and it is our duty and our privilege to express our opinion upon it.

Dr. Bothuno said that no doubt great pains had been taken to draft the Bill; but it was not perfect and was open for amendment. The reading men of Ontario know all about it, and those who do not read the *Canada Lancet* or the *Canada Medical Journal* were no medical men at all, and I don't think it is necessary to take up the time of this Council; let us proceed with our own proper business. There was no doubt a little domineering at the Association, because we in Ontario were in the minority. Some got disgusted and left; but by our influence we obtained some amendments. The original would not be entertained. He was in favour of a liberal Bill for the whole Dominion.

Dr. Clark said he would like the present motion to state that we are just simply opposed to the Bill, and let them propose another, and if it is fair and satisfactory we will discuss it. In its present form it is utterly inexpedient and inapplicable to the wants of the profession, and no one would take such a Bill in charge before the Legislature.

Dr. Grant remarked that at this stage of the discussion he would only refer briefly to the subject under consideration. We are fully aware that the present period is one marked by evidences of great progress, of advancement and extensive union. We have no doubt observed a disposition to such in church as well as state. The document already forwarded to the members of the medical profession, throughout the Dominion, by the committee of the Canada Medical Association, is intended to convey still further the object of union to the Ontario medical profession of this country. No particular School is advocated, no sectionalism inculcated—the only idea being union—and such a union as would in every way best serve the interests of our noble profession. As an alumnus of McGill College, he must confess he felt proud of that institution, which has not only a Canadian but a British reputation. He was satisfied that McGill College had an equal interest in the cause of medical education in all parts of the Dominion. There is no antagonistic feeling towards Ontario, or Ontario institutions, medical or otherwise. For many years Ontario has given to that College by far the greatest number of its students, who are now doing honor to their Alma Mater throughout the length and breadth of this country. There is no desire to force a new Bill upon the members of the medical profession. Ample time is afforded for the full and deliberate consideration of the measure the Canada Medical Association had under discussion at its last meeting. The Local Legislatures of the various Provinces must give their consent before any Bill affecting their interests can become law in the

Dominion Legislature, and the Association only desires such a measure as would tend to advance the best interests of the profession.

Dr. Berryman said that it would have been more dignified to give members time to consider the important matter of medical legislation, and that consequently it should be left for calm consideration until the morrow, when it should be reported on by special committee. Allusions were made that McGill College was always ready to meet Ontario in the welfare of educational interests in medical matters. Dr. B. urged that in spite of such assertion, it was remarkable that the McGill men fought the Bill before the Committee inch by inch, and further, that out of perhaps about 84 Ontario students attending there last session, only 6 members of that class presented themselves for examination before the Central Board of Ontario. The circumstance is significant, at any rate, in view of some probable action of the Dominion Government in regard to the proposed Dominion Medical Act.

After some remarks by Dr. Oldright and several others, the vote was taken on Dr. Hyde's motion, which was carried.

Moved by Dr. Berryman and seconded by Dr. Campbell,—
That the able address delivered by the President, embodying as it does many important matters connected with the working and details of the present Medical Act, be committed to a Committee whose duty it shall be to report on the same, and that the said Committee do consist of Drs. Clark, Atkins, Oldright, Campbell, Cornell, Brouse, and the mover."

The Council then adjourned till 2 p.m. next day.—*Carried.*

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7th, 1871.

The President called the Council to order at half-past two o'clock.

The Secretary called the roll. Absent, Drs. Allen and Hall.

The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were then read, and confirmed.

Dr. Dowar rose to a question of privilege. He read a paragraph from the April number of the London *Lancet*, in answer to a question of "M.D." It reads as follows.—"Canada is an excellent field for active, energetic medical men, and an English diploma suffices."

Now the question he would like to have settled was, Are English diplomas alone sufficient to entitle the holder thereof to practise in Canada? This is a very important matter, and he thought that action should be taken to disabuse the public mind in reference to it.

Dr. Berryman did not think that any member of the Council could give a decided answer to this question, not even the President. An impression seems to have gone abroad that the holders of imperial degrees, and those from colleges acting under imperial charter, can practise in Canada without any further examination. If medical men come from *England*, we want to know if they have to pass an examination or not before the Council, before receiving license to practise. If we are to have an immigration from England into the profession, how are we to protect ourselves? He would like the opinion of this Council, and that it should go to the country.

Dr. Clark thought that our Act of Parliament would protect us from being over-run in this way, as every person, no matter where he graduated, unless prior to the passing of the Act, must pass an examination before he can be registered. (See Medical Act.)

Dr. Lavell said there can be no doubt about our ability to legislate for ourselves. The lawyers have the right to exclude English lawyers from practising here, and why should we not have the same power?

Dr. Brouse stated that he thought the editor of the *London Lancet* simply meant that the qualification entitled the holder to present himself for examination, in compliance with the law.

It was then moved by Dr. Day, seconded by Dr. Oldright,—That the President be requested to write to Sir John A. Macdonald, asking his opinion on the question introduced by Dr. Dewar, and that such opinion, if obtained, be published in the medical periodicals of the Province.—*Carried.*

Moved by Dr. C. B. Hall, seconded by Dr. Mostyn,—That the Registrar be required to order the printing of 100 copies of the proceedings of this Council, and distribute to each member of the same.

Dr. Hyde remarked that the information could be as well given through the *Canada Lancet*, which now circulates among the profession of this Province, with the exception of a small proportion, and thus save expense to this Council.

On motion of Dr. Day, the motion of Dr. C. B. Hall was referred to the Committee on Registration.

The President read a communication from Mr. George Reed. Referred to Educational Committee.

Also one from Dr. Hoelder. Referred to the same Committee.

The reports of Dr. Wickson and Mr. Wood were read, and referred to the same Committee.

Dr. Covernton read the report of the Board of Examiners. Referred to the same Committee.

Dr. Adams introduced the report of the Rules and Regula-

tions Committee, which was referred to a Committee of the Whole.

In committee, Dr. Pyne in the chair, the report was read and adopted. It was then reported as carried.

The President resumed the chair, and the report of the Committee was then concurred in by the Council.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The Committee of Rules and Regulations beg to report:—That they have had under consideration the Rules and Regulations by which the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario have hitherto been guided, and are of opinion that no change in the same is required, but recommend that the following addition be made to them, viz.—That no question shall be offered for discussion, or be voted upon, unless notice of the same shall have been announced from the chair at a previous meeting, except in matters of routine.

Respectfully submitted.

J. ADAMS, M.D.,
Chairman.

Dr H. Brouse moved, seconded by Dr. Campbell,—That after several years of practical working of our present Medical Bill, this Council is of the unanimous opinion that more stringent penal clauses should be obtained, whereby uneducated and unlicensed men may be prevented from practising as physicians, or dispensing medicines in the Province of Ontario. That this Council regrets that the penal clause of our Bill, as originally drafted, was struck out. Therefore each member pledges himself to use all his influence among his confrères throughout the Province, to have the necessary penal clauses incorporated in our Medical Bill, for the better security of all parties interested.
—Carried.

Dr. Agnew then read the report of the Committee on Registration.

Moved by Dr. Lavell, seconded by Dr. Pyne,—That the report of the Committee on Registration, now presented, be referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Dr. Lavell was called to the chair, and the report considered in committee, clause by clause, and carried.

The Committee then rose, and reported the adoption of the report.

The President resumed the chair, and the report was concurred in by the Council, and is as follows.—

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REGISTRATION.

Your Committee beg to report, as follows —

First. Ninety-nine additional members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons have been registered since January 1st, 1870. The number of students registered since the last meeting of the Council is one hundred and fifty-nine, of whom seventy-nine passed the examination before the examiners of this College—*sixty-two in Toronto and seventeen in Kingston*, the remaining eighty matriculated prior to 1869, in the various colleges of Ontario and Quebec.

Second. The case of a student having been allowed to matriculate a few days after the time appointed for holding the examination, and a doubt having arisen as to the propriety of registering him your Committee, while accepting the examiner's certificate, recommend that, for the future, irregularities of this kind should not be permitted without most satisfactory reasons.

Third. As some doubts appear to have arisen in regard to the interpretation of Section 23, Sub-section 2, of the Ontario Medical Act. your Committee are of the opinion, that persons applying for registration under this clause, must produce evidence of having been actually practising medicine prior to January 1st, 1850, and of having attended one course of lectures at any recognized medical school prior to such application.

Fourth. Your Committee received a communication in regard to the right of a person registered as holding a certificate of the Eclectic Medical Board, and also a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston, to withdraw the registration of the former diploma, and retain the latter only. Upon this your Committee recommend, that any person having two or more qualifications entered in the Register, may, at any time, by signifying his wish to the Registrar in writing, have any number of said qualifications or additions erased from the Register, provided that at least one qualification remains.

Fifth. The following gentlemen have announced themselves as candidates for the office of Registrar:—*Drs. Joseph Howson and George Wright, of Toronto; Dr. Trew, of Newcastle, and Dr. Tuck, of Guelph.* Your Committee are of the opinion that the business of the Council would be greatly facilitated if the Registrar and Treasurer resided in the same place.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. N. AGNEW,
Chairman.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Dr. Campbell gives notice that, at next meeting of Council, he will introduce a bye-law with reference to the election of Homœopathic and Eclectic members of Council, in June, 1872.

Dr. Berryman gave the following notice of motion, seconded by Dr. Dewar,—“That the Registrar be instructed to furnish a revised list of all registered practitioners, who may have thus registered, to the first day of January, 1872.”

Dr. Brouse gives notice that, at the next meeting of this Council, he will move certain resolutions respecting the introduction of penal clauses into our Medical Bill, relating to parties practising or dispensing medicines.

Dr. Dewar gave notice of motion with regard to the appointment of Returning Officers, and mode of conducting the elections for the representatives of the regular medical practitioners, for the ensuing June, 1872.

Dr. Aikins gives notice that, at next meeting of Council, he will move that the Secretary of the Eclectic body be requested to furnish the Registrar of this Council with a full and complete list of all persons who passed the late Eclectic Board.

The Treasurer read his report for the past year. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Moved by Dr. Aikins, seconded by Dr. Grant,—That a copy of the last Medical Register, and copies of the annual announcements of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, be presented to each of the Superintendents of Insane Asylums, now in this city.—*Carried.*

Dr. Lavell gives notice of motion,—That extracts from the Medical Act, referring to the legal requirements of medical men, as to giving evidence and signing certificates, be published in the *Ontario Gazette*, under the authority of this Council.

Dr. Brouse gave notice of motion to the effect, that fifteen copies of the Register be given to each member of the Territorial Divisions, for distribution.

The Council then adjourned till half-past seven o'clock p.m.

EVENING SESSION.

The Council was called to order at eight o'clock. The Vice-President in the chair.

The roll was called. Absent, Drs. Covernton, Oldright, Allen and R. H. Clark.

Moved by Dr. Agnow, seconded by Dr. McGill,—That the name of Dr. Strange be added to the list of candidates mentioned in the report of the Registration Committee.—*Carried.*

Dr. Brouse, the retiring President, was then declared a member, *ex officio*, of all committees.

Dr. Strange then read the Registrar's report for the past year, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

On motion the Council adjourned at 9 o'clock p. m.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8th, 1871.

The Council was called to order at ten o'clock. The President in the chair.

The President desired to correct an error, into which he led the Council yesterday. He had then informed them that he had been requested by Dr. Workman to invite the members of this Council to the conversazione to be held at the Provincial Asylum, on Thursday afternoon. He had now to inform the Council that, from a conversation held with Dr. Workman this morning, he learned that Dr. Workman intended the invitation not to be a general one to all the members of the Council, but only to those who are his personal friends.

Dr. Brouse explained that he was present when Dr. Workman gave the invitation, and that he certainly understood that the members of the Council as a body were then invited. However, as Dr. Workman has now qualified the invitation, he considered that he could not, in justice to his fellow-members of the Council, accept the invitation as a member of the Council.

Dr. Campbell asked whether the President could inform the Council if Dr. Workman had taken exception to the presence at the Asylum of any member or members of this Council? To this the President replied in the negative.

Several members of the Council expressed their dissatisfaction at the alteration of the terms of the invitation, and stated their determination to absent themselves under such circumstances.

Dr. Campbell desired to express the thanks of the Homœopathic and Eclectic members of the Council, to the representatives of the other school, for their support and sympathy under this slight, for such they could not help considering it.

It was then determined that the invitation, as delivered yesterday, should be withdrawn.

Dr. Pyno introduced the report of the Finance Committee, which was taken up in Committee of the Whole. Dr. Adams in the chair.

In committee, the report was amended and adopted.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

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

1st. The report of the Treasurer referred to this Committee has been examined, vouched, and found correct, and the balance

in his hands produced in accordance with the account in the bank book, and amounts to the sum of \$1,851.61.

2. The Report of the Registrar and Secretary, also referred to this Committee, has been examined, vouched and found correct, with the following exception, to which your attention is hereby drawn,—he has charged the sum of \$80 for acting as Secretary at the late examinations held in this city, and as your Committee conceive that provision was made by this Committee at its late session for the payment in full of all his duties as Secretary and Registrar, they therefore decline to order the payment of the said sum of eighty dollars. And further with respect to the Registrar's account: your Committee recommend that the Registrar shall hand over to the Secretary all moneys received by him, and shall, from time to time, render his account for salary, &c, &c., to the Treasurer, who shall be authorized to pay the same, and take his receipt therefor, which receipt shall be accepted as a voucher for so much in the Treasurer's account.

3. Your Committee also report that they have prepared and submitted a Bye-law to the Council providing for the appointment and payment of the following officers, viz: The Secretary, Registrar, and the returning officers for the ensuing election of the members of this Council. The Secretary-Registrar to receive the sum of six hundred dollars for his services during the ensuing year, inclusive of all collateral expenses other than travelling expenses, when absent on the business of this Council, and the returning officers the sum of five dollars each for their services.

4. Your Committee also recommend that the examiners for the ensuing year should be paid at the same rate as last year, viz Ten dollars per day for the first five days, and five dollars per day for all other days necessarily spent at the examinations.

5. Your Committee also recommend that the sessional allowance to members of this Council in attendance at this session shall be at the same rate as heretofore, six dollars per day with travelling expenses.

6. Your Committee also recommend that the caretaker of this room shall receive the sum of ten dollars for his services.

7. Your Committee also recommend the payment of the unpaid accounts hereby submitted together with the balances due to the examiners amounting in the aggregate to the sum of \$341.32.

8. The attention of this Committee having been drawn to the large unnecessary expenditure connected with the printing of election notices, they would recommend that a committee be appointed to wait upon the Legislature with a view to obtaining an amendment of the clause relating to this matter whereby the said expenditure may be curtailed.

9. Your Committee feel that they cannot conclude this report without recommending that the sum of \$100 be placed at the disposal of a committee to provide a suitable testimonial for Dr. Aikins in recognition of his valuable services as Treasurer of this Council,—said committee to consist of Drs Brouse, Clark, Grant, and Campbell. All of which is respectfully submitted

THOMAS PYNE,
Chairman.

The President resumed the chair, when Dr Oldright moved, seconded by Dr. Clarke,—That the report of the Finance Committee be amended by expunging clauses 3 and 8, and inserting the following:—That a committee of this Council be appointed to seek an amendment to the Ontario Medical Act, with a view to the reduction of the expenditure in connection with the election of members of this Council. That it be an instruction to said committee to seek an amendment to clause 12, such as shall confine the printing of election notices to our medical journals and four newspapers, one in the western, one in the eastern and two in the central sections of the Province, and shall transfer the duties of returning officers to the Secretary and Registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons—*Lost.*

On motion, the Council adjourned till half-past seven p.m.

EVENING SESSION.

The Council was called to order at 7.45. Dr. Lavell was called to the chair, in the absence of the President and Vice-President.

The roll being called, the following members were absent. Drs. Covernton, Hamilton, Agnew, Dewar, Mostyn, Berryman, Aikins, Grant, Cornell and R. H. Clark.

Moved by Dr. Brouse, seconded by Dr. McGill,—That 15 copies of the Register be given to each member of the Territorial Divisions, for distribution.—*Carried.*

Moved by Dr. Bethune, seconded by Dr. Carson,—That five copies of the Medical Register be given to each member of this Council who does not represent a Territorial Division.—*Carried.*

At this stage Drs. Hamilton, Dewar, Mostyn and Cornell came in.

Dr. Brouse moved, seconded by Dr. Day,—That the Council resolve itself into Committee of the Whole forthwith, for the insertion in the Bye-Law of the names of the paid officers of the Council.—*Carried.*

Before going into Committee of the Whole Dr. Oldright moved, seconded by Dr. Clarke, a resolution to the effect that, with a view to save expenses, the Registrar act in the capacity of returning officer for the whole of the territorial divisions, and that the printing be confined to certain papers, and the two medical journals of this Province. He thought that it was very desirable to curtail the expenses by discontinuing the returning officers, and thus reduce the amount expended triennially in this way. The last election cost the Council over \$300, a large portion of which might be saved by the adoption of the motion now before the house.

Dr. Dewar said he was surprised at Dr. Oldright coming forward now in favor of economy, when at previous meetings he had taken up so much of the time of this Council. We in the country want free trade, and no close corporation such as is proposed in this resolution.

Dr. Day remarked that it was very strange that we were not allowed to arrange our election matters when we have allowed the Homœopaths and Eclectics to arrange theirs to suit themselves. I am surprised at Dr. Oldright, a member of the Finance Committee, in bringing in a report and then turning round to upset that arrangement. If a tie should occur who should decide? Suppose a tie should occur in five or six constituencies the Registrar would give the casting vote and virtually have the power of electing five or six members of this Council.

Dr. Agnow thought the elections should be held openly in each division, and the electors brought face to face. He was in favor of a public nomination, at which there might be a general discussion of those subjects appertaining to the profession.

Dr. Clark, as seconder of the resolution of Dr. Oldright, said that he was a member of a territorial division, but he was in favor of economy. The last elections were very expensive, and he thought it was the duty of the Council to act for the good of all. The Homœopaths and Eclectics did not ask for returning officers as they wanted to save expense. Why should they be dragged into the discussion? The University representative has nothing to do with it, but he wants to save expenses. The registrar acting in the capacity of returning officer would be amenable to this Council, while the returning officers appointed by

the members of the Council may be the head of a clique and would be most likely to give the casting vote for the man who appointed them.

Dr. Day—The Registrar would be as likely to give his casting vote for the man who appointed him.

Dr. Clark thought not. With regard to nominations the distance is too great to expect successful public nominations. It would be managed by a law in some central place, and outsiders would have no say in the matter. If this Council has due regard to economy they will try to control expenses, so that we may be able at some future time to obtain a local habitation. Scrutineers might be appointed to act with the Registrar.

Dr. Hamilton did not wish to interfere with an arrangement that had worked so well, and he was therefore opposed to any change in the mode of elections.

Dr. Oldright's motion was then voted upon and declared lost.

The President called Dr. Adams to the chair.

The ballot was then taken, Drs. Edwards and Mostyn acting as scrutineers.

First ballot—Strango 14, Wright 6, Howson 4, Trow 2. Dr. Strango was declared elected.

On motion, Dr. Atkins was elected Treasurer.

The following gentlemen were appointed returning officers for the respective Territorial Divisions.—

St. Clair and Western.....	Dr. Poussotto.....	Sarnia.
Malahide and Tecumseth.....	Dr. J. M. Fraser ...	London.
Saugeon and Brock.....	Dr. Herod	Guelph.
Gore and Thames	Dr. James Hayes .	Simcoe.
Erie and Niagara.....	Dr. Davis	York.
Burlington and Home.....	Dr. J. Mackelcan .	Hamilton.
Midland and York	Dr. James Ross....	Toronto.
Kings and Queens.....	Dr. Gunn	Whitby.
Newcastle and Trent.....	Dr. Powell	Cobourg.
Quinte and Cataraqui	Dr. O. S. Strango .	Kingston.
Bathurst and Rideau.....	Dr. McGillivray ...	Ottawa.
St. Lawrence and Eastern.....	Dr. Chamberlain...	Morrisburg.

The Committee rose, and reported the above names.

On the President resuming the chair, on motion of concurrence, Dr. Day moved in amendment as follows :—

Moved by Dr. Day, seconded by Dr. Oldright,—That so much of the report as refers to the appointment of Dr. Strange, be referred back to the Committee of the Whole, to be amended.

Dr. Day said there was a strong feeling throughout the country against Dr. Strango, and he wished to put himself right before his constituents. He referred to letters he had received, complaining of negligence on the part of Dr. Strange. Some of these he had forwarded to Dr. Brouse, the President. The profession in his part of the country considered Dr. Strange unfit for the office, and he mentioned cases to bear out his statement. The cases of Dr. Thornton, of Constance, and Dr. Justice, of Unionville, were cited as instances of the grossest neglect. He demanded the yeas and nays.

Dr. McGill said he voted against Dr. Strango. His constituents were very much opposed to the re-appointment of that gentleman, and the first question that would be asked him on his return would be, "How have you reappointed this officer?"

Dr. Campbell said a worse Secretary than Dr. Strange could not be, he neglected to answer three letters of his, but nevertheless, in consequence of the admirable manner in which he had performed his other duties as Registrar, and the valuable assistance he was able to give at the examinations, he voted for him. The Council was now in a transition state, they are on the eve of the elections, and it was important to have an experienced officer to take charge of the business, consequently he was of opinion that, in the interest of this Council and the profession, it would be unwise to make a change at this critical period.

Dr. Aikins remarked that no Parliament could last that would set at nought the feelings of its constituents. There is a general feeling of disapprobation from all parts of the country, and we cannot overlook the reports from the different constituencies with reference to this matter.

Dr. Hamilton.—It is true that complaints are made regarding Dr. Strango's inattention to his correspondence, but he is now to remove to Toronto, and as he has been highly spoken of as an officer of the Council in the matter of registration and examinations, it would be better to continue him for the present. His work as Registrar has been performed to the satisfaction of everyone.

Dr. Oldwright stated that he was told that a clause in the ro

port of the Board of Examiners recommending Dr. Strango was introduced by a private member, and not sanctioned by the Board.

Dr. Campbell denied that any thing of the kind had been done. The approval was unanimous that Dr. Strango had performed his services most efficiently, and that a present was given to him as a token of their appreciation of his services.

Dr. Lavell said he could not approve of a change at present, but was sorry that Dr. Strango had been so lax in his correspondence. He thought some allowance should be made, Dr. Strango had to depend upon his practice, as the salary of the Registrar was not sufficient to support him. He hoped it would be a lesson to Dr. Strango, and he thought he would live it down, and suggested that the Registrar be heard in defence of his conduct.

Dr. Day.—Certainly. Let him have it.

The President, Dr. Covernton, stated that he had received a great many communications from students referring to their diplomas. Some of them refused to pay the registration fee of \$10, and the Registrar did not feel at liberty to issue the diplomas until they paid their fee.

The President took the advice of a lawyer, who told him that the Council could not collect the \$10 fee, and he communicated this information to Dr. Strango. Some students also complained of not receiving certificates of registration.

Dr. Brouse said that he had received a great many letters complaining of Dr. Strango, and that he had written to him. On one occasion the Registrar stated that he had been sick, and would attend to the matters referred to at once. I voted against Dr. Strango in duty to myself, to my constituents, and to the Registrar himself. He is coming to Toronto, and has promised to do better, and I hope he may redeem himself.

Dr. Bethune, seconded by Dr. Aikins, moved that Dr. Strango be heard in explanation.—*Carried.*

Dr., Strango thanked the Council for the privilege extended to him. He said that some of the charges were of an indefinite character, others more definite, and to these he would refer. In the case of Dr. Thornton he plead guilty of neglect. He thought his assistant had sent the diploma to him, but instead of doing so he had placed it back among others in the pigeon holes, and he only discovered it last Saturday night.

In reference to charges in the *Canada Lancet*, the first was an article from the *Northern Light*, Orillia, with comments by the Editor, in the December number of the *Lancet*. He stated that he was not certain how to act in issuing the diplomas, in consequence of the refusal on the part of some to pay the registration fee of \$10. He issued a circular to each member of the Council asking for information.

Dr. Oldright—I received none.

Some answered the circular, but the majority did not. He then consulted a lawyer, and was told that the Council were not compelled to issue diplomas, and that to issue them under the circumstances would bring either the diplomas or the Council into contempt. He next wrote to the President, who said he had better issue them than have any trouble. Some have registered and received their diplomas, others have not. In the case of Dr. Justice, of Unionville, who writes a very careless hand, he mistook the P. O. address for Union Mills, and that accounts for the non-receipt of the letter addressed to him.

With reference to students not receiving certificates of registration, he had only to say that he had none to give them at the time referred to.

In some instances he refused to send registers unless registered, as some of them had gone astray. In many instances, he had been obliged to send two or three to one person before they had been received. He sent three to a gentleman in Delaware.

With reference to the complaint of Dr. Saunders, in the *Canada Lancet*, he said he was aggrieved at the tone of his letters. They were couched in the most ungentlemanly and uncalled-for language, and he was in no hurry to reply to them.

Dr. Aylwin was neglected for some time, owing to the number of letters he had to reply to at that time, some 800 or 900 letters were awaiting replies, and they were taken in their order. He told Dr. A. that his qualification did not entitle him to registration, as the diploma was not dated, and was very carelessly filled up. Dr. A. also gave his address sometimes Onslow, sometimes Jono Village, Fitzroy Harbor, &c. He wrote to Dr. A. when he saw his letter in the *Lancet*, and asked the date of his diploma. He then wrote to the Secretary of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec, and got the date from them, and had since registered his name. Since the examination this

spring, he had issued all the diplomas that have been registered—thirteen in number. They have been sent within the last few days.

He was also instructed by the Council some time ago not to answer any questions contained in the Register, as it would diminish the sale.

In the matter of correspondence, he had to plead guilty of negligence, owing to the pressure of other duties. He had consented to remove to Toronto at a great personal sacrifice, and he was anxious to redeem his character in this respect.

On the yeas and nays being called for, on Dr. Day's motion, they were recorded as follows:—

Yeas—Drs. Edwards, Hyde, Agnow, McGill, Day, Mostyn, Brouse, Oldright, Bethune and Aikins; total, 10.

Nays—Drs. Clarke, Pyne, Hamilton, C. B. Hall, Grant, Lavoll, Campbell, Field, Allen, Springer, Adams, Hopkins, Cornell, Carson and J. J. Hall; total, 15.

The motion of Dr. Day was declared lost.

Moved by Dr. Campbell, seconded by Dr. Pyne,—That Dr. Strango's explanation of the charges of remissness of duty be accepted by this Council as satisfactory. Carried on the following division:—

Yeas—Drs. Clarke, Pyne, Hamilton, Grant, Lavoll, Campbell, Field, Allen, Springer, Adams, Hopkins, Cornell, Carson and J. J. Hall; total, 14.

Nays—Drs. Hyde, Agnow, McGill, Day, Mostyn, Oldright, Bethune, Aikins and C. B. Hall; total, 9.

Dr. Campbell asked leave to introduce a Bye-Law, to amend the Bye-Law relating to elections of the Homœopathic and Eclectic representatives in the Council.—*Granted*.

First reading of the Bye-Law for the election of Homœopathic and Eclectic representatives in 1872.—

Whereas, it is expedient to amend the Bye-Law relating to the election of Homœopathic and Eclectic representatives in the Council. Be it therefore enacted,—That the elections for the Homœopathic and Eclectic members of the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, shall be conducted in the same manner as the last election, with the following exceptions: that whenever any functions or duties are assigned to the Secretary of the Homœopathic and Eclectic Medical Board,

they shall be performed by the Registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and that the Registrar shall, immediately after the result of the election is ascertained, communicate it to the successful candidates by mail.

On motion for adoption, it was carried *nem con.*

The Council then adjourned till 10 next morning.

FRIDAY, June 9th, 1871.

The Council was called to order at half-past eleven o'clock. Absent, Dr. R. H. Clark.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The President read a communication from Dr. Dowar, tendering his resignation, in consequence of what he considered insults, offered him the previous evening, by certain members of the Council.

The President read clause 11 of the Act, with reference to the matter.

Dr. C. B. Hall said that, if any reference was meant to the remark he had made, he had only to say that such a thing as an insult to Dr. Dowar was the most remote from his mind, and he wished most distinctly to make this statement.

Dr. Lavell said that he was quite certain that no member wished to insult Dr. Dowar, and he thought that a little explanation would clear the matter up.

Dr. Brouse explained to the Council the circumstance under which Dr. Dowar felt himself aggrieved, from which it appeared that it was the result of a misunderstanding with reference to the seconding of a motion before the chair, Dr. Brouse having understood Dr. Dowar to say that he would second his motion, but that Dr. Dowar subsequently disclaimed any intention of so doing.

Dr. Berryman suggested the appointment of a committee, to settle the matter amicably. It was accordingly done, and the matter dropped.

Dr. Brouse asked leave to introduce a Bye-Law for the appointment of Examiners for the ensuing year.—*Granted.*

The Bye-Law was read a first time, in blank.

Dr. Aikins read the report of the Educational Committee, which was then considered clause by clause in Committee of the Whole. Dr. Field in the chair.

REPORT OF EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Your Committee beg to recommend:—1st. That they received and examined the reports of the Matriculation Examiners—Dr. Wickson and Mr. Wood—and regret that, through some misunderstanding, the latter gentleman has not forwarded with his report the Council portion of the fees received from the candidates passed by him.

2nd. That hereafter the Matriculation Examinations shall be held on the first Tuesday and Wednesday of January, April, July and October of every year.

3rd. Your Committee recommend the re-appointment of the Matriculation Examiners for the ensuing year, and that the Registrar send them the necessary notice.

4th. That clause 6, page 8, be amended by inserting, in the first line, after the word "Primary," the words "or Final."

5th. Your Committee would further recommend, that that portion of the note on page 6, which pertains to the number of days of actual attendance on lectures by students, be struck out.

6th. That clause 2, on page 7, be amended by inserting, in the second line, before the word "third," the words "second or."

The report was then concurred in by the Council.

BYE-LAW FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

Whereas, power has been granted to the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, by the Ontario Medical Act, to appoint a Board of Examiners. Be it therefore enacted as follows:—

That the following gentlemen be appointed as a Board of Examiners for 1872.—Drs. H. H. Wright, Sangster, Sullivan, Temple, Bergin, Backo, Lizars, Tuck, Walker, Dewar, Cole, Campbell, Field, Carson and Cornell.

The Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.—*Carried.*

The President then presented the Treasurer, on behalf of the Council, with a salver and water urn, to which Dr. Aikins made a suitable reply.

On motion, the Council adjourned till two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Council was called to order at half-past two o'clock. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Dr. Edwards was called to the chair.

The Secretary called the roll. Absent, Drs. Clarke, Covernton, Pyne, Hamilton, Dewar, Day, Mostyn, Brouse, Berryman, Bethune, Grant, Lavell, Campbell and R. H. Clark.

Moved by Dr. Aikins, seconded by Dr. Allen,—That hereafter all candidates for Final Examination shall include with the fee for said examination, the fee for Registration and Diploma, and that, in case of rejection, said Registration fee shall be part of fees returned to the candidate.—*Carried.*

Moved that the rule, requiring notice of motion, be suspended.—*Carried.*

At this stage, Drs. Clarke, Covernton, Pyne, Hamilton, Mostyn, Brouse, Berryman, Bethune, Grant, Lavell and Campbell came in.

Moved by Dr. Hyde, seconded by Dr. McGill,—That the Executive Committee be dispensed with, and the duties of such be performed by the President and Vice-President.

Dr. Adams opposed the motion. He said that a good deal of business came before this committee and it was important to have it. It was very desirable to have some persons clothed with authority to act in the interim.

Dr. Hyde said that they had full confidence in the President and Vice-President, and he did not see the propriety of continuing the Executive Committee as these officials were perfectly competent to arrange any matters that might come under their adjudication.

Dr. Campbell thought that they ought to have the committee in reserve, but not to be called upon unless absolutely necessary. He thought it would be more satisfactory to have that body as a sort of court of appeal. The elections are coming on and their services may be necessary.

Dr. Aikins supported the motion, and remarked that it would be less cumbersome and more convenient to be without this committee.

The President stated that certain questions might come up which Dr. Hamilton and himself might not feel at liberty to

decide upon, and it would be well to have the committee in reserve.

Dr. McGill thought that these matters would be safe in the hands of the President and the Vice-President. In reference to the argument advanced by a previous speaker, he said that cases might arise that even the Executive Committee could not adjudicate upon. He thought that the necessity for the Executive Committee no longer existed, and suggested that the Registrar and Treasurer act in this capacity, and if they could not decide that the President and Vice-President could assist them.

Dr. Berryman objected to Dr. Aikins as arbiter, and said that Dr. Oldright, Hall, Lavell and he would not like it. He thought it was absolutely necessary to have an Executive Committee—some local officers to discharge any interim duties that may arise. Last year a mistake occurred with regard to holding the examinations on Good Friday as was originally intended, which, but for the intervention of this committee, would have rendered the examinations illegal. He also thought it would be very expensive to bring the President and Vice-President to Toronto to arrange such matters, and suggested a local committee.

Dr. Oldright said that if a member was appointed on this committee from one school the others would ask the same privilege, and the result would be a large and expensive committee. He was also in favor of the Registrar, with the President's assistance, acting in this capacity.

Dr. Aikins stated that year before last this committee cost the Council upwards of \$200, although last year it was only about \$50. If the Executive Committee can meet when they please and interfere with the deliberations of this Council, where is to be the end of it? This committee was convened at the Queen's Hotel, and the programme of examinations printed before he was notified of it, although a member. He felt strongly on this matter.

Dr. Berryman said he expected Dr. Aikins would bring this matter up. He stated that Dr. Aikins sent word to him that he was going out of town, and asked him (Dr. Berryman) to attend to the matter for him, and he held in his hand a programme of the examination which had been made out by Dr. Aikins in his own handwriting, but because the one we made out did not

suit Dr. Aikins he took legal advice and tried to upset the whole concern, and told us that we had no power to act in the premises.

Dr. Hall thought that the President might be entrusted with interim business, with power to call the Executive Committee together if necessary.

Dr. Clark said he had taken a great deal of interest in these matters, and thought that the Executive Committee should be continued. It was stated by the lawyer that Dr. Aikins had consulted that the Council had no authority to delegate its power to a committee, but with all due deference he said they had the power to appoint a committee to do any work, and when that was ratified by this Council it was as legal and binding as if done by the Council in the first place. He felt that we should economize and endeavor to lay up funds to secure a *locus standi* of our own. It was very humiliating indeed to have the door shut in our faces at Toronto University on Good Friday, and shows us the necessity of establishing a hall of our own. He would leave off the school men altogether in the formation of this committee. He was in favor of that in the first place.

Moved in amendment by Dr. Berryman, seconded by Dr. Adams,—That Drs. Aikins, Berryman, Lavell, C. B. Hall, Oldright, the President and Vice-President be the Executive Committee for the ensuing year, from the Homœopathic Board, Dr. Adams, from the Eclectic Board, Dr. Hopkins.

Dr. Oldright said that Dr. Berryman was now going in the face of his own argument, that it would be too expensive to bring the President and Vice-President to Toronto. This resolution would quadruple the expenses, and he thought it would be much better to appoint the President, Vice-President and Registrar.

Dr. McGill said he had committed an unpardonable sin in proposing Dr. Aikins as arbiter, and he now rose to drop him, and support the President, Vice-President and Registrar, as a committee. In this way the business would be in the hands of men unconnected with the schools.

Dr. Berryman's amendment was then put and lost, on the following division:—

Yeas—Drs. Pyno, Agnow, Berryman, Bothune, Lavell and Adams; total, 6.

Nays—Drs. Edwards, Hyde, W. Clarke, Hamilton, McGill,

Day, Mostyn, Brouse, Oldright, Aikins, C. B. Hall, Grant, Campbell, Field, Springer, Hopkins, Cornell, Carson and J. J. Hall, total, 19.

Absent, Drs. Dowar, Allen and R. H. Clark.

Moved in amendment by Dr. Grant, seconded by Dr. Brouse,—That the same Executive Committee be appointed as last year and that in all cases the power be vested in the President whether the whole Committee shall be summoned, or a decision otherwise arrived at, in which instance the power shall rest with the President and Registrar.—*Carried.*

Moved by Dr. Carson, seconded by Dr. Hall,—That the name of Dr. Hopkins be placed on the Executive Committee, in place of Dr. R. H. Clark of Cobourg.—*Carried.*

Moved by Dr. Clarke, seconded by Dr. Berryman,—That Dr. Campbell's name be placed on the Executive Committee, instead of Dr. W. Clarke's.—*Carried.*

The Council then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, to consider the Bye-Law appointing Examiners, when the following resolution was carried:—

Moved by Dr. Hamilton, seconded by Dr. Clarke,—That Dr. Pyne be a member of the Board of Examiners for the current year.—*Carried.*

The Committee rose, and reported that Dr. Pyne's name had been added to the list.

The President asked for the concurrence of the Council on the third reading of the Bye-Law, when it was amended by striking out the names of Drs. Walker, Cole and Pyne.

The following are the names of the Examiners, with the subject assigned each:—Dr. Wright, Medicine; Dr. Sangster, Chemistry; Dr. Sullivan, Anatomy; Dr. Temple, Toxicology; Dr. Bergin, Midwifery; Dr. Bucko, Physiology; Dr. Lizars, Surgery; Dr. Tuck, Materia Medica, Dr. Dewar, Medical Diagnosis; Dr. Campbell, Medical Jurisprudence, Dr. Field, Surgical Pathology; Dr. Carson, Sanitary Science, Dr. Cornell, Botany.

Dr. Brouse moved, seconded by Dr. Aikins,—That the programme relating to the hours and days of Examination be left to the President.—*Carried.*

Moved by Dr. Aikins, seconded by Dr. Lavell,—That the President do cause the annual circular to be forthwith published, and one hundred copies to be sent to each school, and one to each registered practitioner in Ontario.—*Carried.*

Moved by Dr C. B Hall, seconded by Dr. Edwards,—That the Editor of the *Lancet* be requested to print and distribute three copies of the proceedings of this Council to each member.—*Carried.*

Moved by Dr. Day, seconded by Dr. Berryman,—That the next Annual Examination be held in Kingston.—*Carried.*

Moved by Dr Berryman, seconded by Dr. Clarke,—That the thanks of the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario be pre-ented to the Warden and Council of the county of York, for their courtesy in granting the use of the Council Chamber for the sittings of this Council.—*Carried.*

The President announced that the resignation of Dr. Dewar, as member of this Council, was withdrawn.

The Council was then adjourned till 8 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Council was called to order at 8 o'clock. Absent, Drs. Hyde, Pyne, McGill, Dewar, Day, Mostyn, Brouse, Oldright, Berryman, Bethune, Lavoll, Allen, Adams, Cornell and R. H. Clark.

Dr. Grant asked leave to introduce a Bye-Law to fix the time of holding future meetings of the Council.—*Granted.*

It was then introduced and read a first time.

On motion, the council went into committee on the second reading of the Bye-Law. Dr. Field in the chair. The Bye-Law was read a second time. The committee rose and reported accordingly.

When the President resumed the chair, it was read a third time and passed.

BYE-LAW TO FIX FUTURE MEETINGS OF COUNCIL.

Whereas, it is expedient to fix the place of holding subsequent meetings of the Council. Be it therefore enacted as follows:—1. That all future meetings of the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario be held in the city of Toronto. 2. The period of calling any such meetings shall be determined by the President for the time being, except when the Council appoints any special time beforehand.

Dr. Campbell moved the Council into committee on the

second reading of the Bye-Law read the first time yesterday. Dr. C. B. Hall in the chair. The Bye-Law was then formally passed the second and third reading.

Moved by Dr. Campbell, seconded by Dr. Edwards,—That a general feeling of dissatisfaction exists throughout the country at the insufficiency of what are known as the penal clauses of the Medical Act, in restraining irregular practitioners, and that a committee be appointed to draft amendments to the Medical Act, so as to increase its efficiency; to report the result to the President, who may, at his discretion, instruct the Executive Committee to bring a Bill before Parliament, at its next session, for that purpose; the said committee to consist of Drs. Brouse, Aikins, Oldright, Cornell, Berryman, Lavell and the mover.—*Carried.*

Moved, as a rider to the foregoing, by Dr. Grant, seconded by Dr. Agnew,—That any amendments to be made to the Medical Bill be submitted for the consideration of this Council, prior to applying to Parliament for the introduction of such.. *Lost*, on the following division:—

Yeas—Drs. Hamilton, Agnew, Dewar, Aikins, C. B. Hall, Grant and Lavell; total, 7.

Nays—Drs. Edwards, Clarke, Pyne, Oldright, Berryman, Campbell, Field, Springer, Adams, Hopkins, Cornell, Carson and J. J. Hall, total, 13.

Moved by Dr. Oldright, seconded by Dr. Agnew,—That no amendments, except those relating to penal clauses and to the printing of election notices, be sought by any committee appointed by this Council, except by previous concurrence of the Council.

Dr. Edwards said if there was one thing more than another that was demanded of the profession, it was the insertion of a penal clause. The profession would favor the Act, if they only had a proper clause in it to that effect. The medical men in the western part of the country were more annoyed with peripatotic quacks than those in other parts, and they would be perfectly satisfied with the present Act, if that amendment were made.

Dr. Berryman spoke in favor of limiting the action of the committee to those two points referred to. He did not think it judicious to give any committee full powers to introduce whatever clauses they might deem necessary. Their powers should be restricted.

Dr Hamilton, in some forcible remarks, showed that it would be a dangerous thing to submit the proposals of a more committee to the Legislature. There were free-traders in medicine among the members of Parliament, and the changes they wished should be backed up by concurrence of the whole Council. Nothing short of that would be of any effect.

After some further remarks by Dr. Clarke and others, the motion was put and carried.

A motion of adjournment was lost, on the following division.

Yeas—Drs. Agnew, Dewar, Oldright, Berryman, Atkins and Lavell; total, 6.

Nays—Drs. Clarke, Campbell, Field, Springer, Adams, Hopkins, Cornoll, Carson and J. J. Hall; total, 9. Absent, 13.

Dr Campbell introduced the following resolution.—

Moved by Dr Campbell, seconded by Dr. Carson,—That graduates in medicine from the Homœopathic colleges in the United States, known as the Cleveland Hospital College, the New York Homœopathic Medical College, the Chicago Hahnemann Medical College, and from the Eclectic colleges, known as the Bennett College of Chicago, Eclectic Medical College of New York city, and the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, after attending one full course of lectures in one of the medical schools of Ontario, shall be admitted for final and primary examination, upon giving proof that they have been engaged in the study of medicine for not less than four continuous years, under the direction of one or more of the Homœopathic or Eclectic members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, that they have passed the matriculation examination of this Council previous to the commencement of their studies, and that the degree has been conferred after having attended not less than two full winter sessions in separate years.

The President ruled that the motion could not be made without notice.

Dr Campbell complained that the technical objection of want of notice of motion was unfairly pressed, and that if justice was not done to his school and the Eclectics, he would be compelled again to appeal to the Legislature, to interpose its authority. He then proposed to introduce his motion in the form of a Bye-Law, stating that he would remain all night, if necessary, to obtain justice to their schools. He said it was a matter of life and death to them.

Several of the members of the "General" or Allopathic body having come in, a motion to adjourn the Council *sine die* was put and carried, all the Allopathic members voting for it, and the Homœopathic and Eclectic against it, and upon a vote of thanks to Dr. Covernton, for his conduct in the chair, being moved,—

Dr. Campbell moved in amendment, seconded by Dr. Carson, —That Dr. Covernton, in so far as he had refused to put a motion from the chair, materially affecting the interests of the Homœopathic and Eclectic bodies, had not shown that impartiality which had always previously characterized his conduct.

The amendment was lost, and the Council adjourned.

Dr. Campbell declared that they would never meet again, as at present constituted.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF LUNATIC ASYLUMS, TORONTO.

The first sitting of the Twenty-fifth Annual Session of the American Association of Superintendents of Lunatic Asylums was held on the 6th ult., at the Rossin House, Toronto. Dr. Butler, of Philadelphia occupied the chair, and the following gentlemen were present:—

J. S. Butler, Retreat for the Insane, Hartford, (Conn.)
J. Ray, Philadelphia; T. S. Kirkbride, Hospital for the Insane, Philadelphia; C. H. Nichols, Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, (D. C.); A. G. McDill, Hospital for Insane, Madison, (Wis.); A. M. Show, General Hospital for Insane, Middleton, (Conn.); Clement A. Walker, Boston Lunatic Hospital; C. H. Hughes, Mo. State Lunatic Asylum, Fulton, (Mo.); R. L. Parsons, New York City Lunatic Asylum; Henry Riedel, Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital for the Insane; Mark Ramsay, Iowa Hospital, Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Wm. M. Compton, Mississippi State Lunatic Asylum, Jackson, (Miss.); Richard Gundry, Southern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, Dayton, Ohio; T. B. Camden, Superintendent elect West Virginia Hospital for the Insane, Weston; John Clopton, Assistant Physician E. L. Asylum, Williamsburg, Virginia; John N. Sawyer, Butler Hos-

pital for Insane, Providence, R. I., Eugen Grissom, Insane Asylum, Raleigh, N. C., J. M. Lewis, Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, Newburgh, Ohio, J. P. Bancroft, N. H. Asylum for the Insane, Concord, N. H.; D. T. Brown, Bloomingdale Asylum, New York city; A. E. Macdonald, Ward's Island Lunatic Asylum, New York; John Curwen, Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg, Penn.

Canadian delegates.—James R. De Wolf, Provincial Hospital for the Insane, Halifax, N. S., John R. Dickson, Rockwood Asylum, Ont.; Joseph Workman, Toronto Asylum, and Henry Lander, London Asylum.

The Secretary read the minutes of the meeting of last year, which was held at Hartford, Conn.

Dr. Kirkbride moved that the regular committees of the session be appointed. The motion was carried *non con*.

Dr. Brouse, the President of the Medical Council, holding its session in the Court House, extended an invitation to the members of the Association to visit the deliberations on matters connected with the legislation of the medical profession.

The Committee on Business recommended that Tuesday be devoted to the reading and discussion of such papers as may be presented by members, including the resolutions of Dr. Kirkbride, offered at last meeting. On Wednesday morning, the discussion of papers, and in the afternoon, commencing at 2 p.m., the members of the Association will visit Osgoode Hall, the University and the Normal Schools; and on Thursday morning the discussion of papers will be proceeded with, and in the afternoon a visit will be made to the Lunatic Asylum. On Friday morning, the members of the Association will leave Toronto at seven o'clock, for London, to visit the Asylum there; and on Saturday, those who wish to do so, will have an opportunity of inspecting Hellmuth College.

The Finance Committee presented a report, showing that a small amount was due from the Association to the Treasurer.

Dr. Nichols moved that an assessment be made on the members of the Association, in order to clear off the debt. The motion was carried.

Dr. Curnen read a report as to the proceedings of the American Medical Association's meeting in San Francisco, and at which he was present. He gave a concise synopsis of the

remarks he made at the meeting, and explained the objections of the Association of Superintendents to affiliate with the Medical Association.

The report of Dr. Curnen was unanimously adopted, and on the motion of Dr. Nichols, the thanks of the Association were accorded to Dr. Curnen.

A resolution of condolence was passed, and a copy directed to be forwarded to the family of the late Dr. Benedict, formerly Superintendent of the State Hospital at Utica, and an old and valued member of the Association. Dr. Benedict was the inventor of a system of ventilation for hospitals, and several of the members present at the meeting spoke in the highest terms as to the good the deceased had done during his many years of professional labor.

Dr. W. M. Compton moved that the next meeting of the Association be held on the second Tuesday in April next, at New Orleans. The subject was referred to the committee on such matters.

Dr. Kirkbride then offered the following resolutions on the organization of asylums.—

First. That a very large majority of those suffering from mental disease, can no where else be as well or as successfully cared for, for the cure of their maladies, or be made as comfortable, if not curable, with equal protection to the patients and the community, as in well arranged hospitals specially provided for the treatment of the insane.

Second. That neither humanity, economy or expediency can make it desirable that the care of the recent and chronic insane should be in separate institutions.

Third. That those institutions—especially if provided at the public cost—should always be of a plain but substantial character; and while characterized by good taste, and furnished with everything essential to the health, comfort and successful treatment of the patient, should avoid all extravagant embellishment and every unnecessary expenditure.

Fourth. That no expense that is required to provide just as many of these hospitals as may be necessary to give the most enlightened care to all their insane, can properly be regarded as either unwise, inexpedient or beyond the means of any one of the United States.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The minutes of the first day's proceedings were read and approved.

The forenoon was occupied in the discussion of some important matters, and in the afternoon the members proceeded, by invitation, to the Government House, where they were entertained by the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Howland, and having spent a few hours very pleasantly, they visited the Normal School and the University.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Association met this morning in the House of Assembly.

The minutes of the previous day's meeting were read and approved.

After some discussion, Madison, Wisconsin, was selected by the Association for its next annual meeting, to be held on the last Friday in May.

A letter was read from Dr. Stribling, of Virginia, Superintendent of the Western Asylum there, transmitting a memorial on the death of Dr. Foverden.

The report of the Committee on Tabular Statistics was received and adopted.

By invitation of Dr. Workman, the members of the Association, with a number of ladies, left the Rossin House shortly before four o'clock in the afternoon, in carriages, to visit the Toronto Lunatic Asylum. The party made a tour of inspection of the east and west wings of the building, and also the grounds. The male and female wards were found to be in a most admirable condition for the well-being and comfort of the patients—all of whom appeared to be wanting in nothing conducive to their health and spirits. The visitors expressed their hearty admiration of the excellent condition in which the various dormitories, bath-rooms, &c., were found.

A business meeting was held in one of the parlors, when Dr. J Ray, of Philadelphia, offered some remarks on "Proper provision for the insane," in which he expressed his objection, based on several reasons, to the isolated or cottage style of asylums, saying that the erection of rows of small houses had failed to secure the object sought for. He did not believe also in giving

patients too much freedom. It was a system which had not worked well where adopted.

A collation was subsequently served to the guests, amongst whom, besides the American Superintendents, were Hon. M. O. Cameron, Mr. J. W. Langmuir, Inspector of Prisons and Asylums; Dr. Dewar, Port Hope, Dr. Mostyn, Almonte, Dr. Day, Trenton; Dr. Covornton, Simcoe; Dr. A. A. Riddel, Toronto; Dr. Borryman, Yorkville, and others.

"The health of Dr. Workman," Medical Superintendent of the Asylum, was drank with enthusiasm, to which the Dr. made a brief address.

Mr. Langmuir proposed "the health of Dr. Butler, President of the American Association of Superintendents." The latter gentleman, in reply, alluded to the hospitable manner in which he and his friends had been received here, and the humane object of the Association of which he was President.

The party returned to the Rossin House about eight o'clock, having spent a very pleasant afternoon.

The Association having been invited by Dr. Landor, Superintendent, to visit the Asylum at London, they proceeded to that place on Friday morning, by a special car on the Great Western Railway.

Several very interesting and important original articles and communications are in type, but have been unavoidably crowded out. They will appear in the next issue.

APPOINTMENTS.

At a meeting of the Quebec Medical Society, held on the 13th May, 1871, the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year:—President, R. H. Russell, M.D., E.; Vice-President, Dr. H. Blanchet; Secretary, J. B. Blanchet, M.D.; Treasurer, J. T. Robitaille, M.D.

Dr. Fowler, of the village of Burford, has been appointed an Associate Coroner for the county of Brant.

Dr. John Mearns, of Petroha, has been appointed Associate Coroner for the county of Lambton.

Dr. Hagarty, of London, has been appointed Associate Coroner for the county of Middlesex.

Dr. Mitchell, of Constance, has been appointed associate Coroner for the County of Huron.

The Canada Lancet,

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Communications solicited on all Medical and Scientific subjects, and also Reports of cases occurring in practice. Advertisements inserted on the most liberal terms. All Letters and Communications to be addressed to the Editor Canada Lancet, Toronto

TORONTO, JULY 1, 1871.

THE MEDICAL COUNCIL.

The late meeting of the Medical Council was well attended and the utmost harmony prevailed among the different schools until near the close of the session, when the unanimity of the proceedings was disturbed by the introduction of a resolution by Dr. Campbell, for the relief of students of the Homœopathic and Eclectic persuasion.

It is as follows:—Moved by Dr. Campbell, seconded by Dr. Carson, "That graduates in Medicine from the homœopathic colleges in the United States, known as the Cleveland Hospital College, the New York Homœopathic Medical College, the Chicago Hahnemann Medical College, and from the eclectic colleges known as the Bennett College of Chicago, Eclectic Medical College of New York City, and the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, after attending one full course of lectures in one of the medical schools of Ontario, shall be admitted for final and primary examination, upon giving proof that they have been engaged in the study of medicine for not less than four continuous years under the direction of one or more of the homœopathic or eclectic members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario; that they have passed the matriculation examination of this council previous to the commencement of their studies, and that the degree has been conferred after having attended not less than two full winter sessions in separate years."

The mover stated that the regulation of the council with reference to the admission of graduates from American colleges pressed with undue severity upon their students. As their sects had no colleges in Canada, their students were compelled to obtain their education almost wholly in the United States, and subsequently spend two full courses upon their return to Canada. The regulation of which he complained, and which he characterized as a fraud upon their body (although he subsequently retracted the expression) is as follows:—"All graduates from recognized colleges in the United States shall be allowed to proceed to the examinations of the council after having matriculated and passed two full courses of lectures in some medical school in Ontario."

Now it must be distinctly understood that this regulation applies alike to students of all schools. It is as fair to one as to another, the *Globe* to the contrary notwithstanding, and was never intended by the council to have any other effect than to secure a thorough educational training for all students presenting themselves before the Board of Examiners. The council knows no distinction of students; but demands that all shall come up to the same uniform standard of professional attainments and therefore the request could not be granted without doing an injustice to a large class of students in order to benefit a few. Besides if such a resolution was passed, and the regulation in force applied to the Allopathic students educated in the United States, many of them, we have no doubt, would be found willing to enrol themselves as Homœopathic or Eclectic students for the sake of saving the attendance upon the second session in Canada. Such manœuvring would be basely demoralizing to all concerned, and such a measure would ultimately be found a serious remedy for an imaginary evil.

Now while we are opposed to Dr. Campbell's motion *per se*, we are not opposed to any change in this respect. With all due deference to the council, we think a great mistake was made in insisting upon two full courses in Canada, subsequent to graduation in the United States. When that regulation was first introduced we believed it would press unfairly upon all graduates from the adjoining states, and we have had no reason to change our opinion on that point. If Dr. Campbell's motion were made more general, and applied to all students without distinction of

creed, then we could give it our warmest support, and we would most respectfully suggest the propriety of the council adopting the plan presented in Dr. Campbell's resolution of naming the colleges in the United States that are to be recognized, and accepting tickets from such only. This would obviate the necessity for insisting so strongly upon *two* years attendance in a Canadian school. In some of the recognizable schools in the United States a thorough course of instruction is given, and the subsequent attendance upon *one* full course in a medical school in Canada would be amply sufficient. The council has the examination of all students in its own hands, and can prevent any one passing who is not thoroughly qualified. We think Dr. Campbell much to blame in not introducing his resolution earlier in the session, so that there might have been a full and fair discussion on the points involved. It was a very important matter and should not have been left to the *fig-end* of the session.

We would regret very much that anything should interfere with the proper working of the Ontario Medical Act which has already done so much to elevate the standard of the profession in this Province.

A very strong feeling has been awakened in the minds of the Homœopathic and Eclectic members of the Council in reference to this matter, and it behoves the friends of the present Medical Bill to act cautiously.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

In accordance with a resolution passed by the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, at its late meeting in June, the Matriculation Examinations will be held quarterly on the first Tuesday and Wednesday of January, April, July and October in every year. The next examination will therefore be held, in Toronto and Kingston, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 4th and 5th inst. Arthur Wickson, M.A., LL.D., Examiner, Toronto; Samuel Wood, M.A., Examiner, Kingston.

PERSONAL.—The friends of Dr. Fred. R. L. Strathy will be pleased to learn that he successfully passed the examination before the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, and obtained the *licenso* from that body.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

Degrees in medicine were conferred on the following gentlemen at the convocation held on the 8th ult. Degree of M.D.—S. P. Ford; Degree of M.B.—W. S. Black, G. Buchanan, J. J. Clement, H. J. Colo, G. H. Cowan, R. H. Delamatter, J. Donaldson, J. Eakins, W. Forrest, W. H. Graham, A. Groves, N. P. Honning, G. W. Jackes, A. McKinnon, C. Y. Moore, S. P. Richardson, A. Taylor, S. M. Wells.

PRINCELY FEES FOR YOUNG CANADA.

Dr. Rosobrough, of this city, received a check for \$200 for the removal of a cataract, a short time ago, and we have also been informed that Prof. White, of Buffalo, received \$500 for reducing an inverted uterus,—the case reported by Dr Coverton in the last number of the *Lancet*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the Canada Lancet.)

SIR,

I notice on page 597 of the London *Lancet* of date 29th April, 1871. the following extraordinary note:

“While the Home Government are scattering broadcast the orders of St. Michael and St. George, not a single member of the medical profession in Canada, has been deemed worthy of the honour.

The Fenian fiasco, for instance, brought a shower of orders to the military men, while the services of the eminent Canadian physician, Dr. Grant—services which the Government has enhanced by its recent expression of the value it sets on Dr. Grant's patient, Sir John A. Macdonald, have yet to be recognized. We think the Government would be conferring honor on itself by endowing with the K. C. M. G. the medical adviser of more than one chief administrator of Canada.”

I regret very much that any friend of the above named gentleman—for I cannot believe for a moment that Dr. Grant would be capable of doing such a bare-faced thing as the above,—should be so ill advised as to send such an advertisement.

Is it possible that Sir John A. Macdonald has not remunerated Dr. Grant for his professional not political services? Can it be true that the Chief Administrators of Canada are not in the habit of paying their medical advisers?

Be the fact so, or the reverse, I could mention the names of many in our profession in Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, and elsewhere, whose claims are far higher than the above named gentleman, were I not deterred by the fact that I should fall into the same error as Dr Grant's very injudicious friend has involved him in.

June 2nd, 1871.

Yours truly,

M. D.

THE EXTERNAL TREATMENT OF SCARLATINA.

BY DR. J. MUIR, ANTWERP, N. Y.

The article of Dr. W. E. Whitehead, of the U. S. Army, on the treatment of Scarlet Fever, copied in the last issue of the *Canada Lancet* from the *Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal*, presents some features, in reference to which a certain diversity of professional opinion appears to exist. I refer more particularly to the external treatment therein advocated. The application of water, (cold, tepid or warm,) to the surface of the body, and inunction, at intervals, with various fatty substances, form the two proceedings which most extensively obtain, and to which, in the present communication, I shall, for the most part, limit myself. And that we may view both sections of the subject on their merits, and according to testimony adduced, I prefer that our consideration of them should be separate and distinct. Treussseau, Niemeyer, Liebmeister, Watson, Tanner, Flint, Wood, and many other acknowledged medical authorities give a very prominent place in their works to the external application of water, at different degrees of temperature, in the treatment of Scarlatina. Flint appears to favor the *wet pack* of the hydropathists,¹ while most of the others esteem a simple bath as equally efficacious. Mere sponging, however, has its advocates, and the somewhat heroic cold doucho or affusion is not without its friends. Perhaps to Priessnitz, in some measure, are we indebted for the more extended introduction of water as a remedial agent in Variola, Scarlatina and Rubeola.² But, while not a few of our most eminent medical teachers enjoin its employ-

1. A Treatise on the Principles and Practice of Medicine, by Austin Flint, M.D., H. C. Lea, 1868. 3rd ed., pages 810 and 922.

2. Hydratics, as practised by V. Priessnitz, of Graefenberg, Wm. Bædde, N. Y. 3rd ed., page 146.

ment, I find there are some practitioners who regard the proceeding as utterly valueless, and others who condemn it altogether. With those who ignore its claims to general acceptance, I think Sir Wm. Jenner may be classed, as his latest published clinical lecture makes no mention of it whatever.³ Of the extremists who deny its utility, but regard its use with apprehensions almost hydrophobic, Dr. Sweeting, of Stratford, England, may be accepted as the leader, though his following, I think, must be a somewhat slender one, for, a glance at the leading medical publications of the past two years renders patent the fact, that almost every writer on the subject, has not only adopted the practice but expressed the greatest satisfaction at the result. From some of the more prominent of these contributors to current medical literature, (within the period specified,) I may, very briefly, quote conclusions. Dr. C. H. F. Routh⁴ states that in all cases exhibiting a tendency to death from the violence of the fever, "cold affusions to the skin," or "cold spongings" are indicated. Dr. Walter Fergus recommends⁵ "rapid sponging with vinegar and water" if the patient does not sleep—or there is much irritation of the skin. In cases with extreme development of the rash, and burning skin, "the cold douche, rapidly given," he says, "acts like a charm." The patient, placed in a sponging bath close to the bed, has four to five wash hand basins of cold water poured in quick succession over him, is "quickly rubbed dry," and put to bed, when, "if the treatment has done good, he drops off to sleep at once." I scarcely think the *rubbing* process likely to be well-borne. In all the cases which have come under my observation the gentler the manipulations the better. Dr. Charles T. Thompson⁶ on the very first access of the fever puts his patient into a warm bath, and repeats it as his strength will allow, or the severity of the attack may require. He speaks of the effect as soothing and refreshing, and states the proceeding is almost uniformly followed by an eruption "so vivid in color, and of such an amount, as would astonish

3. Clinical Lecture on Scarlet Fever, delivered at University College Hospital, 30th Oct., 1869.

4. *London Medical Mirror*, 1st April, 1870; and Report of Medical Society of London, 3rd January, 1870.

5. "On scarlatina," (*London Lancet*, vol. 2, 1869, page 703,) by Walter Fergus, M.D., Edin., &c.

6. "On the Treatment of Scarlatina," (*London Lancet*, vol. 1, 1869, page 291,) by Charles T. Thompson, M.D., M.R.C.P.

those who have never witnessed it." Dr. Thompson tells us he has had a very large number of cases of Scarlet Fever during the last fifteen years—has always treated them after this fashion and *never lost a patient*." Dr. Charles Murchison⁷ induces free action of the skin, by means of the warm bath in all nephritic cases.

Dr. Charles Lovegrove⁸ develops a vivid red rash by the use of the hot bath. Dr. S. Ashburton Thompson⁹ informs us he has had, for five years, charge of the poor in a London district having a population of 26,000, and that Scarlet Fever in every degree of intensity prevails each year among a very large number. They are subjected invariably to frequent sponging daily of the skin from head to foot with warm water, or warm water and vinegar. At the commencement of the disease a warm bath is the rule, and also when desquamation is setting in. "The happiest results ensue." Dr. John Morris,¹⁰ (of Maryland,) approves of the cold douche in conditions of great pyrexia, excessive heat of surface, marked jactitation and cerebral disturbance, or threatening convulsions. He also views with favor warm baths at certain stages of the disease. Dr. W. Sumpter¹¹ reports 200 cases in which, after the emesis and diarrhœa had subsided tepid baths of salt water were ordered—"with the best effect." He adds: "I scarcely lost a patient of the whole number attacked." Dr. S. Jones Gee¹² deems the atoxic form of the disease, (involving delirium, diarrhœa, vomiting, full pulse, and great heat of skin,) the special indication for the cold affusion; and says "the water treatment may be frequently repeated." Cold sponging and hot mustard baths, also meet his approval, in the various conditions appropriate to their employment. Dr. James Adams¹³

7. "Clinical Lecture on Medicine," (*Ibid*, vol. 1, 1870, page 723,) by Charles Murchison, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.

8. "Scarlatina, with Hæmorrhage," (*Ibid*, page 729,) by Charles Lovegrove, M.D.

9. "The Treatment of Scarlet Fever," (*Ibid*, page 894,) by J. Ashburton Thompson, L.R.C.P. Lon., &c.

10. Paper read before Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, published in *Baltimore Medical Journal and Bulletin*, April, 1871.

11. "The Treatment of Scarlatina," (*London Lancet*, vol. 2, 1870, page 24,) by W. Sumpter, M.D.

12. Article on "Scarlet Fever," (in *A System of Medicine*, edited by J. Russell Reynolds, McMillan & Co., 1866, vol. 1, page 355,) by S. Jones Gee, M.B., Lond.

gives, as the result of 400 cases, a mortality of less than two per cent—all of them treated by means of hot baths “to induce good action of the skin.” Dr. P. J. Hynes¹⁴ sponges the body with warm water and vinegar, and tepid solutions of chloride of lime, under which treatment the patient progresses very favorably.” I might continue my enumeration of many more who entertain the highest opinion of the use of water as a remedial measure in this disease; but your space is limited, and I think enough has already been said, to show that the practice is almost universal, and to demonstrate, strikingly, as well, its extraordinarily beneficial character. As most of the parties instanced, however, are European, and to show that the proceeding is held in much esteem on this side of the Atlantic, I think it best to add, that while attending the clinical lectures of Professors Pancoast, Ludlow,¹⁵ &c., at the Blockley Hospital in Philadelphia, it was frequently inculcated. When Dr. Sweeting in his “Ammonia and Milk” article denounced the application of water to the surface of the body in Scarlatina, I ventured to give my own limited experience in a communication to the *London Lancet*.¹⁶ and the fact that therein a statement in brief is given of the views advanced by Dr. S., must plead my excuse for re-producing it here:

To the Editor of the London Lancet.

SIR,—I notice in your impression of the 11th June a communication from Dr. Sweeting, recommending the treatment of Scarlatina by ammonia and milk. I have no opinion to express regarding the more prominent features of the course suggested by Dr. S., as I have not tested milk and ammonia in any case; but I cannot help expressing no small degree of astonishment at the concluding portion of his article. In adverting to a recommendation of Dr. Walter Fergus, (made some months ago,) rela-

13. “The Treatment of Scarlatina,” (*London Lancet*, vol. 2, 1870, page 318,) by James Adams, M.D.

14. “Arterial Hæmorrhage from Ear, as Sequel to Scarlet Fever,” (*Ibid*, page 431,) by P. J. Hynes, M.D., M.R.C.S. Ed.

15. Manual of Medical Examinations, by J. L. Ludlow, A. M., M. D., Phila., Blanchard & Lea, 1860.

16. “The Treatment of Scalatina,” (*London Lancet*, vol. 2. 1870, page 144,) by J. Muir, M.D.

tive to the external treatment of Scarlet Fever, he not only objects to the cold douche, but says, "In every case I have known, in which cold or warm sponging with water, or vinegar and water, has been resorted to, the patient has either died in the acute stage, or dropsy has supervened." Now, while I entertain very serious doubts regarding the propriety of using the *cold* douche in certain cases to the extent insisted on by Dr. Fergus, I have not the slightest hesitation in asserting that *warm* sponging, followed by inunction with hot lard is of the greatest benefit in the vast majority of instances.

During the present year thirty cases of scarlet fever have been under my care, ranging in severity (like those treated by Dr. S.) from simple to malignant. Of these only one proved fatal. In all of them were the external applications made which I have indicated. They proved so grateful to the patients as to be frequently asked for by them; and in such cases particularly as exhibited a disposition to retrocession was their use in the greatest degree apparently beneficial. Dr. S. states the mortality under his treatment to be eight in sixty—a result not quite so gratifying as that obtained in the thirty I allude to, though I cannot help thinking the persistent exhibition of purgatives "every forty-eight hours" may have had something to do with the greater fatality.

J. MUIR, M.D.

(To be Continued.)

OBITUARY.

Died of Consumption, on the 3rd of May, at the residence of his father in Glenburnie, George Doolette Spooner, in the 32nd year of his age. He graduated at Queen's College, Kingston, in 1860, and practiced for a short time in Warkworth, Ontario, and subsequently in Newtonville. In 1868 his health began to decline, and in order to recruit, visited New York, but was attacked during his residence there with a severe form of dysentery. Upon his recovery, he returned to Kingston, and after remaining there some time he removed to Bowmanville. He had been there only a few weeks when he caught a severe cold and was obliged to return home for proper care and attention. He took a great interest in the practice of his profession, and was remarkably successful. As a man and a Christian, he was above reproach,—of a genial disposition, kind, warm-hearted and generous, his life was devoted to the good of his fellowmen. He was highly respected by the profession, and his loss will be much regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He leaves a young wife and one child.

Professor Croft's Report.

Two years ago we began to import pure light wines direct from the vineyards of the south of France believing that both in price and quality they would be well adapted for consumption in Canada. The result has surpassed our expectations, and the demand has been such as to tax all our energies for its supply.

As a considerable portion of this demand has arisen from the adoption of these wines by medical men in their professional practice, and their consequently extended use by invalids and delicate persons, it has been suggested to us that a careful analysis of those brands most used, and especially the cheaper ones, would be useful, to show the various proportions of the main constituent parts of each description, so that, in every case, the wine most suited to the requirements of the consumer might be selected.

Professor Croft, of the Toronto University, has kindly made this analysis for us, and we annex his report with the chemical results given in a tabulated form. The higher priced and better known wines, being more articles of fashion and luxury, have not been included in this table as their number would make it too cumbrous for easy reference.

QUETTON ST. GEORGE & CO.,

Wine Merchants,

34 King Street East, Toronto.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, April 25th, 1871.

GENTLEMEN,—I have taken considerable interest in the examination of the Roussillon and other wines of your importing, on account of their being of a character so much superior to what I expected. I have tested them by the processes of Chevallier, Jacob, Vogel and Esenbeck, and in all cases have proved them to be pure and unadulterated wines. The following table will show the relative strengths, as regards solid matter, alcohol, alkaline salt and acid, the latter being calculated per gallon. The alkaline matter is the ordinary wine salt or cream of tartar—bitartrate of potash. The determination of the quantity of astringent matter does not seem to be possible, but its relative proportion can be easily distinguished by taste. The Roussillon wines and Masdeu and some vins d'ordinaire have a good deal of it, while in the Alicante it is scarcely perceptible. The Masdeu has the greatest alcoholic strength of all these wines, and the Alicante most saccharine matter.

NAME.	Specific Gravity.	Absolute Alcohol by weight.	Solid Matter, Sugar, &c.	Ash.	Acidity per-gallon.
Roussillon Vin Rouge\$1.00 per gal.	1.012	12.17	7.50	0.50	468
Roussillon Port, No. 1 2.00 "	1.018	14.86	9.10	0.80	435
Roussillon Port, No. 2 1.50 "	1.031	12.29	13.50	1.25	462
Alicante 2.00 "	1.033	15.47	14.25	0.30	339
Masdeu 2.00 "	1.007	17.22	10.20	0.40	457
Catalonian Port 1.50 "	0.997	10.24	4.38	0.63	366
Vin d'ordinaire (Lansade).. 3.00 per doz.	0.998	8.33	2.07	0.40	621
Vin d'ordinaire du Midi (brown label)..... 3.50 "	0.997	10.78	3.06	0.30	629
Vin d'ordinaire (w'te label) 2.50 "	0.995	8.83	2.04	0.31	630
French Sherry, or Vin blanc d'ordinaire..... 1.50 per gal.	0.999	15.60	5.07	0.20	317
Vin de Graves..... 4.00 per doz.	0.991	9.66	2.01	0.21	350

The proportion of alcohol calculated as proof spirit would be about double that of the alcohol given in this table.

Yours truly,

HENRY CROFT.

Messrs. QUETTON ST. GEORGE & Co.