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# Ontario Medical Journal.

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

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

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

VOL. II.]

TORONTO, JULY, 1894.

[No. 12.

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

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

## Editorials.

### AN EXPLANATION

Through the columns of the daily press for some few weeks there could have been noticed a number of letters from two or three medical men, ostensibly dealing with doings of the Medical Council, but in reality simply walking round any subject and handing out personal abuse to the Queen's taste, if such an expression would be forgiven.

A letter in our own columns seems to have been a regular firebrand to this very inflammable material. Truly, men must be thin-skinned when they cannot stand a few sentences in plain English about another who has been abusing others individually and collectively for some time back. "Elector's" ideas were absolutely correct and voiced the feelings of many voters in the Medical world. A territorial representative certainly should be a practicing physician, one who has and will always have the interests of the profession his sole object during his term as a Medical Councillor. Dr. Day's case quoted is not a parallel to Dr. McLaughlin's—if these writers would only note the fact that the former was not a Registrar when elected to the Council, and now retires voluntarily, they would easily see the distinction.

We personally are blamed for allowing a letter of that kind to be published, as it was partially personal. There is no defence necessary, but, as an explanation, let us say this: The principal part of that letter was answering certain false statements made by Dr. McLaughlin, that fact being the main reason for publication. Our stand has always been, as far as it could be possibly carried out, to keep out personal matters, that is, matters of only individual interest, where one member of the profession attacks another for some personal reason.

Abuse of another man cannot be entirely eliminated in the heat of an election campaign, except by saints too good for this world, and in such cases, where the matter in correspondence is of general interest and deals with the Medical Council, we have always tried to publish.

It was only in a letter of the 26th inst. that Dr. Sangster, in again apologizing for using the public press for his communications—by the way, he takes every available chance to try and get a rap at us in his apologies—names this Journal specially as refusing publication to members of the Medical Defence Association. Surely Dr. Sangster should have no hard feelings for us on that score. Month after month our columns—I should say pages—were open to and used by him, and it was only after both a public and private appeal for something shorter

that we had to decline to give him any more space. He knows this perfectly well, and we are satisfied that his method was simply to get back to the press, as his letters were rather tiring to the medical profession. If there had been new matter, or new argument each time, some interest would have been attached to them, and we would have felt justified in going on publishing them, but it was the same old story each time with the same old arguments, occasionally with a new suit of clothes on, and oftener with only the coat turned. Our aim is to give items of interest, not to give a rehash monthly of the used-up stuff.

As for Dr. McLaughlin, some mistake occurred which seemed to rouse his ire. He knew, and he knows now, that he can have letters of reasonable length in the Journal, but it pleased him to get huffy because a proof posted here in Toronto appeared to have gone astray. Perhaps it did, but it certainly left here all right; and mistakes in post offices are fewer than in Registry Offices. Dr. McLaughlin can vouch for the fact that we wrote him privately, telling him that the proof of his letter had been sent to him quite ten days before he wrote asking for them.

In this letter spoken of we wish only to point out a couple of mistakes made by Dr. Sangster. The pamphlet, as he calls it, containing Dr. Campbell's speech was not paid for by their money, but the original printing by the doctor himself. The ones used by the different members were paid by them individually at the rate of so much a hundred. Surely no objection can be made to campaign literature being used by one side when the other uses so much. The references to the speech itself Dr. Campbell, we know, can answer ably if he thinks it worth while, perhaps too ably for our old friend in Port Perry.

We are afraid the trouble was the shoe pinched too hard when he got his foot into it.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

Surely if the man who goes round saying, "No, sir, the Council does not do right; they gave a contract to a company when another company offered to do it, for not six times less, but for 600 times less," knew the nature and cause of the offer they would hardly be so loud in their denunciations. This company, which

now runs an advertising sheet containing a few items of medicine, is composed of two men who were formerly connected with this Journal, and were asked to step down and out, because articles and letters were put in without the knowledge of the managing editor, which were used for personal purposes and were doing the Journal a great amount of harm. The Council had too much knowledge of the why and wherefore, and unanimously considered the offer an insult and not *bona fide*. As to the offer from the Bryant Publishing Co., it was not the same kind as the one entered into at all. The printing of the Council without the proceedings of the meeting were to be printed for \$250.00. No mention was made of sending a Journal to the profession. Our contract is quite on different lines.

Dr. J. H. Burns, of Toronto, an old member of the Medical Council and an ex-President of the same, has the sympathy of the entire profession in the heavy affliction that has fallen upon his home in the loss of his son. He was a young man of great promise, having taken his degree at Toronto University at an early age, and was, at time of his death, engaged in teaching at the Bishop Ridley College, St. Catherines.

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## British Columbia.

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

DR. MCGUIGAN, Associate Editor for British Columbia.

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## Prince Edward Island.

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

We trust that the meeting of the Dominion Medical Association, to be held at St. John, on August 22 and 23 next, will be attended by a good representation from this Province. The men who are afraid to leave home for fear of losing a few patients during their absence, are a class of men who will never rise any higher. The best men are anxious always to attend the various societies' meetings and receive much benefit from associating and mixing up with their fellows. Let all who can, leave, and make the coming meeting

at St. John one to be long remembered by the profession in the Dominion. There are many questions to be discussed, and none more interesting than that of bringing the profession into harmony and unity in legislation, higher medical education, and one door as the legal road to medical practice. With that accomplished, order would be brought out of the chaos, and the profession in Canada would stand on a higher plane, making a practitioner in one part legalized from the Atlantic to the Pacific; nay, more—would lead to the extension of our privileges to the whole Empire. Why not? With a high standard of education, a regular curriculum of studies and honorable conduct in the practice of the profession, proofs of the same should always admit our men to every section of the great Dominion and the greater Empire.

The Medical Council met, organized and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—*President*, Dr. James Macleod; *Vice-President*, Dr. F. P. Taylor; *Registrar*, Dr. Richard Johnson; *Secretary-Treasurer*, Dr. R. MacNeill; Dr. P. McLaren, Dr. P. Conroy, Dr. Alex MacNeill.

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND MEDICAL SOCIETY.

This society held its annual meeting in the old Legislative Council Chamber at Charlottetown, on the 19th July. The President, Dr. Beer, of Charlottetown, gave a very able and exhaustive address, dealing with the improvements in Therapeutics, etc., myxœdema and other diseases being described in a clear and lucid manner.

After the routine business of the Society was over, Dr. Conroy read an excellent paper on "Appendicitis."

The following gentlemen were elected by the Society as members of the Council for the ensuing year, viz.: Drs. Jas. McLeod, Richard Johnson, F. P. Taylor, R. MacNeill, P. McLaren, P. Conroy, Alex MacNeill.

The officers of the Society for the ensuing year were elected as follows:—*President*, Dr. McLaren, Brudenell, P.E.I.; *1st. Vice-President*, Dr. H. D. Johnson, Charlottetown; *2nd. Vice-President*, Dr. G. A. C. McIntosh, Murray River, P.E.I.; *3rd. Vice-President*, Dr. Alex MacNeill, Kensington;

*Secretary*, Dr. S. R. Jenkins, Charlottetown; *Treasurer*, Dr. Dorsey, Charlottetown; *Executive Committee*, Dr. S. R. Jenkins, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Warburton.

### Original Communications.

#### HIP-JOINT DISEASE—ITS PATHOLOGY, ETIOLOGY, DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT.

BY W. W. BREMNER, M.D.,

Late Assistant-Surgeon New York Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled; Orthopedic Surgeon Infant's Home and Infirmary; Surgeon to Orthopedic Department of Nursing-at-Home Dispensary.

The name Hip-joint Disease, though it might include several diseases of the hip, is usually restricted to tubercular disease of that joint.

Tubercular hip-joint disease, according to the weight of authority, usually begins as an osteitis. Out of sixteen leading authorities ten believe in an osseous origin as by far the most common, especially in children. It may also begin in either the synovial membrane or the cartilage, but in any case the ultimate result, if unchecked, is much the same, the destructive process gradually spreads, and the whole joint becomes affected.

The reasons which lead to the belief that the degenerative osteitis causing hip-joint disease is of a tubercular nature, are briefly as follows:

First—The frequency with which persons affected with joint disease contract general tuberculosis, phthisis or tubercular meningitis.

Second—The fact that pus or scrapings from a diseased joint when injected into animals will cause general tuberculosis in the same manner as sputum from a tubercular lung so injected. These experiments have been made so frequently and with such conclusive results, that there is practically no room for doubt.

Into the more minute details of the pathology there is not space to go; it is sufficient to state that in some way the bacilli of tuberculosis get into the bone, and under favoring circumstances commence to grow, forming a typical tubercle which spreads in all directions, most rapidly in those where it finds least resistance. In this way the joints become affected. At any stage in this process it is possible for the disease to become arrested, and absorption or encapsulment of the tubercle to take place.

This is no doubt very much more common in all tubercular disease than is supposed, as autopsies made on persons dying from violence and other causes go to prove.

In my own experience I have at different times seen cases where there was every symptom of tubercular disease of the hip-joint present, too, for a considerable time, entirely recover in the course of a few weeks or months of complete fixation or rest, leaving no loss of motion, stiffness or any other symptom.

Should such a favorable termination not take place, then the disease must find an outlet, and this it may do in any direction, the pus emptying itself in the groin or on the outer side of the thigh, and at times perforating the acetabulum, and filling the hollow on the inner side of the ileum.

At this stage, again recovery may occur, the pus carrying off any small sequestra, and the granulations becoming first fibrous and then bony. Or the disease may terminate in death, either by exhaustion from the pain or suppuration, or by the supervention of general tubercular infection. Any who are desirous of more fully studying these pathological processes can find them very clearly explained in Lewis' excellent book on "Diseases of the Joints," or in Bradford and Lovett's "Orthopedic Surgery."

*Etiology.* - There is no doubt that heredity is one of the most frequent predisposing causes. In an analysis by Gibney, of New York, of 596 cases of tubercular joint disease, he found one or both parents affected with tuberculosis in sixty-eight per cent., and most authorities agree in considering heredity as a powerful predisposing cause. Volkman says, "Individuals with fungous joint disease spring, practically without exception, from amilies in which scrofula and tubercle are hereditary.

Traumatism also plays a part in the production of this disease.

Averaging authorities, we find about fifty per cent. of all cases attributed to trauma.

General debility, however brought on, also predisposes to joint disease.

To sum up briefly, it would seem to be necessary, in order to produce chronic tubercular joint disease, that there should be the presence of the bacilli in the body, and some slight traumatism to locate it in a joint. It is only too easy to imagine

how the bacilli may find entrance into the system, when we consider the prevalence of tuberculosis in both man and beast. The sputum from every case of phthisis is a source of public danger, and the milk and butter from every tubercular cow is liable to propagate the disease. How common the tubercular cow must be, is well shown in Prof. Bryce's last government report on this subject.

The frequency of trauma, especially in children, is too well known to need emphasizing.

*Symptoms.*—It is often very difficult to trace the very early symptoms of hip-joint disease. A case which I recently saw will well illustrate this.

In inquiring of the mother the history of the case for the dispensary note-book, I asked her, among other questions, when she first noticed anything wrong with the leg, and she stated that great pain and lameness came on suddenly soon after some slight fall or other accident.

Knowing the frequency with which hip-joint disease comes on very slowly, I persisted at different times in inquiring whether she had never noticed anything suspicious before the acute symptoms, and at last succeeded in eliciting the fact that for months before this there had been at intervals complaints of pain in the foot and knee, lasting only for brief periods and then passing off, leaving the limb apparently quite well, thus exciting no suspicion that such a serious disease was present.

Bradford and Lovett say (p. 260, "Orthopedic Surgery"): "The beginning of the affection is most often gradual and insidious, but at times it begins so abruptly, according to the parent's account, as to suggest a traumatic origin."

The case I have just related, forms an interesting commentary on this statement.

As a rule the first symptom to attract attention is a slight limp which, in the commencement of the disease, passes off after the child begins to play or run about, but as time goes on, this limp becomes constant. During this early period there is often no pain, or so little pain as to cause no anxiety. When pain is present, it occurs most frequently at night, causing what are known as "night cries." These usually occur soon after the child falls asleep. It wakes suddenly with either a loud shriek or a moan, and after a few moment's crying will fall asleep again. This may occur several times in a night. With good fixation of the

joint it is satisfactory to know that this symptom usually entirely ceases; in fact, all pain usually ceases.

In acute cases, or in the later stages of even mild cases which are unprotected from jar and motion, pain may become very intense.

The pain is usually referred to the inner side of the thigh or the knee, and the pain in the knee is sometimes connected with other symptoms of apparent disease of the knee in such a way as to make diagnosis difficult. In a case lately seen, in addition to pain, the knee became flexed to a right angle, and firmly held in this position by spasm of the muscles, thus diverting attention from the real seat of the disease.

Pain as a symptom is a very uncertain factor,\* and there is no consistent relation between the pain and the position and extent of the disease.

Increased heat, which is so important an aid in diagnosing tubercular disease of more superficial joints, such as the ankle and knee, cannot be easily detected in the hip.

Grating or crepitus, which used to be considered so important as a symptom, is never present in the earlier stages, as we have seen that the disease generally commences in the bony epiphysis of the head of the femur, and at a later stage it can only be appreciated when the patient is under the influence of an anæsthetic.

Swelling may or may not be present. When present, it occurs before and behind the joint, perhaps obliterating the gluteal fold, and in some bad cases the whole thigh may be swollen.

Atrophy is a very common symptom. It appears at an early date, and affects the whole limb. The affected thigh may measure from one-quarter to one inch less than the other, the calf also being smaller.

Fixation of the limb in a position of adduction, abduction, eversion or flexion is another symptom which commonly occurs. This is caused by spasm of the muscles controlling the joint, this spasm being the result of reflex irritation of the nerves supplying them. It is of great importance that these malpositions be recognized and overcome, as the ability of the patient to get around with ease in after-life depends so much on recovery with the limb in a correct position. It is necessary to exercise care in ascertaining this symptom.

Dr. August Schreiber says: "In examining for contracture of the hip, care must be taken that the pelvis is straight and that the lumbar spine rests on the couch."\*

Abscess occurs in a great proportion of cases, especially where no proper fixation is given to the joint. The pus may present itself in any position, even burrowing as far as the popliteal space, or above Poupart's ligament, but most commonly it comes to the surface in front of the sensor vaginal femoris. At present it is not possible to locate the site of the disease by the situation of the abscess.

Shortening is one of the symptoms of hip disease, but it does not occur in the very early stages, or, in fact, until other symptoms make the diagnosis clear.

*Muscular Spasm.* This symptom has been left to the last because it is the earliest, most characteristic and important of them all.

Bradford and Lovett say: "The chief diagnostic sign in hip disease upon which the chief reliance must always be placed, is *the presence of stiffness of the joint or limitation of its proper arc of motion* when the limb is passively manipulated."†

It is of the greatest importance to be able to detect this muscular rigidity, as an early recognition of this symptom gives an opportunity to commence efficient treatment before any destruction of the joint has occurred, and in many cases recovery with almost perfect function of the limb may take place.

Considerable care is required in order to ascertain this symptom in an incipient case. The patient should be stripped and laid on the back of a hard couch or table. In the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, New York, the routine examination of a patient suspected of hip-joint disease was made as follows: The patient being laid on the back as described, the sound leg was gently grasped and put through all the motions of which it was normally capable, flexion, extension, adduction, abduction and rotation. (It is especially important that great gentleness be used in children.)

Next, the diseased limb was put carefully through

\* "General Orthopedics, including Surgical Operations," page 750

† "Orthopedic Surgery," page 278.

\* "Diseases of Children." Ashby and Wright, page 538.

the same movements, abduction and rotation being done with the thigh flexed at a right angle to the body, and the leg at a right angle to the thigh. Any limitation to the normal range of motion was carefully noted and compared with the opposite side. One of the first motions to be restricted is abduction in this flexed position.

The sound limb was then flexed closely on the abdomen, to fix the pelvis and the suspected limb extended. Any limitation to extension was thus accurately determined, and if present its amount registered by the goniometer.

The circumferences of both limbs at the thigh, knee and calf were then noted, and the length from the anterior superior spine, and the umbilicus to the internal malleolus of each side taken. This was entered with a short history in a book as follows:

Left a u t k c age.

Right a u t k c agf.

"A" was the distance from the anterior superior spine to ankle.

"U" from umbilicus to ankle.

"T" circumference at thigh.

"K" circumference at knee.

"C" circumference at calf.

"Age," angle of greatest possible extension.

"Agf," angle of greatest possible flexion.

The form is filled in with the measurements in each case.

Only by some such methodical examination as this is it possible to detect hip-joint disease in its early stages.

It should be noted that the two symptoms on which so many rely in diagnosing hip disease are very untrustworthy, namely, crepitus and pain in striking the heel suddenly, as crepitus is absent in the early stages, and can at any stage only be got under anæsthesia, and pain in jarring the heel is by no means a constant symptom, even in severe cases.

*Differential Diagnosis.*—No attempt will be made to enter into the question of differential diagnosis, reference must be made to some formal work on the subject for that purpose. If it be found on examining a suspected hip that motion is limited, even ever so slightly, in every direction, it is pretty safe to conclude that hip-joint disease is present, and to give the proper treatment for that disease. If any mistake has been made, no

harm can be done by the rest, fixation or traction which has been given. The only exception to this rule is in hysterical disease of the hip. Here great care is required, but the subject is too large to speak of in this paper.

*Prognosis.*—The prognosis in hip-joint disease is fairly good, if treated early and in a rational manner. C. F. Taylor, of New York, reports ninety-four cases with only three deaths. Gibney, of New York, 288 cases, with a mortality of 12½ per cent. Since 1880, in the Alexandra Hospital, London, in 614 cases there have been thirty-five deaths, being 6 per cent. This is much better than the earlier records, owing no doubt, to improved methods of treatment. A certain amount of stiffness remains in most cured cases, varying from complete ankylosis to a few degrees of limitation, but with careful and long continued, skilful treatment, very good results as regards motion may be hoped for. Shortening results in most cases, the average amount being about two-thirds of an inch in cases treated by conservative methods, viz., by fixation and traction without operation.

*Treatment.*—Under this head no attempt will be made to describe all the different methods of treatment recommended, but just to give clearly and briefly one or two which are simple, practical and comparatively easy of application. In a case where a very early diagnosis has been made, nothing will be found more satisfactory than the application of a plaster of Paris spica, reaching from the axilla to the ankle of the affected leg. The method of applying this is described in a former paper on that subject. This case should be strengthened by two or three strips of soft steel at the flexure of the thigh to prevent its breaking. This is an excellent temporary measure, which, if well applied, will promptly relieve all pain and give time to prepare some appliance for more extended treatment if necessary. In a patient recently seen, kindly referred to me by Dr. Hall, three plaster cases were applied (no case should be left on more than one month) at intervals of a month. The child was eighteen months old, and had suffered acutely for several weeks, although extension by weight and pulley had been applied. In two hours after the plaster was put on the child lost all pain and commenced to play about (and it is perfectly surprising how freely children can get about in these cases), and never complained of any more

pain. At the end of three months there was no pain nor limitation of motion, but it was thought safe to use a Taylor brace for three months more. At the present time, three months after ceasing all treatment, the child runs about without pain or limp of any kind, apparently in perfect health. But such favorable results must not be looked for in the majority of cases. The plaster spica, while it gives very good fixation, does not provide for traction and in the majority of cases traction as well as fixation will be found necessary. Two methods of obtaining traction with fixation will be here described: first, by weight and pulley, with the patient recumbent; second, by means of a modified Taylor brace, with the patient walking about. To apply a weight and pulley in a satisfactory manner it is necessary to place the patient on a frame made of either iron or hardwood, covered with canvass, just wide enough to accommodate him and long enough to permit of the necessary straps, etc., being used; the bottom of the frame should have two uprights, through which a rod is introduced to carry the pulley over which the cord passes to carry the weight. A round hole is made in the canvass to permit the use of the bed-pan. A circular band of iron goes over the pelvis, to which are attached the padded straps which go between the legs for making counter-extension. The patient is placed on this frame and kept in position by an apron which buckles over the body: straps pass over each shoulder as well. Adhesive plaster straps, ending in buckles, are bandaged on to the affected leg, and five to twenty pounds of weight applied. It is very important to make the traction in the line of deformity, otherwise acute pain will certainly be caused. The limb can be gradually straightened as the traction overcomes the muscular spasm, which is the original cause of deformity. This method of treatment is necessary for a time when pain is acute or much deformity exists, and is very successful when properly applied, promptly relieving the pain and gradually correcting the deformity. I have had these frames mounted on light wheels, and at present have two patients being treated in this way, with very good results so far. If they prove quite satisfactory I will describe them fully in some future article and give a photograph. The wheels are of great advantage, as the patient is enabled to go out in the open air freely, a very

important factor in this disease, which is so much benefited by plenty of fresh air. At night the foot of the carriage is elevated to give counter extension without pressure on the perineum. The other method of fixation and traction described will be that obtained by the long traction splint. This long traction splint is a modification of the original Davis splint, and is practically the same as the Taylor or Sayre long splints. It combines a considerable amount of fixation with as much traction as the patient can bear. It consists of a stiff stem capable of extension, with a pelvic band, from which the weight of the body is suspended by two padded straps, while traction is made by adhesive plasters from the foot-piece, which extends at right angles from the stem. In addition to these three methods of mechanical treatment which I have described, there are very many others, each with their advocates, and each, no doubt, more or less satisfactory in the hands of experts, but the three I have mentioned are comparatively simple, and some one of them is suited to the wants of any case or any stage of the disease. To recapitulate: In the very early stage try the plaster of Paris spica for a few months; if this removes all pain, then apply an extension Taylor brace, and wear it for several months after all symptoms have disappeared. At a later stage with acute pain, and perhaps suppuration, or if deformity exists, use a frame with fixation of the body, and weight and pulley traction to be followed as soon as the symptoms subside by the Taylor brace. The treatment of abscess must be on general surgical principles, remembering that these abscesses often disappear without incision; in some cases aspiration of the contents, followed by injection of an emulsion of iodoform in glycerine is followed by most satisfactory results. It is generally necessary to repeat the process several times. A 10 per cent. emulsion is used. Excision as a method of treatment is praised by many surgeons, but these are chiefly men who do general work, and have neither the time nor training necessary to carry out successful mechanical treatment. Nearly every surgeon who has devoted himself to orthopedic work is unavailing to excision, except as a last resort. It seems very unwise, when the results of the two methods are compared, to subject a patient to the risk of such a serious operation when mechanical treatment gives so much better results. (See Bradford



& Lovett's "Orthopedic Surgery on Hip Disease." Ignipuncture, by means of the actual cautery, has several advocates, who report very favorably on it. And it seems reasonable to expect good results in some cases. The great danger of excision is, perhaps, general tuberculosis by surgical infection. This is said to be avoided by using the cautery. Medicine of any kind is of very little use, although tonics are indicated at times. Cod liver oil, when it is assimilated, is of great benefit. The great thing is to give patients a simple, nourishing diet, and as much fresh air as possible. In the summer time they should live in the open air in the day time, and sleep in well-ventilated rooms at night.

### Medical Council Meeting.

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

(Continued from June Number.)

Dr. FULTON—I want to state that Mr. Wasson has done a great amount of work. The Finance Committee does not suggest discontinuing his services at all because of any idea that he was doing his work inefficiently, but it is simply to keep down the expenses, in view of the fact that no annual dues are being collected. Mr. Wasson has done a great deal of work—nearly three times as much as was done in my year by any other detective. I believe he has prosecuted in thirty-five cases this year (hear, hear), which shows there is a great necessity for still having a detective in the field. And every person that is at all familiar with the facts of those cases is well aware that he has succeeded to a great extent—succeeded admirably. And when we come to learn there is only about \$500 of an expense higher than what we were paying Detective Webb for the small amount of work he was doing compared with what Mr. Wasson is doing, we can't consider his expenses have been burdensome to the Council.

Dr. BRAY—I agree with what the previous speakers have said, but they have not enumerated it all, or half. You know, Mr. Chairman, that Mr. Wasson has been invaluable to the Discipline Committee; that he has done work that his predecessor was not capable of doing. And I rise now to move that Mr. Wasson be re-appointed public prosecutor of this Council at the same salary as he had before.

Dr. MOORE—I will second that.

Dr. DAY—I would like to say a word or two upon this point. Perhaps I have been as intimately connected with this prosecution business as any member of the Council, and in my mind there are one or two things to be considered. Are you going to do away with this illicit practicing and this quackery by registered men or are you going to try to suppress it? In my section of the country I find the great cry was, up to the last two years, what are you doing to get these quacks out? You are doing nothing; you are giving us no protection; we are not getting protection at

all. There is nobody looking after these people. And the cry was very strong. And now there is nobody complaining. They say now the Council has done a great work (it has expelled men whose names I won't mention), even the professional quacks have had to behave themselves; and it is very highly appreciated. You may suspend the operations, you may curtail them, and leave this work under the direction of Dr. Pyne, or of the President, or anybody you like, but if you let it go out to the world and to the quacks that we have curtailed Mr. Wasson and that he is not now doing as efficient duty as he has been doing, you are going to have all the old condition of things back again, redoubled, and have the complaints renewed, and have the profession simply howling about it. I believe, as a matter of policy, although that is too low a point to consider it from, that it would be the most unpopular thing, because it would be the most unwise thing, this Council could do to suspend the course that we have been pursuing in prosecuting these quacks, and prosecuting not only the illegal practitioners, but the legal practitioners who have gone wrong. It is a thing that has been well received in all sections of the country.

Dr. BRAY—Very well, all over.

Dr. DAY—While the expenses have been heavy, you must remember that you can't get an efficient service of that kind without you pay for it.

I quite agree that a Commissioner might take this evidence just as well as a Discipline Committee, but no provision for appointing a Commissioner exists now in the Medical Act.

And just for the present, to stop altogether these prosecutions, except one or two irritating cases, would be a mistake. Dr. Pyne might say, "I have the power to send Mr. Wasson, but they have stopped the thing on account of expense, and I feel very delicate about sending out there; the Council might come back next year and say, 'What did you send him there for; he didn't even convict the man after he went?'" Nobody can tell what will take place.

I think Mr. Wasson has exercised the greatest amount of prudence and good judgment in the selection of the persons he prosecuted and the manner he took to prosecute them, far more than I thought he was capable of, and far more than I believe ninety-nine men out of every hundred are capable of. I think he is a most efficient officer; and I think to dispense with his services or curtail the work we are going on with would be to throw us back for ten years; and you would have the country flooded with all those obnoxious practitioners, professional as well as others, and I think it would be a most unwise thing, and more than that, it would be injuring the public to allow such persons loose on the country again. Now they are pretty well suppressed, and I think the tension simply being kept up will be a very great thing. For these reasons I think it would be a most foolish thing to stop now.

Dr. MOORE—I wish to call the attention of the committee to the fact that Mr. Webb was a free lance; he went where he had a mind to, and prosecuted whom he liked, and didn't consult anybody. He did just as he had a mind to; and he didn't please all the time. The facts are different with Mr. Wasson; he has only acted at the instance of the Council, the Registrar or the Discipline Committee; and he has acted only

when he was told to act, and has acted well and wisely. And as Dr. Day says, he did his duty a great deal better than we expected he could do his duty.

Dr. THORBURN—The committee does not in any way question the efficiency of Mr. Wasson; and I do not want the impression to go abroad that it was from any want of efficiency on his part or negligence that we made this suggestion. It was after a careful consideration and after we were urged upon for economy that it was suggested.

Dr. ROGERS—I wish to say—

Cries of Motion! Motion! Question! Question!

Dr. ROGERS withdraws his motion in favor of Dr. Bray's amendment.

Dr. WILLIAMS—The better way is to amend the report.

Dr. MILLER—In Committee of the Whole it is not necessary to put the resolution in writing; a verbal resolution which would amend that report of the committee by striking out these items would put Mr. Wasson precisely in the position which he occupied before.

Dr. LOGAN (Chairman of Committee of the Whole)—Striking this clause of the report out does not necessarily re-appoint him.

Dr. MILLER—I think we are a little out of order. We are dealing with the report; and I think the proper way to deal with it is to leave that paragraph in the report or direct that it be struck out; then when we are through with this report it will be quite competent for us to move a resolution such as Dr. Bray's, and re-appoint Mr. Wasson for another year.

On motion the clause of the report relating to the prosecutor was struck out, and the following inserted: "That Thomas Wasson be appointed prosecutor on the same conditions as heretofore."

Dr. DAY—Is the discussion that takes place in the Committee of the Whole printed in the announcement?

The PRESIDENT—The stenographer is instructed to take all discussion unless directed to the contrary.

Moved by Dr. Harris, seconded by Dr. Miller, that the committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again. Carried.

The committee rose. The President in the chair.

Dr. Thorburn moved the Council into Committee of the Whole on Finance Committee, Dr. Logan in the chair.

TORONTO, June 14th, 1894.

President and Members Ontario Medical Council:

GENTLEMEN,—The Committee on Finance beg leave to submit the following report:

We have examined the Treasurer's books, and compared them with the vouchers, and found them to be correct.

The balance in the Imperial Bank at present in favor of the Council amounts to \$315.37.

The books of the Registrar have been examined, and compared with the Treasurer's, and found correct.

The application of Dr. J. N. E. Brown, asking to be appointed Stenographer, filed, as that position has already been filled.

Frank Evans' account for the prosecution of Dr. Anderson & Co. not entertained, as we consider the Council have no responsibility in the matter.

The petition of Dr. W. J. Arnott, of Berlin, asking

for refund of fine for practising when a medical student, not granted.

The petition of Hannah A. Benedict, requesting return of fine for practising illegally in cancer cases, not granted.

The Bryant Printing Company, asking to be allowed to tender for the printing required by Council, referred to Committee on Printing.

The account of our solicitors, B. B. Osler & Co., for services rendered to June 1st, 1894, ordered to be paid as to the amount \$45.92, was certified by the Registrar of the Council to be correct. Of this, above \$120 will probably be returned to Council, being costs in suits.

We recommend that the regular allowance to the Stenographer in Dr. Pyne's office be discontinued, only to be employed in press of business, as required by the Registrar.

In view of the heavy expense incurred by the Discipline Committee, we would recommend that when medical legislation is next sought, amendments be secured to the Act by which the Council may appoint a commissioner to take evidence.

We also advise that our Solicitor be instructed not to give advice or attention for which this Council shall be charged in any matter, unless by authority of the President or Registrar.

Owing to stay of proceedings in the collection of assessments, our Financial Statement is not quite as good as last year.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Building and site .....	\$100,000 00	
Assessment dues unpaid .....	46 00	
Cash in bank .....	315 57	
		\$104,915 57
Mortgage on building.....	\$60,000 00	
Note in bank .....	3,000 00	
Estimated expenses of Council	2,200 00	
		65,200 00
Balance in favor of Council.....	\$33,715 57	

Adopted in Council.

D. L. PHILIP, President.

Moved by Dr. Campbell, That the sum of \$16.45, paid by Dr. Aikins to the Water Works account, be refunded to him. That Thomas Wasson be re-appointed prosecutor, on the same condition as heretofore.

Dr. Fowler's account, \$40, was ordered to be paid.

Miss Wasson was voted three months' salary, and that her services be discontinued after 1st July, three months to count from 1st June, 1894.

June 14th, 1894.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF ONTARIO  
—TREASURER'S REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING  
JUNE 12TH, 1894.

Receipts.

Balance in hand.....	\$42 42
Registration fees .....	692 00
Assessment dues .....	90 00
Fines on persons practising illegally.....	465 00
Fees for professional examinations in fall	1,570 00
“ “ “ in spring	2,290 00
“ “ “ from last year	10 00
New building rents collected.....	3,216 58

Refund by caretaker for overpayment in 1892-93 .....	\$10 00
Refund by elevator man for overpayment in 1892-93 .....	5 00
Refunded by Treasurer, amount paid Water Works Department, being discount not allowed in consequence of delay in payment. ....	16 45
Temporary loans from Imperial Bank .....	17,941 50
ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL—Refunded on account of stenographer's account .....	50 00
Balance as per statement .....	\$255 37
" " bank book .....	539 57
Deduct outstanding cheque .....	224 20
	<hr/>
	\$1,049 14
Total Receipts .....	<hr/>
	\$33,398 95

*Expenditure.*

Council meeting expenses .....	\$1,779 65
Treasurer's salary .....	399 96
Registrar's salary .....	1,800 00
Official Prosecutor's salary .....	399 96
Expense of holding professional examination in the fall .....	642 55
Expense of holding professional examination in spring .....	1,869 93
Committee, re Legislation .....	225 95
" Discipline .....	593 05
Legal expense, re Discipline Committee .....	104 60
Fees returned to candidates .....	30 00
Registration office supplies and expenses .....	317 90
Treasurer's office supplies and expenses .....	22 40
Temporary loans repaid .....	15,289 60
Interest, Canada Life, on mortgage .....	3,000 00
Imperial Bank, on loans and overdrafts .....	284 73
Legal and other expenses in prosecuting illegal practitioners .....	1,178 72
Printing .....	358 10
Thomas Wasson, money advanced by order of the Council to be used in cases of emergency .....	200 00
ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL grant .....	600 00
Paid stenographic reporter (part of, viz., \$74.50; this amount is to be refunded by the ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL, \$50.00 has already been paid) .....	232 45
Division Court Costs .....	5 62
New Building Maintenance—	
Canada Life, in settlement of disputed insurance .....	\$250 00
Insurance, boiler and elevator .....	109 00
Caretaker .....	520 00
Elevator man .....	260 00
Commission, collecting rents .....	182 94
Fuel .....	546 71
Water .....	374 48
Gas .....	171 26
Taxes .....	692 50
Repairs and supplies .....	650 52
	<hr/>
Balance in Imperial Bank .....	3,748 41
	315 37
	<hr/>
	\$33,396 95

W. T. ATKINS, Treasurer.

	ITEM No. 1.	
Site cost .....		\$13,000 00
New Building .....		75,046 54
	Total .....	<hr/>
		\$88,046 54
	Less material in old building .....	100 00
		<hr/>
		\$87,946 54

	ITEM No. 2.	
Paid on building and site up to June 13th, 1894 .....		\$28,146 54

	ITEM No. 3.	
Mortgage principal .....		\$60,000 00
Interest since 1st May, 1894, to 13th June, 1894 .....		375 00

Amount of principal and interest due this 13th June, 1894 .....

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\$60,375 00

	ITEM No. 4.	
Rent for 1888-89, from September to June .....		\$1,553 45
" 1889-90, " " " .....		3,888 91
" 1890-91, " " " .....		4,090 71
" 1891-92, " " " .....		4,097 34
" 1892-93, " " " .....		3,618 21
" 1893-94, " " " .....		3,216 58

On motion the report of the Committee of the Whole was adopted and leave granted to sit again. Dr. Harris moved, seconded by Dr. Bray, that the Council do now adjourn to meet to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

FOURTH DAY.

FRIDAY, June 15th, 1894.

The Council met at 10 a.m., according to motion for adjournment, the President, Dr. Philip, in the chair. The Registrar called the roll, and the following members were present: Drs. Bergin, Bray, Britton, Campbell, Day, Fowler, Fulton, Geikie, Sir James Grant, Harris, Henderson, Henry, Johnson, Logan, Luton, Miller, Moore, Moorhouse, Orr, Philip, Rogers, Rosebrugh, Ruttan, Thornburn, Vernon, and Williams.

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

NOTICES OF MOTION.

No. 1. Dr. Day, that he will move that two members be added to the Property Committee.

READING OF COMMUNICATIONS AND PETITIONS, ETC.

The Registrar read petitions from Dr. W. B. Nesbitt, President of the *Dominion Monthly* Publishing Co., and J. E. Bryant, Manager of the Bryant Press Co.

Dr. JOHNSON—Will you permit me at this stage to say a few words with regard to these communications before they are disposed of? Unfortunately I was not here yesterday afternoon when the report of the Printing Committee was presented. I was unavoidably taken away. If I had been here I should have

entered a protest against this matter being dealt with in the rapid and, to me, partial manner in which it has been dealt with. As Chairman of the Educational Committee, I had my time pretty well taken up arranging the bundle of requests, some forty-two in number, that we have just succeeded in getting through. I was under the impression, too, that I was the chairman of the Printing Committee, but I find that is not the case. I did not know the Printing Committee had ever come together until yesterday morning, when I was asked by Dr. Britton, chairman of the committee, to go into the committee room to meet the committee. The first part of the report that was put in to you yesterday was already drawn up and ready then. I suggested that it might be well for the Council to ask for tenders in this matter, and not to close this up without further consideration.

Why the Council dealt with it in the manner that they have I am at a loss to know. The second part of the report of the Committee does not seem to have been considered by the Council at all. As I understand it, the first part of the report was acted on; the second part was not acted on. I cannot understand why this has been done, unless it is that perhaps the smallness of the figure for the printing, which was suggested in the communication yesterday, had led somebody to think that the matter was being trifled with, or something of that kind, and that the Council were offended rather. What I contend for is this, that whatever that communication was, it was only from one of those persons who might tender for this work; that there are a number of others who might tender. We have heard from two or three already, and probably there might be more who are ready to tender for this. Under any circumstances, I think the matter should be carried out on the lines we observed last year. You will remember that last year we made a contract. We thought the contract was a very good one, because it secured to the Council the privileges of having our printing done for \$200 a year less than it had ever cost us before, and secured also, free of expense, to every member of this College a monthly journal. I voted for the acceptance of that offer. I believed it was a very good offer and a very good way to do it. But this year we have a better offer—in fact, two or three—one gentleman offers to do the whole printing of the Council for one dollar per year.

Dr. MILLER—Which is absurd.

Dr. JOHNSON—If there are gentlemen who have such facilities for doing the printing that they can make a living profit out of the work they do for us at the price at which they put their tender in, in good faith I think it is our duty to accept the tender. I look upon the matter in this way: that we are trustees for the money of our constituents; and I do not feel that I can conscientiously agree to use the money of my constituents in this manner. The University representatives, of course, do not consider this. The Universities do not have to pay for this. The hard worked practitioner has to pay his \$2 a year. They ought to have this matter done as cheaply and as well as possible. I believe the whole matter ought to be opened up, and tenders called for, to be put in with the name of the person tendering in a sealed envelope in the tender; that that sealed envelope should not be opened until the tender has been selected and agreed upon and awarded, that no one may know before the

award is made to whom the tender is to be given; that upon the tender being awarded, the name of the person tendering should be known. We have tenders from two gentlemen at least; let us hear what others are ready to do before we decide this matter.

Dr. MOORE—Mr. President, I rise to a point of order, and direct your attention to Rule of Order No. 13, which says: "Notice shall be given of all motions for introducing new matter, other than matters of privilege and petitions, at a meeting previous to that at which it comes up for discussion, unless dispensed with by a three-fourths vote of the members present. Any matter, when once decided by the Council, shall not be re-introduced during the continuance of that session, unless by a two-thirds vote of the Council then present."

Dr. JOHNSON—I asked permission to speak about these communications, and I have said what I have to say.

The PRESIDENT—If the rule were strictly applied, Dr. Johnson would have to give notice of motion. But when the communication was read I allowed the discussion to go.

Dr. ROGERS—Dr. Johnson is making an explanation.

Dr. JOHNSON—I only make an explanation as to why I was not here yesterday.

The PRESIDENT—If Dr. Johnson wishes to make any further remarks, he must have notice dispensed with by a three-fourths vote of the members present.

Dr. JOHNSON—I believe it should be re-opened.

Dr. DAY—Why don't you move it? What is the use of a long speech if you do not want to do anything?

Dr. JOHNSON—I give notice of motion that at the next meeting of this Council I will move that the report of the Printing Committee, which was adopted by this Council, be re-considered, and that tenders be asked for the printing therein referred to.

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

Dr. Thorburn moved, seconded by Dr. Williams, that a committee be appointed to watch legislation in the Provincial Legislature, and to advise the Executive Committee on such matters, and to report at the next session of the Council any changes in the Medical Act deemed advisable; such committee to consist of Drs. Day, Bergin, Logan, Johnson and the mover and seconder.

I think this committee may not have very much to do—so much the better—but it may devolve upon the next Council to watch more particularly any action taken by the Legislature, and it will do no harm, at all events, for this committee to have a watch upon legislation. And in naming the Committee, I have borne in mind that most of these gentlemen have had considerable experience in legislative matters.

Dr. FOWLER—Does that "next session of the Council" refer to the new Council? If so, we have no right to appoint a committee for the next Council.

Dr. THORBURN—We do not know what may occur between this and then.

Dr. DAY—This Council lives and exists until the next Council meets.

Dr. FOWLER—It is said in the regulations that at the first meeting of the new Council the Registrar

shall take the chair. If the President was still President of the Council, it would follow that he should take the chair, but that clause of the by-law implies that the present President will be then ex-President.

Dr. BEAUG—He will be ex-President the day the new Council meets, but not before.

Dr. WILLIAMS—As I understand this motion, there is no intention that that committee shall take on any active work at all. It is merely a committee in existence, that in case any emergency crops up they may be in a position to act, and there is no supposition on the part of Dr. Thorburn or the seconder of his motion that there is likely to be anything of the kind. This motion is merely providing a means of action in case anything should crop up.

Dr. MILLER—We have gone to the Legislature on several occasions already, and I am not quite sure that upon all occasions we have been as successful as we anticipated we should be, or hoped we would have been. Under those circumstances, I think, seeing that after the 30th October we will, merely as a Council, be living until next June to act in case of an emergency, and it is just possible that the new Council, shortly after their election on the last day of October, may see fit to call a special session of the Council, when they will undertake the management of affairs now devolving upon us. Therefore, I think the appearance of a resolution such as this upon our minutes may have the effect of strengthening the impression which has been industriously circulated, that we have been clinging to office as long as possible, and that we are dying hard. I would respectfully suggest to these gentlemen that the resolution be withdrawn, and certainly if it goes to a vote I shall feel it my duty under these circumstances to vote against it.

Dr. ROGERS—In the Treasurer's report this year there is an item "Committee re legislation, \$225, for the last session of Parliament." At the time of considering the Treasurer's report, I didn't notice this item; I do not understand it now. But this much is certain, that every Legislation Committee seems to have a method of expending a certain amount of money, and therefore I think it would be unwise for us to appoint a Legislation Committee this session, which might be called on to spend money after they had practically ceased to become members of this Council.

Dr. CAMPBELL—I do not see any particular harm can arise from the appointment of this committee, as there is no very great probability that the Committee will be called upon to do anything. But it seems a matter of expediency that there should be a Legislation Committee in connection with this body all the time, to watch legislation, and, if necessary, to advise with the Executive, and to report to the Council any changes. There could be no harm in having a Standing Committee for that purpose, and I can see no harm in having a Special Committee. I am sure it is not at all likely this committee will initiate anything for themselves. It is hardly possible there will be any work for them, and I do not think there is likely to be any expense connected with this committee.

Dr. BRAY—I quite concur in the remarks made by Dr. Campbell; so much so, that I was going to rise to make very similar remarks. I would add, further,

that, supposing the new Council see fit to call a meeting before there can be any meeting of the Legislature, that committee will have died, so it certainly will do no harm. I think this is a matter of expediency. It is not going to cost anything. The committee is not going to initiate any legislation. There is no proposition to go to the Legislature at all. In the first place, it is just to "watch legislation." In the next place, the motion says, "If this committee, with the Executive, deem it necessary to go to the Legislature, or deem it necessary any changes should be made in the Medical Act, they shall report to this Council." They do not take any action at all, but merely report what legislation is necessary, and it is for this Council to say whether it is wise to act. That committee have no power except to watch the Legislature; they have no power to initiate anything. But I think it is necessary to have such a committee, and I think this Committee should be a Standing Committee, and that the Rules and Regulations should be amended to provide for it.

On the demand of Dr. Rogers the yeas and nays were taken; the Registrar announced the count to be fifteen yeas and seven nays, and the President declared the motion carried.

#### REPORTS OF SPECIAL AND STANDING COMMITTEES.

Dr. DAY—It has been arranged that the report of the Discipline Committee should come up to-day, taking precedence over all other business; and our solicitor is here and the parties whose cases have been reported on, I understand, are here.

Dr. Day presents and reads report of Discipline Committee for the year ending 14th June, 1894. (See page 395.)

On motion the report was received and adopted.

Mr. H. S. Osler appeared as solicitor for the Council.

Dr. John Robert McCullough was called into the room.

Dr. Day read the report of the Discipline Committee re McCullough, and said: Dr. McCullough is here. I suppose it is proper he should have an opportunity of putting in any defence he may have. He has already written a letter of apology and submission; and I would ask before Dr. McCullough addresses the Council that that letter and submission should be read.

Dr. Pyne read letters from Mr. Walter Cassels, Q. C., and from Dr. McCullough, dated 11th November, 1893.

Dr. Campbell moved, seconded by Dr. Miller, that Dr. McCullough be now heard. Carried.

Dr. McCULLOUGH—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of this Honorable Council, I beg to state to you that I have come before you to confess that I have done wrong and am sorry for doing it. I am an aged man; and out of the past years of my life I have served the public to the best of my ability as a physician, surgeon, accoucheur, and specialist, having received my license as such from Lord Elgin in Kincardine, then Governor of Upper and Lower Canada, in the year 1851. And now, in old age and declining years I have a wife and helpless family who have no other support or way of living to keep them and I but what I can make now in my declining years by my profession. Therefore, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of this Hon-

orable Council, I beg leave to submit myself to your mercy in this case; and I undertake and agree not to offend in the future; and I beg of this honorable Council to pardon my transgression in this case and not have my name erased from the Medical Register, as I am old and have no other means of making a living for myself and helpless family but my profession. That is all I have to say. I submit myself to the mercy of the Council, considering that I have not long to serve now. I have served somewhere about near fifty years, and this is the first charge ever brought against me either as to character or anything else. I was unfortunately advised into this or I would not have done it. Besides, part of those charges are not true. I have never read the thing, more than it was read to me.

Dr. McCullough now retired from the room.

Dr. DAY—As chairman of the Discipline Committee, I have rendered you the report, and the findings of that committee on the report. We have found him guilty in the particulars which are there stated; and it is not for me, as a member of the committee, to say anything at all in the matter. The Act says we shall report our findings to the Council. I simply have my vote as a member of the Council, but as a member of the committee I do not wish to say anything. If I were to it might be looked upon that, having heard the evidence, I might possibly be prejudiced; and it is possible that might be the case. Therefore I prefer not saying anything on the subject, only that the findings of the committee as reported to you were perfectly just. The committee did not come to any conclusion, I think, that was not absolutely and fully justified by the evidence taken. That evidence is here, and upon that evidence we find what we have reported; and it is for you to say in what way Dr. John Robert McCullough shall be dealt with. It is not for me to say any more than my report to the Council. Dr. Rogers is the only member of this Council who has had the perseverance to read over the evidence on the enquiry, and he tells me he has done so, and that evidence is before you.

Dr. CAMPBELL.—The Council has hitherto taken a very lenient course in connection with offenders of this description; and it becomes a great question for us to consider whether the time has not come for us to be more pronounced in our judgment and more severe in our sentence. There comes a question whether leniency after a while does not become a fault and whether the effect is not to harden the offender and encourage others. I am disposed as much as anybody can be to take into consideration the age and circumstances of the offender in this case, but, on the other hand, we have to consider the character of the offences he has committed. I do not know that the evidence goes into that fact, but I remember advertisements and handbills from this party, very many years ago, very similar to those that have been referred to in the evidence taken before the Discipline Committee, some of which I see are now at the other end of the room (refers to Exhibits). They all show, not that he was guilty of unprofessional conduct in the mere matter of offending against the Code of Ethics, by speaking improperly of his colleagues in the medical profession—that might be an offence that I think your committee could condone,—but the offence of which he has been guilty is one for

which had he been prosecuted in a court of law, I think he would unquestionably have been condemned for fraud. The entire list of his advertisements and his handbills are loaded with mis-statements. He starts out here on one of them—I do not know whether the one exhibited in the corner of the room or not—that “Dr. McCullough, the famed European physician, who has had experience of upwards of forty years in the practice of physic, surgery, midwifery, etc., in the hospitals of the chief cities on the European continent, formerly of the British Navy, and so on and so on”; while all the evidence that he could produce in the register was his license from the old Provincial Examining Board in 1851, and a certificate that he was a surgeon in one of the branches of the United States Army, apparently, and a graduate of a military Board at Albany in 1863. If he had been a European physician of such eminence as he says he would have put in all such qualifications as he had in Europe. But it cannot be shown he was ever in a college or hospital in Europe. In registering with the college he simply registered under the old license of 1851, and with certificates from two or three military organizations. The statement contained in that advertisement, therefore, was evidently an absolute lie. Then he goes on to assure the people that he can cure all diseases. That is repeated frequently in his bill. “Dr. McCullough treats and cures permanently all chronic diseases, etc., such as consumption in its first and second stages, hemorrhage of the lungs, and so on.” And that is repeated over and over. Then he says: “All diseases of the urinary organs permanently cured.” Any man who ever had any knowledge of medicine at all, and he must have had some, must have known he was telling a lie. The whole case is one of wilful fraud; and I think that the findings are supported by the evidence of witnesses who were examined before the Discipline Committee as reported here. I have not gone over all the evidence; it would be impossible; life is too short. But I have seen enough of the evidence before the Discipline Committee to convince me that it establishes conclusively that he had been practising very peculiarly; while, in addition to that, the character of the bills he issued in regard to female diseases is most objectionable; they say he cures all stoppages of the menstrual discharges, difficult menstruation, polypus of the uterus, etc.; “sterility cured; the childless wife becomes a joyful mother”—all this kind of thing is contained in the bills that he issued broadcast. It is a disgrace to humanity that such things should be made public. I am not prepared to make any motion in reference to it just now, but I call the Council to consider seriously whether leniency in a case like this may not be a mistake.

Dr. Rogers moved, seconded by Dr. Rosebrugh, that the report be received and referred to Committee of the Whole. Carried.

Council in Committee of the Whole.

Sir James Grant in the chair.

Dr. ROGERS—I asked to go into Committee of the Whole on consultation with the Chairman of the Discipline Committee, because it would give the members of this Council greater ease in discussing this important matter of the unprofessional conduct of Dr. McCullough. I quite agree with every word that my friend, Dr. Campbell, has said respecting the heinous-

ness of the crime which this member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons has committed. I do not think there can be two opinions among the members of this Council respecting the conduct of a member of this College, and respecting the conduct of an educated physician in respect to advertising in the manner he has. As the Chairman of the Discipline Committee has said, I did take the trouble of wading through this evidence, for the simple reason that I felt we ought all of us, as far as possible, to acquaint ourselves with the facts when a matter of such importance came before us; a matter which involves the professional life or death of a brother member of our profession; and the further I read in the evidence the more I came to the conclusion that it was doubtful if ever this Council had such a case of enormity in regard to unprofessional conduct before.

Dr. GEIKIE—I rise to a point of order. The Committee has brought in its report; they have taken great care evidently in its preparation, and in investigating the case; the person accused has been here, and he admits everything that has been charged. Is it necessary to take up much, or any, time in the discussion of the charge which has been proved and confessed? In my opinion, what we have to do is just to act upon the result as found by the committee.

Dr. ROGERS—I think Dr. Geikie is out of all reason. If Dr. Geikie does not like what I am saying he has a perfect right to reply. I do not like to be interrupted; and I call for the protection of the Chair. I was discussing this question, which I think is very important—though, perhaps, our friend, the Dean of a certain College here, may not think it important—and I think other members here do think it so. And I, for one, have, as I say, read this evidence over carefully. And when a member of this College spreads, broadcast over the country, advertisements in flaming handbills describing in every detail various diseases which unfortunately afflict women, I think that that alone, if nothing else, should call upon him the condemnation of every right-minded man in this country, whether he is professional or not. Therefore, as a member of this College, after carefully considering the evidence, and after seeing these handbills, and after hearing the findings which have been brought before us by this committee, I say that the duty of this Council is plain, not only to the profession, of which we are the executive body, but to the people of this province, to protect them from the inroads of such scoundrels and charlatans who are robbing the public right and left; who are not only bringing disgrace on the fair name of the profession of medicine, but who are a menace to the people of this province when they are doing such things as this man has done. There can be only one opinion on this. The duty of this Council is to take action, and to take it at once. This man who, to my mind, is a criminal, comes before us and pleads he is an old man; and because he has a wife and grandchildren depending on him he pleads with us for mercy. Sir, when a criminal comes before the Bar of Justice, the fact that he is an old man, the fact that he had lived years, which ought to give him discretion and judgment, would not be received as a reason for the exercise of leniency by the Court. We are constituted here, to my mind, a Court to try this man; and it seems to me the only duty we have is to accept or reject the evidence; if the evidence is correct; if the

Discipline Committee have brought before us the facts, if they are the facts, then our duty is, not to take into consideration the matter of this man's age, or his grandchildren, or any other thing, but to deal with him according to justice, and justice only.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I believe this discussion is somewhat out of order. There is no motion before the committee, as I understand.

Dr. DAY—The consideration of the report is before the committee, and it is not necessary to have a motion in order to have discussion in committee. A motion has been put and carried that we go into Committee of the Whole on this report; and on that motion we have gone into Committee of the Whole. Our solicitor advises us that the motion for adoption of the report must be made in Council.

Dr. Harris moved, seconded by Dr. Rogers, that the Committee of the Whole rise and report. Carried.

The committee rose. The President in the chair.

Dr. Harris moved, seconded by Dr. Ruttan, that whereas the Committee on Discipline reported in writing to the Council in the case of Dr. John Robert McCullough, as appears by such report on file in possession of the Registrar. (See page 395.)

In moving this resolution, I have not lost sight of the fact that the accused has been here and has pleaded guilty to the charges before this Council and has asked for mercy. But I think with Dr. Campbell and perhaps many others of this Council, that the time has arrived when we should decide these matters in the way called for by the motion now before this Council. To my mind there is very little use trying to do anything at all with men of this class, and their pleading of age and distress in this way is a thing that will come up time and again, no doubt. These men are all men of experience; men who ought to have found out long ago, long before they began this practice, that it was not the correct thing to do.

The President put the motion and declared it carried by an unanimous vote.

At the request of Dr. Day, on the advice of Mr. Osler, the yeas and nays were taken, and the Registrar announced that all present had voted *yea*, and the President declared the motion carried unanimously.

Dr. Day presented the report of the Discipline Committee re William F. McBrien, M.D.

Dr. McBrien was called into the room.

Dr. Day read the opening of the report, and then at his request Dr. Pyne read the letter from William F. McBrien, M.D., of the 11th June, 1894. (See Report of Discipline Committee.)

Dr. DAY—The reason I wanted that letter read was that it was the only defence or anything in the shape of a defence that the Committee had before them. After receiving that letter we went on and made up the rest of our report, which I will now read to you.

Reading of report continued and concluded.

Dr. Harris moved, seconded by Dr. Rogers, that the report of the Discipline Committee in the case of Dr. W. McBrien be now received. Carried.

The President now called on Dr. McBrien to show cause why the report of the Committee should not be adopted.

Dr. McBrien spoke for some time in defence of himself.

Dr. Harris moved, seconded by Dr. Bray, that the Council do now adjourn until 2 o'clock p.m., and that on resuming at 2 o'clock, the report of the Discipline Committee be taken up as the first order of business. Carried.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Council met at 2 o'clock, p.m., in accordance with the motion for adjournment.

The President, in the chair, called the Council to order.

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

Dr. Harris moved, seconded by Dr. Britton, that the Council do now go into Committee of the Whole.

Council in Committee of the Whole.

Sir James Grant in the chair.

SIR JAMES GRANT—Probably it will expedite matters if I say that the report under consideration now is the report with reference to William F. McBrien, M.D., who addressed the meeting this morning. If I were asked an opinion, I would say it seems to me that we should suspend any decision in the meantime in this matter.

On motion the Committee rose, the President in the chair.

Dr. Bergin moved, seconded by Dr. Harris, that action be suspended in the case of William F. McBrien. Carried.

Dr. Day then presented and read the report of the Discipline Committee *re* Hugh McG. Willson, M.D., and said Dr. Willson's counsel attended before the Committee and waived service of notice on himself or his client. Neither of them are here to-day.

Dr. Harris moved, seconded by Dr. Rogers, that the report be received and referred to Committee of the Whole.

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

Dr. ROGERS—The facts as brought out by our Discipline Committee, have been placed before us in a very clear manner by them; and I feel that this man has been given a very fair trial by the Committee appointed by the Council, and I do not see how the Committee could find anything different to what they have. I have read the evidence over carefully, and I must confess I am entirely in accord with the findings of the Committee.

Dr. BRITTON—I have scarcely a word to say regarding the matter. I have looked over a couple of advertisements which are exhibits in the case, and evidently his breach of all that is gentlemanly and decent has been so flagrant that we do not require to discuss the matter for two minutes.

Dr. Johnson moved that the committee rise and report. The committee rose, the President in the chair.

#### NOTICES OF MOTION.

No. 1. Dr. Harris That he will move an instruction to the Registrar that no access be had to examination papers.

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

Dr. JOHNSON—I gave notice of motion this morning: in reference to the adoption of the report of the Printing Committee.

Dr. BERGIN—I submit that Dr. Johnson is entirely out of order, and he cannot carry that motion by force of members of the Council. We have so much work to do that we cannot afford to spend time discussing; an impossibility, and I move that Dr. Johnson's notice of motion be struck from the order paper. By our rules three-fourths of the members of the Council present must vote for it before the motion can be put, and it is better to strike this from the order paper, because it is a useless motion.

Dr. MILLER—I beg to differ from that. I think since Dr. Johnson stated this morning at some length his objection to the resolution, that this should be allowed to go before the Council, in order that other gentlemen should have their say as well. There are a good many here who are seeking election, and one has as much right as another to put himself before the electors.

Dr. HARRIS—Dr. Johnson was all out of order this morning.

Dr. BRITTON—Might I ask that the motion be read? I did not hear it this morning.

The President read the motion.

Dr. BRAY—There is no seconder to the motion, therefore it drops.

Dr. MOORE—Mr. President, Dr. Johnson came in this morning, and while out of order—and I called your attention to the fact that he was out of order—did make certain statements here regarding the action of this Council and with regard to the action of the committee, of which he was a member, that I do not think was warranted quite. He made his statements, and there are members of that committee here, and members of this Council here, who did not have a chance to reply then, and I do not think that it is right that they should be cut short and not be allowed to reply to what he said, because it is on record, and there is no answer going on the record; therefore, I say it is only fair to give every man an equal chance, an equal right.

Dr. CAMPBELL—I would second Dr. Johnson's motion for permission to re-introduce the matter.

Dr. WILLIAMS—May this motion now be discussed? If it may, I will give the gentlemen who wish to put themselves right an opportunity to do it.

The PRESIDENT—There can be no discussion on this motion.

The President here put the motion, and called for a standing vote, and announced the motion lost.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—I rise to a question of privilege. I was a member of that Committee on Printing, and I think I have a right to be heard in relation to some statements Dr. Johnson made this morning, which are calculated to mislead. Not that I wish to insinuate that Dr. Johnson wished to mislead the Council, but it might be calculated in some minds to act in that way. In the first place, on the first day of the meeting of the committee—on Wednesday—we looked all around and enquired for Dr. Johnson as a member of the committee, in order to discuss the matter. Dr. Johnson was engaged all day on the Committee of



Education as chairman, and of course that precluded his attendance. The Printing Committee met and organized, with Dr. Britton as Chairman and Dr. Henry as Secretary. We discussed the matter over, with all the light and information we had up to the time of the adjournment to the following day. And I then came to the Council Chamber myself and told Dr. Johnson we wished to have him meet us before he was engaged in the other and larger committee of which he was chairman. Dr. Britton came in after. Dr. Johnson was present at the meeting of our committee that day, and he heard all the proceedings. He heard the resolution that was brought up, and, I thought, distinctly assented to it. I wish to make this explanation in justice to us as a committee. There was no underground work in any way connected with the thing at our first meeting. I might mention we had no tender on Wednesday other than merely a suggestion, or asking that we should get up specifications by which other journals could tender. At our meeting yesterday we had a tender for one dollar; and I thought, and so did all the other members of the committee, that that was simply a matter of bluff. We thought it was merely to get the job away from the ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL, and we thought, as that journal had complied with the conditions so faithfully and it had cost the Council nothing, we were in duty bound to give it to him, and I thought it was unanimous on the part of all the committee. And then this morning, or since, has come in another tender that we did not have yesterday to consider at all. We only had the tender by which the *Dominion Medical Monthly* proposed to print all proceedings of the Council, and to do all that the ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL has now tendered to do, and has received the tender by your vote of yesterday, for one dollar.

Dr. LUTON—I also was a member of that committee, and I wish to say this, that I most distinctly understood that Dr. Johnson endorsed our report, as it went to the Council without any mistake at all, and I was naturally surprised this morning to hear his remarks before the Council.

The PRESIDENT—I am not going to allow any discussion further than a matter of privilege. I will allow Dr. Johnson to make an explanation in regard to this, but we will have no discussion.

Dr. JOHNSON—The explanation is contained in what I said this morning. I was not at the first meeting of this committee, or any meeting that I know of except the one. I did suggest the second clause, which was not considered by this Council. I crossed through the room when the letter was read. I do not think the letter was read at the meeting yesterday morning; that is, not my remembrance of it. It was at my suggestion that the latter clause was added to that report. And, as I said this morning, I was under the impression I was chairman of that committee.

Dr. BRITTON—Might I be allowed to say a word as chairman of the committee?

The PRESIDENT—We will allow you to make an explanation; that is all.

Dr. BRITTON—I am simply standing up to make an explanation. I have been five years in this Council. I have been known by a good many members of the Council for a great many more than five years, and I think that all who know me well are very well satis-

fied that my honesty of purpose actuates me—that I try to do what is right. I shall simply state what occurred in reference to the matter now before the meeting. It is quite true, I think, that Dr. Johnson's name was the first name appearing on the list, but in his absence the committee was called together, because it was impossible to get him, and we waited for some time after convening. He was engaged in the Education Committee as its chairman, and I went several times to the Education Committee to see if it was possible to have him come to our committee; different members of the committee went to see if it would be possible to have him present that was the day before yesterday. Eventually we concluded it was apparently impossible for him to be present that day, and that, as these printing matters were urgent, we would have to organize, and appoint a chairman and secretary, and accordingly I was appointed chairman. We immediately entered upon the discussion of the matter; we talked over it for perhaps an hour and a half, or perhaps two hours. Yesterday morning I called the committee together again; and I may say the day before yesterday we arrived at no definite conclusion, out of deference to Dr. Johnson, because we wanted his opinion, and because, in deference to this Council, we thought it would be necessary and right that he should be there. It was an important question whether we should renew the agreement with the old JOURNAL, or advertise for tenders, or enter into some new agreement with some other printing company. Yesterday morning, with some little difficulty, I got the committee together, and the first clause of that report—the clause that was discussed yesterday—was partially written out when Dr. Johnson entered the room, and it was completed after he entered the room. His first advice was, "Let us present no report; that lets us out of the box." This is putting it in plain language. I am using his exact words—"then that lets us out of the box." My reply was, "No; if we are constituted a committee, we are constituted for some special purpose; if anything has been referred to us, it has been referred to us in order that the Council may have our opinion in the matter." And I used this expression: "We are not going to flunk our duty; we must give an opinion one way or the other." Then Dr. Johnson suggested that the second clause should be added to the first. The second clause reads in this way—I think I remember the wording of it; perhaps I should say that the first clause recommended that the agreement of last year be renewed—the second clause is an alternative: "But in case the Council should not see fit to act upon our suggestion, we would advise that minute specifications accompany the request for tenders." That is a very good reason why there was only one clause discussed yesterday, for when that one clause was adopted, naturally the alternative was thrown out. That is what transpired yesterday morning; that is, Dr. Johnson was in perfect accord with us regarding the report as it went into you; at least, I understood so, and I think every member of the committee understood so; and that report has not been changed since. Early in the afternoon I found on my desk—I was late coming here—the communication which was referred also to our committee—I speak now of the tender of the *Dominion Medical*

Monthly Publishing Company—and I immediately called the committee together. The members of the committee left the Council Chamber, and on that occasion I asked the committee, including Dr. Johnson, for their opinion. Dr. Johnson would give no opinion, but said, "Settle it among yourselves," and he left our committee room and came in here. I think I have given fairly positive proof that the committee has not been a hole-in-the-corner concern bulldozed by me or by anybody else—that there is nothing in the shape of cliquism in it, and I think my conduct after presenting the report and the words I spoke in this room, are pretty positive proof that there was no tendency towards cliquism. I would be one of the first to oppose it if there had been, because I took the same ground as Dr. Johnson takes to-day, that is, that it would be wise we should have tenders, and that we should not subsidize any journal. I opposed the subsidizing of any journal in that committee the same as I oppose it now. I hope I have set myself right. I am very sorry these statements were made this morning in my absence, because it would have facilitated matters if I had had an opportunity to set myself right immediately, as I would have done if I had been here.

Dr. PHILIP—With these personal explanations which have been granted as a matter of privilege, this matter is closed.

Dr. Johnson moved, seconded by Dr. Thorburn, that the Medical Library Company, now renting rooms from this Council be hereafter permitted to occupy the said rooms without charge.

Dr. MILLER—As a territorial representative I must enter my protest against the passage of any such resolution as this by this Council. Our constituents throughout the country have been in the habit of charging the Council with having made vast grants to this Library Committee. These matters are capable of refutation, but if a resolution of this description were to go upon the minutes of this Council, at once it would be said that the representatives of the schools had, perhaps, by generosity of a certain description drawn the wool over the eyes of the territorial representatives; and that they were induced to make another and further grant to Toronto and the medical profession in Toronto. As plainly as possible on behalf of the territorial representatives I beg leave to enter my protest against the passage of any such resolution as that. If these people are desirous of occupying rooms in this building, which is said to be non-paying, I, for one, feel disposed to charge them as I would anybody else (hear, hear). We must insist upon having a fair rental from them.

Dr. HARRIS—I am a University representative. I suppose I should not take this question up for the schools; it should come from Dr. Thorburn or Dr. Geikie.

Dr. MILLER—You are one of them.

Dr. HARRIS—Some members of this Council seem to confuse the Universities with the Medical Schools; and they class us together. They seem to think, as Dr. Miller would convey, the impression to the country at large.

Dr. MILLER—I am not giving you my impression, because I know better. But I am conveying to this Council the views which are entertained by our constituents throughout the country; that the profession

in Toronto and the schools in Toronto are profiting by that library which is sustained by this Council at the expense of men who never see the inside of the library.

Dr. HARRIS—This resolution is moved by a territorial representative.

Dr. MILLER—He is a Toronto man.

Dr. JOHNSON—Anybody has a right to see this library.

Dr. HARRIS—For my part I intend to vote against the resolution, but I do not think Dr. Miller is right in insinuating that the schools—

Dr. ROGERS—I quite endorse all that Dr. Miller has said. The feeling of the profession is that this Library Association, if they occupy rooms of this College, should pay the same rent as any other person. I quite endorse that feeling too, because it is a building owned by the whole profession.

Dr. BRAY—I move, seconded by Dr. Bergin, that if the Ontario Library Association wish to continue the occupancy of their present room in this building that they may do so by paying \$100 per annum as heretofore.

Dr. PHILIP—I hope it will not be considered out of order for me to make a remark from the Chair. When I was on the Finance Committee we had a good deal of trouble with the Ontario Library Association. The first year we gave them one room for the nominal sum of \$1 in order to encourage them to establish their library. We had a good deal of trouble the next year. We had arrangements to give them a room for \$100 a year. Continuous objection was made to that; and I know the Finance Committee at that time, during two successive years, had a good deal of trouble and a good deal of unnecessary trouble with them; and finally, after a great deal of writing and correspondence, we had a final binding arrangement with them that they should continue to pay for these two rooms—and very good rooms they are—\$100 per annum. I know there is a very strong feeling amongst the voters in the territorial districts as to this matter.

The President then put the amendment and declared it carried.

Sir JAMES GRANT—I gave notice of motion with reference to the preliminary examinations, but I am aware at this stage of the meeting it will be impossible for the Council to take any positive action upon this matter. I have been consulted by the University of Ottawa; and, as you know, that University stands exceedingly high; and their preliminary examination, when you investigate, you will find is almost higher than any other preliminary examination in the universities of Canada—the classical examination in Greek and Latin, particularly, is exceedingly high—and the University authorities think this Council should accept their examination as sufficient qualification for those entering upon the study of medicine. I would not ask this Council to adjudicate upon this matter to-day, but I will ask the authorities of the University to forward to this College a copy of their syllabus and of the examination required from their students. And I will ask, also, the consideration of the Education Committee of this Council on this important question, inasmuch as I feel perfectly satisfied that their judgment will be quite sufficient; and as the representative of that University, I will be quite willing to abide by whatever decision they arrive at.

Dr. Thorburn moved, seconded by Dr. Harris, that the Council go into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Finance Committee.

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

Dr. Thorburn reads: "In view of the very heavy expense attending the Discipline Committee, we would recommend that when medical legislation is next sought for, amendment be secured to the Act by which the Council may appoint a commissioner to take evidence in all cases of discipline, and he shall report the same to the Council." We find the present way of dealing with these cases is very tedious and very expensive, and we thought it would facilitate the matter very much in many respects, to conduct the enquiries just in the same way as the County Judge takes evidence.

Dr. BERGIN—I do not much like making objections so often to motions brought before this Council, but I must say that I am not at all in accord with the proposition given in the report of the Finance Committee. We require, I think, first some well-founded assurance that the investigation of these cases by a commissioner will be more conducive to the success of our prosecutions: and we would require also a very well-grounded assurance that it will be cheaper. I know something about commissions, and I know that they are very expensive matters; that when a commission of this kind goes to a County Court Judge—

Dr. THORBURN—We do not propose giving it to the County Judge. We will take it into our own hands.

Dr. BERGIN—Under the statute you will be obliged to pay \$20 a day to the Commissioner; and when he has to adjourn he gets \$8 for each adjournment; and I do not think we should jump into the thing merely because one gentleman or two happen to think they can improve matters. There are reformers and reformers; those who are very expensive, and reformers who are very reckless sometimes; and before we jump into this thing we ought to count the cost. We ought to be perfectly sure that we are going to establish that which will commend itself to the Council, not to-day, but for all time. So far we have been, I think, very successful under the action of the Discipline Committee; everything has been conducted very well; it has been conducted in open day; there has been no hole-in-the-corner work, and there have been no adjournments to put \$8 into the pocket of the presiding officer every time an adjournment is made. There has been nothing of that kind; and although it has been very expensive, we are on the high road towards driving offenders out of the country altogether. And I think, possibly, if the Council is given time to consider before the next meeting, some plan may be devised by which we can lessen the cost; some plan that will commend itself to the Attorney-General, so that he will give us legislation that will enable us to make these people pay the costs or give security for them. The great difficulty with us is that there has been so much money expended in costs, and that men like Dr. Washington, who were convicted, were not obliged to pay the costs incurred by the Discipline Committee. I am satisfied that the Attorney-General is at one with us in the desire to give us the power to collect the costs, to tax the costs

against these men that we discipline; and in this way, except in the case of some very impecunious wretch, we will escape the loss we have been put to in the past.

Dr. THORBURN—I am not particular about the word "commissioner." And I am quite glad to hear Dr. Bergin express himself that the Attorney-General will suggest some method. This suggestion was made more to provoke some discussion than anything else.

Dr. MILLER—I think it would be well to strike out the clause. We probably will not be here very long, and if any change is about to be made, I think that probably our successors would be the proper people to do it. This, however, is a change which perhaps may involve greater expense, as already has been pointed out, than the system which we have adopted and which, though somewhat expensive, has been very effective. I would be very sorry now, in the short time before us, to see any radical change attempted.

Dr. Miller moved, seconded by Dr. Philip, that the clause just read, of the Finance Committee's report, be struck out. Carried.

The reading of the report was then continued clause by clause, and the report was adopted as amended.

On motion the Committee rose. The President in the chair.

On motion the report of the Committee of the Whole, *re* the report of the Finance Committee, was adopted.

#### ENQUIRIES.

Dr. MILLER—There were some questions asked yesterday with reference to some payments set out in the Treasurer's report, and it was understood that the vouchers for those payments should be produced, in order that the members of this Council might have information as to the nature of the items.

Dr. THORBURN—One of those questions alluded to the interest paid to the Canada Life. It was stated here that we paid \$3,000 annually; last year it was \$3,100 odd dollars, and on a former occasion a still greater sum. The reason that this year it is only \$3,000 and last year only some \$3,000 odd, was because there were notes discounted for the College due, and the difference is made up of interest on those notes.

Dr. Ruttan asks whether the bank gets a premium for insuring the building.

Dr. Pyne states that the bank does not.

Dr. THORBURN—The question of supplies was also referred to yesterday. Those supplies were largely made up of plumbers' work, and work fixing the elevators and boilers.

Dr. LUTON—I would like to ask what all this water that is charged here was used for? Do we supply our tenants, or is it the water that is used by us as a Medical Council?

Dr. PYNE—The water charged for there is used for running the elevator. There is a metre on the building, and the water is paid for after running through that metre.

Dr. LUTON—Is the gas charged for used exclusively by the Medical Council, or is it used also in the library room?

Dr. PYNE—It is used by the Council, and used for lighting the corridors in the building. We have to keep the corridors lighted.

Dr. AIKINS, the Treasurer—Mr. Penson, the machinist, had to put in two cables for the elevator, costing \$75. He also had another bill for cleaning sand out of the same elevator, etc., amounting in all to \$128.30. Kinghorn, the plumber, had a bill for \$156.43 for work done on the order of the Building Committee; a carpenter's bill, \$117; repairing the brick-work under the boiler, \$75; and other smaller items, "galvanized iron on the roof," etc. These were all ordered by the Building Committee, and were necessary to keep our building in a good state of repair. Another item of expense was printing examination papers last fall and this spring, \$120.25; Rolph & Smith, for printing diplomas, and for tin cases for same, \$151.30. I have not gone over the whole of the account now, but all the items are of that nature, and I have vouchers for the whole of them in the next room, if any member of this Council desires to see them.

Dr. MILLEN—We simply wish to know what the items were. We are quite satisfied they are all right. On motion, the committee rose, the President in the chair.

On motion, the report of the Committee of the Whole on the report of the Finance Committee, as amended, was adopted.

On motion, it was resolved that Dr. McCullough, whose name had, by a previous motion, been erased from the register, should be permitted to address the Council.

Dr. McCULLOUGH—I want to ask the Council to give me a little time to practise. I want to take my family to the States. I have waited since I was served with the papers, and not done anything since.

Dr. PHILIP—We could not possibly open the case again. It has been decided by a fair and prolonged trial, entailing great expense on this Council, and after having given you every opportunity to defend yourself.

Dr. McCULLOUGH—Allow me to practise a year or so, to get away.

Dr. PHILIP—The case has been decided, and it is utterly impossible for us now to re-open it.

Dr. McCULLOUGH—I dare not practise any. What am I to do? If I could have got about six months' time, I could get away to a new home.

Dr. PHILIP—It is too late to consider that now. You should have considered that before.

Dr. McCullough retired.

Dr. PHILIP—Before we proceed to take up any other business, I regret that I have to announce to the Council that Sir James Grant, who has been a member of this Council, I think, since its organization, will not be after this year a member of this Council. He finds his public duties at Ottawa, in connection with a great many things, so engross his time that he will be obliged to give up the work of the Council. I am sure every member of this Council will deeply regret this, because of his long connection with the Council, and because he is one of its most energetic workers, and he has always taken a great interest in it. And I am sure every member of the Council will regret that so eminent a man, and one occupying the position of our esteemed colleague, Sir James Grant, is obliged to retire from among us.

Sir JAMES GRANT—Mr. President and gentlemen, I thank you most kindly indeed for giving me this opportunity of saying at least a few words to my *confrères*,

inasmuch as I consider it a privilege of any man in our profession to have an opportunity of sitting here as one of the representatives in medicine and surgery in the Province of Ontario. Thirty years have now passed since I had the honor first of being elected a member to this Council. At that time I went on as a comparatively young man, then associated with a number of men in the profession advanced in life. Most of those gentlemen, I am sorry to say, in the ordinary course of events have passed away, and there is not on this Council to-day one single member who was present with me at its inception.

The profession itself as a profession was merely in the initial stage of development as far as education was concerned in the Province of Ontario. We commenced work here under very difficult and trying circumstances. And if there is one circumstance more than another that I wish to give expression to it is the cordial manner in which we were received by the Homeopathic body and by the Eclectic body (hear, hear; applause). To-day there are no divisions in our profession in the Province of Ontario; we are a unit; we are as one as far as the best interests of that profession are concerned. To-day we occupy a very high and important position. We have arrived there by a species, I may say, of progressive development. We commenced at the lower rounds of the ladder, and, so far as educational capacity is concerned, judging from those young men who come up for examination, the status of the Province of Ontario, and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, stands as high to-day as any educational body in the world (hear, hear). Go where you will throughout the length and breadth of this province there is but one expression of opinion as regards the advantage that has accrued to the profession by the judgment, by the energy, by the perseverance and by the determination of the men who are guiding the interests of this province in Education. I mean the Medical Council of Ontario (hear, hear). I see around me to-day many young men who are displaying that degree of activity and energy, which, no doubt, will enable them to follow in the footsteps of those who have already passed away, and made a name for themselves in the annals of our country.

I think the Province of Ontario has reason to feel gratified that the Medical Council of this province is keeping up that high standard of Education. We know perfectly well that members of the profession are now becoming very numerous, but I am glad to say, although they are numerous, they are, at the same time, well educated. There are very few quacks in the profession. There are very few men exercising the duties and responsibilities placed in their hands to-day as medical men in this province who could not perform ovariotomy, or any of the critical operations in surgery; or take charge of the highest elements in the profession of medicine. That is a proud fact for us as a profession to be aware of.

What is the reason to-day that so many of the young men of this country acquire rapidly a standard and status in the great neighboring republic? Is it because we are Canadians alone? No. Is it because the men of that country, notwithstanding their advancement and their progress and population, to-day recognize that Canada as an educational centre is one in which they may place implicit confidence? (Hear,

hear). Go where you will throughout the length and breadth of that country you will find Canadian graduates to-day occupying positions of trust and responsibility. And under these circumstances we can see the reflex influence of the educational capacity and educational ability of the men who have emanated from this educational centre.

I wish this Council every possible degree of prosperity; and I regret that my professional duties and other duties are more, at the present time, than they have been in times past, and I find I require a little diversion of labor. Under these circumstances it will be necessary for me to say that this is the final meeting, as far as I am concerned, of a Council with which I have been associated for thirty years; and certainly, as your oldest member, let me say, that I leave your Council with great regret, but at the same time I must express to you, gentlemen, my greatest thanks for the kindness and consideration I have always received at your hands; and I again wish you and the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario every possible degree of prosperity.

Dr. BERGIN—Mr. President, as one of Sir James Grant's earlier friends, and having had the privilege of being an intimate friend of his father, and knowing the great work that he and his colleagues did at the formation of this Council, I cannot avoid expressing my great regret that he declines to give us the benefit of his counsel any longer. And I propose to move a resolution, sir, expressive of my feelings on this occasion, which I hope will commend itself to the Council and also to Sir James Grant. Of course, we can but echo what Sir James Grant has said as to the effect the establishment of this Council has had upon the education of young Ontario, who, since its establishment, have entered upon the study of the profession. Nor can we help noting the great benefit that the establishment of this Council has conferred upon the public of this province. Nor can we deny that the result of the labors of this Council has been to put the profession of this country in a better light before the public; and that in every way we look at it the establishment of this Council has been a benefit to society and to the world at large.

Of later years the Council has endeavored to complete, so far as for the time being it could complete it, the work of the members who first presided at the birth of this Council. We cannot help feeling that we have had up to to-day the support of one of the most active and able men of those great men who established this institution. And it makes it all the more difficult to part from him now, because he is the sole survivor of the men who instituted this Body. And, in the language of the resolution which I am about to propose, "I hope that Sir James Grant will not sever his connection with this Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario until it shall please God to remove him." We shall not ask him to take any active part in our proceedings if it be not convenient for him to do so, but we ask that he shall continue to represent the University he has represented so long and so ably, and that he should continue to represent it throughout the remainder of his days. I am sure there is not a member of this Council but will agree with me that it is with the greatest regret we have heard of his resolution which he has announced to us, and that we all have the

most fervent desire that he shall re-consider it, and shall come back here.

I move, seconded by Dr. Moore, "That we learn with deep regret that Sir James Grant has decided to retire from this Council, and we desire, while expressing this regret, to hope that he may reconsider his resolution."

Dr. MOORE—In seconding that resolution I do so with feelings of more emotion than probably my voice indicates. One of the fathers of this Council is about to leave us; he is one of the gentlemen who had the courage, who had the determination, who had the interests, not only of the profession at heart, but the interests of the public at heart as well; and with these interests at heart he, with others, founded this institution, which will stand as a monument to him greater than that of marble or of brass, or whatever else you like to put up to his memory, year after he is dead. With my friend, Dr. Bergin, I regret, and regret exceedingly, that he has seen fit now to say he is about to quit us, and quit us forever. I trust he will reconsider his determination and that he may remain with us, as Dr. Bergin has so ably and well said, so long as life shall last. We value his counsel; we value his presence; he is one of the fathers of this institution, and the only one remaining. I do not know how we can value the work Sir James Grant has done for us; he has been a valued member of this Council. He has been a very able man, not only in his profession, but in other ways in this country of ours; he has done all in his power to elevate the standard of Medical Education; he has done all in his power to bring this calling of ours to the position it now occupies. Sir James Grant's name is known, not only as a household word in this country, but it is known almost throughout the length and breadth of the British Empire. And I tell you, gentlemen, this Council cannot afford to lose so eminent a gentleman as Sir James Grant, and I trust he will reconsider his determination and continue to add his valued counsel to our deliberations.

Dr. ROGERS—As a member coming from the same city as my friend Sir James Grant, and living with him, and taking from him a great deal of the inspiration which started me to offer myself as a member of this Council, I cannot let this occasion pass without expressing and re-echoing all the pleasant sentiments which have been expressed by my friends, Drs. Bergin and Moore. I may tell you, I feel, personally, the deepest regret that Sir James Grant is about to leave this Council; and I may say in expressing that, that I am expressing the feeling of every member of the medical profession of Ottawa. Sir James Grant has been not only one of the fathers of this Council, but, in Ottawa, he has been the founder of all the medical societies we have there. He has been the largest contributor; he has been almost a father to them and has helped them all. And I assure Sir James Grant that it comes to me to-day with feelings of bitter sorrow to find he will not come back to this Council again. And I certainly hope, and I express that hope, that Sir James Grant will reconsider his resolution and still remain a member of this Body.

The President here asked Dr. Day, who had just entered the room, if he desired to speak on Dr. Bergin's resolution, as he (Dr. Day) was one of the oldest members of the Council.

Dr. DAY—So far as I have heard the expressions of the gentlemen who have spoken I can only say, if I were going to remain a member of the Council I should feel very deep regret to have Sir James Grant leave. I was a member of the Council from 1869 to 1872 with Sir James Grant. When I first came into the Council he was here then as a member, and he has been here ever since, some fifteen years. I think his experience here, and his counsel and advice, and so forth, have been very useful to us; particularly so in the earlier days of his membership, when his other duties permitted him to be more with us. In the years I have just referred to he was one of the most faithful members of the Council, as he has been since. Whether in or out of the Council I shall very much regret that this Council shall not have the benefit of Dr. Grant's good judgment in its deliberations; and I think, if there is a possibility of his reconsidering the matter and remaining a member of the Council, even if he attends only a day or two at each session, I think, he should do so; and I think the profession would take it as a matter of kindness on his part if he would remain simply to give the benefit of his advice, even if he were not able to take an active part in our work.

Dr. HARRIS All the praise has come from representatives of the Council from the east, and none from the western representatives. There is very little left for me or for any other member of the Council to say. I thought I had settled this question yesterday on the street. I have known Sir James Grant for ten years, and presuming on that acquaintance, when he told me that he was about to retire from this Council, I gave him some fatherly advice and requested him by all means to stay with us, as we would miss him very much, and I fondly thought that my words would have some effect, but they apparently have not had the desired effect. I would be very much pleased to know that Sir James Grant would reconsider his decision and return to us again as the representative of the University of Ottawa.

Dr. GEIKIE—As a member of this Council for about twenty years, I wish to say that I heartily concur in every expression of a kindly character that has been offered to Sir James Grant to-day; expressions could be nothing else referring to that gentleman. I am not fond of *ante mortem* resolutions, and I hope this will be an *ante resurrectionem* one; and, following Dr. Day's suggestion, I think perhaps he might send us his photograph on days he does not come. At all events it has struck me that we might possibly have his portrait as our oldest member hung up in our council chamber with the fathers of the Council. Who knows but when the Council becomes universally popular and wonderfully well of, and everybody in the profession regards it with favor, we may see Sir James Grant's portrait, along with those of a number of other persons, hung here as an indication of the thanks of the profession for their labors in this Council, which, I am sure, Sir James Grant richly deserves.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—As all the fathers of the Council have had their say, I, as the youngest member, and from the extreme western part of the Province, might say a few words in appreciation of the great honor in which Sir James Grant is held. And I wish to add my earnest protest against his withdrawal from

the Council, especially in view of the troublesome times we may have at this time next year, as the *personel* of the Council will have somewhat changed, and we may be greatly in need of his fatherly advice and his superior experience in the coming session on the new order of things. (Applause.)

Dr. THORNTON—If it were necessary, I might add my say to the compliments. I can go back a long way to when I first knew Dr. Grant, some thirty-nine years ago. Since then I have known him very intimately. I have travelled with him, and have always found him a most delightful companion and a man whose advice is always considered very highly. And I hope he will reconsider his decision and come back, and let us see his fine, open face to cheer us in our labors here.

Dr. WILLIAMS—When so many testify, we become rather singular if we have not a word to say. While I am not much good at expressing flattering compliments to people's faces, yet I must say, since I have been a member of the Council, I have very much appreciated Dr. Grant's presence when he has been here. In times past we had a good deal more battling in the Council than we had at later times. There were times when there were very great differences of opinion as to Matriculation, as to medical examinations and different features in connection with the Council; when there were very strong differences of opinion felt and expressed, and expressed with a good deal of vigor at times, Sir James Grant was never one to get too warm, even if some of the rest of us did; and he has always had the happy faculty of giving us each a kind word, even when we got too warm—and we can appreciate oil thrown upon the waters, as has been done by him very frequently. I can only say that with the rest I exceedingly regret that we are not to have his presence, if it be so decided, in the future. I agree with some of the remarks made by the gentleman behind me (Dr. Moorhouse), that there may be more turmoil in the Council in the time to come, perhaps in the immediate future, than there has been just lately; and it will be well if we have some person who has the faculty of giving good advice and at the same time soothing down the troubled feelings. I am inclined to think, perhaps, the remarks made by Dr. Geikie in jest might be worth considering and acting upon in earnest some time. I think it would be a nice thing if the fathers, as they call them, of the Medical Council should have their portraits placed upon the walls of the Council Chamber, and I, for one, hope to live long enough to see them placed there. There are men who have had something to do with getting the Medical Profession into an organization in the Province of Ontario, and who have worked systematically to bring it up to its present standard, that I think the younger members of the profession ought to know, and know by seeing their faces upon the walls, as well as know them in history. And I shall be only too glad if some day in the future we shall have the walls of our Council Chamber decorated by being hung with the pictures of the gentlemen who were at the organization of the Medical Council.

Again, allow me to express my sincere sorrow that Dr. Grant has thought it wise to determine at the present to withdraw from the Council; and I hope he may reconsider that decision, and that the University

that now sends him here may continue to send him during the balance of his life.

Dr. CAMPBELL—I cannot add anything, either in quantity or quality, to what has been already said by so many who have spoken. The sentiments of kindly esteem, in which we all hold Sir James Grant, are universal in the Medical Council, I think. We all appreciate his many good qualities of head and heart; we all enjoy his company; we have all, as some gentleman has said, had the pleasure of a kindly smile and a pleasant word from him on many an occasion; and we will all regret any circumstances so resolving themselves that he will not return to this Council again. I, for one, hope that I shall have the honor to be returned, and that I shall meet Sir James Grant once more in this Council.

Dr. PHILIP—After this universal expression of opinion on the part of the members of the Council in regard to the proposed withdrawal, I hope Sir James Grant will, at any rate, “take it into his serious consideration.” This Council not only expresses its own regret at the withdrawal of Sir James Grant, but it is the opinion which will be felt by the profession through Ontario. Dr. Grant, as has been said by various members, has been one of the fathers of this Council. He is the oldest present living member of the Council; and it is no wonder so strong an opinion of regret and affection almost toward himself should be shown him to-day, when we are about to lose his services. And I hope, after the strong expression of opinion that has been given here to-day, that we shall have the continued pleasure of his presence; though, as Dr. Bergin says, we might well excuse him, with all his public duties, from coming as a regular member. But I am sure it would give the Council extreme pleasure, and not only the Council, but the profession, if Sir James Grant would continue to sit as a member of this Council, as the representative of the University of Ottawa, even if he could only be with us part of the time. I will now put the resolution.

Sir JAMES GRANT—Before you put the resolution, will you allow me to say a word? I must return my sincere thanks to my old and new friends for the very considerate and kind manner in which they have to-day spoken of my feeble efforts. My great object in life has been to do the most and best I could for the advancement and in the interests of our profession; for we have a noble profession: it is pleasant to live in it, and it is also pleasant to die as a member of that profession. We are working together as one body. Canada is spoken of to-day as a great country. Our colony stands to-day as in the colonies of Her Majesty. We have assembling in Ottawa in a few days the great men of the earth; a proud circumstance in connection with the advancement of the best interests of our country, the assembly of the great men of the world in the Capital of the Dominion of Canada. Recognizing the position that we, as a people, occupy to-day—as Canadians—ought we not to feel proud, as a Council, to consider the trust and responsibility that rests on us, and what we have accomplished, as a body, in the way of educating the men who are taking charge of the five millions of people of our Dominion? Gentlemen, I feel extremely pleased and gratified with the observations that have fallen from you to-day; and when Lord Derby, a short time ago, met the scientists from the United

States, at Ottawa, and the members of the Royal Society, he said, “Will you make me come back again?” And I feel, while listening to the kind words said by you here to-day, that sentiment passing through my mind, “Will you make me come back again?” I can assure you if one circumstance more than another would make me take into consideration the change of my mind in reference to this, it would be the kindness, consideration and generosity shown me by one and all on this interesting and auspicious occasion.

The President put the motion, calling for a standing vote, and amid applause, declared it carried unanimously.

Dr. Day moved, seconded by Dr. Rosebrugh, that the names of Drs. Logan and Johnson be added to the Property Committee in accordance with By-law No. 39 of this Council.

Dr. Rosebrugh presented and read the report of the Registration Committee.

#### REGISTRATION COMMITTEE REPORT.

*To the President and Members of the Ontario Medical College:*

GENTLEMEN, Your Committee on Registration beg leave to submit the following report:

In reference to the communication of R. M. Luton, a homeopathic practitioner and a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, asking to be registered by this College,

Your committee recommend that the petitioner be granted the primary examination, and that upon payment of all fees and the production to the Registrar of satisfactory qualifications to be allowed to come up before the Homeopathic Examiner for the final examination. Have not power; R. M. Luton must comply with the Ontario Medical Act and take the examinations.

In the case of G. E. Chaperon, requesting to be registered, Your Committee find that the petitioner has furnished no proof of having complied with the Ontario Medical Act, and that his request be refused.

In the case of Jacob Zelinski, asking for registration, Your Committee, for the third time, having examined his papers, find that he has not complied with the Medical Act and recommend that this appeal be not granted.

Your Committee recommend that the petition of N. Washington, asking to have his name restored to the Register, be refused.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. ROSEBRUGH, *Chairman.*

On motion, the Council went into Committee of the Whole on this report. Dr. Henderson in the chair. Clause 1 of the report was read.

Dr. JOHNSON—This matter has been all threshed out before, and I would propose that the primary be not granted to any gentleman. I do not know anything about this gentleman or the University from which he has come, but if he is to be allowed the primary examination he is therefore to be allowed the whole of his preliminary examinations, so far as our profession is concerned, and then he has to come up and take his examination before his particular department only, and that, I do not think, is the meaning

of our Act in reference to cases of this kind. Preliminary education must be established, or else the Act is not carried out. Our wish is that a man should be well educated, and when he has been thoroughly educated in what we all agree to be the ground-work of a medical education, he should be allowed to practise the particular school that he wishes.

Dr. ROGERS—Under what clause of the Regulations do they allow him to come in? The Act says, "Every person who passes in one or more of the qualifications described in Schedule B to this Act dated prior to the 23rd July, 1870, shall, on payment of a fee to be fixed by by-law of the Council, not exceeding \$10, be entitled to be registered, etc." But this gentleman has not a qualification specified in Schedule B, and he did not get his qualification prior to 1870; therefore, I do not see how this Council can allow him to come in under that clause of the Act.

Dr. ROSEBRUGH—Dr. Edwards was here in the interests of this man, and I think he spoke to almost every one of you in reference to his application, and I requested Dr. Campbell to make himself familiar with the case in every respect, and I think Dr. Campbell is ready to explain the case in all its details. The gentleman named Mr. Luton is a Canadian of some thirty-five years of age. He passed the matriculation examination in Canada; he is a member of this College as a matriculate now. Previous to passing his matriculation examination he taught school when he lived in Canada. He was born and brought up here, but went to the States and became a student of the Halmemann College, and there passed, and now he wishes to return to Canada to reside. Dr. Edwards says, in the neighborhood where he lives, persons come to him and say, "Doctor, will you give me a little medicine for this, that or the other;" and if he did he would be brought up and fined; but he is now a man of means, and does not wish to practise, Dr. Edwards assures us. Dr. Edwards, as you all know, is an old member, and a past President of the Council, and one who is very familiar with the Council's proceedings.

Dr. JOHNSON—If this goes through in its present condition we are setting up a principle, unless you wish to go back to a case of this kind that occurred once before, and use that as a precedent; that is, that a student can matriculate before a Board, and go to the States and stay there ten or fifteen years, and then ask to be registered before our homeopathic examiners or anything else, and he must be registered.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—I think we are making a snare for ourselves, if we admit this case, for future trouble, and I think we should pause before doing it. The case may be a very worthy one, but it is not the individual but the principle that has to be considered; the principle should be always zealously guarded and jealously guarded, because, what is to hinder any other young man or any other medical man from the other side demanding the same under similar circumstances? and if you grant it to one, you must grant it to the other if you wish to avoid the insinuation of partiality. In order to be just, and gain the respect of the medical world and the public at large, we must act justly; and if we act as has been suggested in this case, we would not be acting justly.

Dr. CAMPBELL—I know nothing about this case personally. I do not know the applicant. I have never had any communication from him or correspondence with him. All I know is what has been stated to me by our esteemed ex-president, Dr. Edwards, who, in his visit to the Council, made it his special business to press the claims of this gentleman to the consideration of the Council. He is, as Dr. Rosebrugh has said, a Matriculate of this Council, and he has been a practitioner for many years in the States, and he now asks, as you understand from the report of the committee, to be registered. My friend, Dr. Edwards, made the claim that under Section 23, subsection 3, on page 20, this gentleman had a claim upon the Council. I am free to confess that that clause of the Act does not seem to me to be explicit enough to give the gentleman any very special claim, and I so told Dr. Edwards, but he maintained it was generally understood at that time that the clause should be interpreted so that those who were practitioners in homeopathy any time during the six years preceding 1874 should have the benefit of this clause. Of course, I was not in the Council at that time, and I do not know what ideas might have been held by members of the Council then, or what their intentions or practice might have been. Of course, there are precedents already established; we have at different times admitted gentlemen, and ladies also, to certain privileges by giving them primary examinations. I have now told you all I know in regard to this matter.

Dr. PYNE states that the date of the matriculation of Mr. Luton is 1871.

Dr. CAMPBELL He graduated before 1874, in the College spoken of in Chicago.

Dr. BERGIN Is that one of the colleges recognized by the Homeopaths here?

Dr. CAMPBELL—Yes. It is a good college. At that time its term was three years. The statement of Dr. Edwards was, at that time, in the Council it was understood that any one who was a practitioner in homeopathy at any time during the six years preceding March, 1874, was entitled to the privileges granted under the clause of the Act I have read to you.

Dr. BERGIN To my mind if it be true that this gentleman who is making application for registration is a matriculate of this Council, and was in active practise before 1874, and has the degrees of a college in good standing, that only the homeopathic members of this Council have the right to pronounce judgment upon this application. Sub-section 3, or Section 23, of the Ontario Medical Act has been referred to and read. If this gentleman was in practise six years before 1874, I would throw the whole responsibility of putting him upon the register upon the homeopathic representatives, but the facts, as disclosed by our register, goes to show it was impossible that he should have been practising six years before 1874, because he matriculated in this country in 1871. That disposes of his having had the degree previous to that date; and, therefore, this Council must accept the responsibility as a body, and not throw it on the homeopathic members. Dr. Moorhouse, a moment ago, recalled to my mind that we were ensnared once before, and we gave registration to a man under just as pressing an application as has been made by Dr. Edwards here during this session of the Council.



I must say that the impression I gathered from my conversation with Dr. Edwards, who pressed this case upon me very strongly, was that his sole business here during this Council meeting was for the purpose of placing this gentleman's name upon the register; and I thought, and I gave Dr. Edwards so to understand, that he might have been here upon the business which would be much more in the interests of the Council and of the public at large than the enrollment of this name upon the register. I feel now as I did when I was speaking to Dr. Edwards, that it would not redound to the credit of this Council, nor will it be to the benefit of the community, that this gentleman's name should appear upon our register as entitled to practise in this province.

Dr. ROGERS—I would simply agree with what Dr. Bergin has said. And by reading over the Act carefully I can see exactly the points he takes—that if he had practised six years before, we must leave it to the homœopathic men and let them decide it, but he cannot come in under that; in the second place, he cannot come in under Section 23; and I cannot see for the life of me how we can admit him under our Medical Act without examination. The Medical Act is specific, clear and very emphatic; and it seems to me we would be violating our pledges as members of this Council if we were to admit this gentleman.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I think, in looking over this clause, there is certainly not a legitimate claim for registration under the clause. I believe there have been precedents established by this Council already for holding examinations similar to that proposed by the Registration Committee. There is a case within my recollection, I think, of a gentleman now practising in the city of Toronto, and who has been practising here for a great number of years, who was admitted to examination, and was referred to the homœopathic examiners to be examined by them; he was examined and passed by them, and placed upon the register after having passed that examination. I presume that that is just about the course the Registration Committee had in their minds in this case: that they were really following the precedent that had been established a good many years ago. I have some little doubt as to the advisability of it. At the same time I have not doubts so strong that it would lead me to strike out the clause of the report. If it were left to myself entirely I am not sure I would strike it out, but if the Council wish it in that way I shall offer no strong objections. When a Canadian has been out of the country for a good many years and has been practising medicine some place else, and then wishes to retire and return to his own country, I admit that my sympathy, as a Canadian, goes out to him sufficiently that I have some scruples about the advisability of striking out that clause. And while, as a matter of duty towards the Medical Council, I might be compelled to vote in that way, it would be contrary to my sympathies and my kindlier feeling when I do so.

Dr. CAMPBELL—I know nothing personally about this except what Dr. Edwards has said that this gentleman is a Canadian returning to spend his later days in his own country; and as precedents have been established before I made the explanation.

On motion the clause of the report was amended to read, "That the Council have not power to grant the request of R. M. Luton; that he must comply with the Medical Act and pass his examination.

The clause was then adopted as amended.

Clauses 2 and 3 were then read and adopted. Clause 4 was read.

Dr. JOHNSON—I would suggest as an amendment, if the Council are inclined to give Dr. Washington his status again, that it should be only done on the ground that he pay all the costs of the Council connected with his trial. Dr. Washington, I understand, is desirous of practising here, where I believe his home is—his father and mother live here I understand. I do not know Dr. Washington, except from his having written to me in this matter. He asks that the Council shall reinstate him upon any consideration, and upon any condition.

Dr. MILLER—I would be sorry to admit the gentleman again simply on payment of costs. If it is right and proper to restore him to the register I would do so, and say the College has a perfect right to pay the costs. It would certainly bear the appearance of having been a matter of bargain and sale; and I would very much rather that our costs were not restored to us than that they should be paid to us at the expense of an improper resolution.

Dr. ROGERS—As far as I am concerned I think it is an insult to this Council, after doing what he has done, to even make an application to have his name restored.

Dr. PHILIP—A resolution has been passed by this Council, that parties who have had their names erased from the register, and desire to seek re-registration, shall not have the privilege of making application therefor, until the expenses of the investigation, and the costs incurred in connection with erasing their names have first been paid; therefore this matter cannot be considered now by this Council.

Dr. WILLIAMS—In my view there should be no consideration about his being placed upon the register at all by paying fees.

The report was adopted as read and amended.

On motion the committee rose. The President in the chair.

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

Dr. Williams moved, seconded by Dr. Harris, that this Council do now adjourn to meet again at 8 o'clock this evening. Carried.

#### EVENING SESSION.

FRIDAY, June 15th, 1894.

The Council met at eight o'clock. The President, Dr. Philip, in the chair, called the Council to order. The roll was called by the Registrar, and the following members were present: Drs. Bergin, Bray, Britton, Campbell, Day, Fowler, Fulton, Geikie, Harris, Henderson, Henry, Johnson, Logan, Luton, Miller, Moore, Moorhouse, Orr, Philip, Rogers, Rosebrugh, Ruttan, Thorburn, Vernon, and Williams.

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

#### NOTICES OF MOTION.

Dr. Bergin gives notice that he will, at the next meeting of the Council, introduce a by-law to provide the terms on which this Council will receive Matriculation and other certificates of the colleges and other institutions not in the Province of Ontario.

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

Moved by Dr. Harris, seconded by Dr. Williams, That no medical man, or any other person except the authorized officer, the Registrar, have access to the official examination lists of the Council, nor furnish the standing of any of the respective candidates on any subjects, or subject of the examinations, primary, intermediate or final, beyond the lists published in the papers. Unsuccessful candidates, however, shall continue to be notified as heretofore on the subjects on which they may have failed. Carried.

REPORTS OF STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Dr. Bray presented and read report of the special committee appointed *re* lodge and contract practise:

The Special Committee appointed *re* lodge and contract practice beg leave to report that the communication from the General Secretary of the Ontario Medical Association, and of the London Medical Society, be acknowledged by the Registrar, and that they be advised that there is no provision made in this Act enabling the committee to deal with such subjects.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAS. HENRY,

*Per* J. L. BRAY, *Chairman.*

Dr. Bray moved, seconded Dr. Bergin, that the report be adopted. Carried.

Dr. Day presented and read the report of the Committee on Rules and Regulations:

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

GENTLEMEN. Your Committee on Rules and Regulations beg leave to report:

First, They met and organized and elected Dr. H. W. Day, Chairman.

Second, They had before them the tariff of fees for the fourteenth Division as passed and adopted by the Association formed in that Division. And beg to report that they recommend the Council to confirm the said tariff.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY W. DAY, *Chairman.*

On motion the report was received and referred to Committee of the Whole.

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

Report read clause by clause and adopted.

On motion the committee rose. The President in the chair.

Dr. Day moved, seconded by Dr. Bray, that the report of the Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Rules and Regulations be adopted. Carried.

Dr. Johnson presented and read the report of the Education Committee:

EDUCATION COMMITTEE REPORT.

*To the President and Members of the Ontario Medical Council:*

GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee on Education beg leave to submit the following report on the various matters referred to them:

1. Ayley, Dr. E. D., of Montreal. Request to be granted.

2. Brown J., to be allowed to register as a matriculate of 1888.

3. Boyd, H. V. Request to be granted.

4. Bell, Dr. Jas., of Montreal. Registrar to send Dr. Bell copy of Dr. Bray's notice.

5. Barber, G. W. To pass Departmental examinations in subjects in which he failed.

6. Campbell, Geo. T. Request to be granted.

7. Copp, J. C. To pass the Departmental Examinations in subjects in which he failed.

8. Cunningham, W. F. To pass at Departmental Examination in subjects in which he failed.

9. Cameron, G. S. To pass at Departmental Examinations in subjects in which he failed.

10. Cooper, W. A. Request to be granted.

11. Davis, W. P. Request to be granted.

12. Davis, J. I. Registration to date from October 27th, 1892.

13. Delmage, F. W. Request to be granted on production of proof.

14. Dales, F. B. To be allowed to go up for primary examination in September, 1894. Need not take any summer session.

15. Easton, J. L. To take Latin at Departmental Examination.

16. Foster, Geo. Request not granted; must comply with the requirements of Council.

17. Findlay, E. D. Request not granted; must matriculate as Council requires and put in balance of necessary time in Ontario

18. Gray, Dr. Jas. Request not granted.

19. Graham, W. E. To pass at Departmental Examinations the subjects on which he failed.

20. Grant, Jas., of Beaverton. To pass in Latin at Departmental Examination.

21. Geddes, W. J. Registration to be dated October, 1892.

22. Hodgson, E. G. Request not granted.

23. Hardie, C. J. To be registered as matriculate. Must pass primary and final examinations.

24. Harper, W. S. Request to be granted.

25. Jackson, Geo. H. Request to be granted.

26. Johnston, E. A. Registration granted if certificates are satisfactory.

27. King, G. W. Request cannot be granted.

28. Linley, F. W. Request not granted.

29. Loxett, Dr. Received and read.

30. Letellier, A. Request granted. Registration to be dated 1893.

31. Morton, J. P. Registration as matriculate to be granted. Date of registration to be same as date of certificate.

32. Maw, H. To be allowed to register.

33. Manchester, G. H. To be allowed to register and take the examinations under four years' course.

34. Mason, W. P. Registration granted, subject to certificates being satisfactory.

35. McIntosh, W. A. To be allowed to register.

36. McNichol, W. J. Request to be granted.

37. McKenzie, R. To pass at Departmental Examination in subjects on which he failed.

38. McGhie, G. S. Request not granted.

39. McKillop, D. A. To be registered after passing the Latin at Departmental Examinations and primary and final exams.

40. Perry, P. W. To be registered.  
 41. Pearce, S. Registration granted.  
 42. Scott, H. W. Registration to be granted on passing the Departmental Arts Matriculation Examination in Latin.  
 43. Stephens, W. Request to be granted.  
 44. Watson, C. E., Toronto. To pass Departmental Examinations, and registration to be dated from November, 1893.  
 45. Miller, W. J. C. Registrar to acknowledge receipt of his letter and forward him two copies of the announcement of the C. P. & S., and also list of matriculation subjects.  
 46. Brosseau, Dr., of Montreal. Registrar to forward copy of Dr. Williams' motion.  
 47. The recommendation of Dr. Campbell, *re gentlemen to be passed*, is hereby authorized.  
 48. The list of Examiners appearing in the last announcement is hereby advised to be continued.  
 49. That the registrar be authorized to make any clerical change in the announcement of 1894-95.  
 All of which is respectfully submitted.

ARTHUR JUKES JOHNSON, *Chairman*.

#### REPORT OF BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

TORONTO, May 29th, 1894.

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

GENTLEMEN. By the regulations adopted last year (sec. 5, cl. 6), the Examiners have been relieved from the necessity of inspecting the Registrar's schedule of marks received by the several applicants for the license--that duty having devolved on the President. I have, therefore, to report to you the results of the professional examinations held in Toronto, in September, 1893, and in Toronto and Kingston, in April, 1894.

For the primary examination in September, 1893, forty-four candidates presented themselves, of whom nineteen passed and twenty-five failed--the percentage passing being forty-three per cent.

For the final examination, thirty-nine candidates presented themselves, of whom thirty-one passed and eight failed--eighty per cent. passing.

In April, 1894, 189 candidates applied for the primary examination, six of whom did not appear owing to illness, or for other reasons. Of the 183 presenting themselves, 94 passed and 89 failed--57 per cent. only passing.

For the final examination, 114 applied, but only 111 appeared. Of these 77 passed and 34 failed 69 per cent. passing.

The number of each candidate, with the marks obtained on each subject, will be found in the schedule of the Registrar--the number of marks in each case being taken from the schedule of the Examiner. The Registrar's schedule so prepared, has been examined by the President and certified correct.

The examinations, as usual, were made as practical as possible. In Anatomy, wet and dry preparations of the whole human body, with the viscera, bones and models were used. In Pathology, Histology and Therapeutics, microscopic and gross specimens were used. In Chemistry, practical work was required in the Laboratory. In medicine and non-operative sur-

gery, clinical examinations were held in the General Hospitals in Toronto and Kingston, and the Examiner in Midwifery and Medical and Surgical Anatomy used the subject, model, instruments, etc.

As the Board of Examiners did not hold any meeting this year after their work had been completed, there is no report from the Board as a whole. But the members were requested to submit any suggestion they might be disposed to make in connection with the examinations. In response the following recommendations are made and are referred to you for consideration:

By Dr. GARRETT--That the Examiners should be present when the pass list is made out.

By Dr. McDONALD--That the answers should not be accepted unless plainly written in ink. That diseases of infancy and childhood should be taken up as one subject; midwifery and diseases of women as another. That oral examinations should be conducted for three hours in the forenoon and three in the afternoon, twenty minutes being given to each candidate. That Examiners' remuneration should be increased.

By Dr. PETERS--That the subjects of Pathology and Therapeutics be divorced from each other, and that there be either two different Examiners or two different papers, or that Therapeutics be included with theory and practice; and that remuneration of Examiners be increased.

By Dr. JARVIS. Certain modifications in the method of conducting the oral examinations.

By Dr. JONES. That candidates for passing should write in ink.

By Dr. SMALL. That a dispensing certificate should be required of applicants; that certain changes be made in the text-books.

The communications from these gentlemen, giving the reasons for their recommendations, are appended.

Under instructions given in sec. 5, cl. 10 of the regulations, I have to submit for your consideration the cases of candidates represented by the following numbers: 37, 38, 55, 62, 125, 159, 200, and 238. These parties failed in either primary or final examinations, in one subject, and generally by only half a mark, while in other respects passing a satisfactory examination. I would recommend that they be allowed the subjects of which they failed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CL. T. CAMPBELL.

Moved by Dr. Bergin, That the report be appended by adding thereto the following: That the parties who claim registration as students of medicine on certificates obtained prior to 1st November, 1892, and who have been recommended for such registration by the Education Committee of this year, should not be so registered until after their cases have been submitted to the Solicitor of this Council and fully considered and approved by him. Carried.

Moved by Dr. Bray, seconded by Dr. Logan, That the President and Registrar of this Council lay the matter of accepting certificates for matriculation in all its hearings before the Solicitor, and that the Registrar be guided by his advice. Carried.

Dr. JOHNSON--I may say that although these reports formerly specified on their face the nature of the application made by each gentleman whose name stands at the beginning of each clause of the report,

I have not adopted that plan, because of a number of letters which came to this committee, saying that a certain man who has such and such qualifications was allowed to register in such a way in the last report of the committee; and therefore the writers of the letters applied for something else which had nothing whatever to do with it; and it was thought, to avoid that, we would simply read the findings of the committee.

Dr. HARRIS—I think perhaps the other method is preferable, because the Council then are in full information, but with a report of this kind those members of the Council who are not members of the Education Committee, are not informed as to what these men apply for.

The President rules that Dr. Johnson may give a verbal explanation as the reading of the report clause by clause is proceeded with.

On motion the Council went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Education Committee. Dr. Luton in the chair.

The report was read and adopted clause by clause down to and including clause 29. After clause 30 had been read--

Dr. ROGERS—This gentleman says he has put in one year in Medicine; he must have put in Arts and Medicine together, because the certificate says that 1894 was his year in Arts.

Dr. JOHNSON—There are two: one is dated September 28th, 1893, and one dated April 25th, 1894. The first stating Matriculation Examination in Arts had been passed in Queen's University; the other, that First Year Examination in Arts, had also been passed there.

Dr. ROGERS - I wish to say a few words in regard to this matter; and I want to place fairly before the Council objections to his passing. The recommendation of the committee is that he be passed, I claim, in the first place, it is a violation of our present by-laws, and I shall ask your ruling, Mr. President, in regard to it. If you will look at the by-law in the regulations of 1893-4 for Matriculation you will see it says, "Every one desirous of being registered as a matriculated medical student in the register of this college, except as hereinafter provided, must on and after the first day of November, 1892, present to the Registrar of the College the official certificate of having passed the Departmental Pass Art Matriculation Examination, and, in addition, Physics and Chemistry, whereupon he or she shall be entitled to be so registered upon the payment of \$20, and giving proof of identity." The only other alternative is "Pass in Arts." That is a by-law of this Council. As I understand it, the report of this committee should not depart from our by-laws unless you have changed the by-laws by notice of motion, and in the regular manner. If you pass Mr. Letellier you are doing so in contravention of your own by-laws. This gentleman did not take the Departmental Arts Examination, but took the Matriculation Examination of Queen's University. My first point is, you cannot do this unless you have changed your by-law in regard to Matriculation. The Registrar has no power, even on resolution of this Council, to register this gentleman. In his own letter this young man says he has put one year in Medicine; therefore his certificate is no proof whatever. He does not state in his letter that he put in a year

in Arts. Nothing that he has got states that he put in a year or a day in the Arts at all. These certificates say he is an undergraduate—that is true; the certificate states on the back of it that he has passed these subjects—that is also true. But there is not a word in his letters or in the certificate he produces which states he has put in one day in Arts in the Faculty of a University.

Let it be distinctly understood that I have not one word to say against the Matriculation Examination of Queen's University. I have every respect for it, as I have every respect for the University which produces these certificates; but if the rule to allow one student to bring a certificate of matriculation from one University is accepted, then I say you must grant the same privilege to every University in Ontario. I say it is wrong; it is an injustice to Toronto, to Trinity, and to the Western University, to accept a student from the matriculation of one University and not grant the same privilege to the others.

"The paltry excuse which this gentleman brings forward, backed up by no proof whatever, save and except his own word in the matter--the word of a student who wants to avoid an examination--is he says that Mr. Bell said so and so. Mr. Bell does not say so. You have no proof that Mr. Bell ever recommended him to pass the examination in lieu of the departmental examination in Arts. He may have advised him to pass the examination in Queen's, but we have no proof before us that he ever did so.

Therefore, I wish, in the first place, to object to this report in regard to Mr. Letellier, and if it is passed, I wish to put on record my protest against the acceptance of any certificate of Matriculation which does not come under the by-laws in regard to Matriculation. But I hope, for the sake of this Council and for the sake of the reputation which we have always heretofore had of maintaining our standard of matriculation—at least, not going back at all—that this clause in the report of the Education Committee will be struck out. I therefore beg to move that the clause of the report of the Committee on Education in regard to Mr. A. Letellier be struck out of the report.

Dr. JOHNSON—Before this is put, I might say that this is a case that is exactly similar to a number of others—cases of gentlemen who have misunderstood or who have been misled as to the examination that they should pass, and your committee consider they should not be punished for the error that they had unwittingly gone into, as the examinations are very much alike. As you have already accepted and allowed the registration of three or four of the same style of cases as this, you will, if this clause be changed, have to go back and change three or four of those we have already passed.

Dr. ROGERS—It is not my recollection, as a member of the committee, that the cases are exactly similar, but if I am mistaken in my understanding of the passing of any student, then I protest against any student being allowed to matriculate who has not complied with the by-laws of this Council in regard to matriculation. Pass my motion, and then we will go back to the others.

Dr. JOHNSON—This same question, and very much the same arguments, were threshed out before the committee. The motion on these remarks was put

to the committee, and the decision of the majority of that committee is the report that has been put in.

Dr. FOWLER—I may say that in regard to this matter that I was misled, too, in regard to the character of it. It is very natural when a change of this kind is made, that there should be a misunderstanding. What I understood was that the Arts matriculation of the University would be accepted, with the addition of Chemistry and Physics in lieu of the departmental Pass Art Matriculation Examination.

Dr. JOHNSON—If I may suggest, this is the only French Canadian who is up for examination, and some members of the committee did not think it wise, under those circumstances, that he should be dealt with any more severely than we have dealt with others from other universities.

Dr. FULTON—Has he an Arts degree?

Dr. ROGERS—No. He is a matriculate in Arts in Queen's University.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—What difference is there in the standing of the different examinations—the departmental examination and the examination that he has passed? Is the Arts matriculation of Queen's University the same as the departmental with just the addition of Chemistry and Physics?

Dr. LUTON—I believe that is all.

Dr. MILLER—There is a difference in the standard; that is, in the values of the papers.

Dr. LUTON—I might say that about a year ago a friend of mine matriculated at the Western University of London, and he and his father thought that was sufficient to register him here as a medical student. They came to me about it, and I gave them fully to understand that the matriculation examination of the Western university would not be accepted by the Medical Council.

Dr. FULTON—The irregularity here will, of course, be perpetuated in years to come. The irregularity should not be allowed in the beginning. The paltry excuses of mistake strikes me as not satisfactory. There seems to have been a disposition on the part of this Council to be very strict on certain matters and very much more lenient in others. I think, where that strictness has been used in every case, it would be well to continue it. I certainly would protest against irregularity.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—I am not satisfied with the chairman's answer. I understood this examination Mr. Letellier passed was the Arts examination of Queen's University—or is it the Matriculation Examination?

Dr. PYNE—It is Arts.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—That is a different thing. Our matriculation in Arts in the Western University is equal to the Toronto examination of the same standing, and so would be the matriculation in Arts of Queen's University.

Dr. LUTON—It is very plainly expressed in the rules and regulations that every one, without exception, who is desirous of being registered as a matriculated medical student in the register of this college, with certain exceptions, must on and after the 1st day of November, 1892, present to the Registrar the official certificate of having passed the departmental Pass Art Matriculation Examination, and in addition, Physics and Chemistry. The exception to this rule is, graduates in Arts in any University in Her Majesty's Dominion are not required to pass this examination,

but may register their names with the Registrar of the College upon giving satisfactory evidence of their identity, and certificate of qualifications, and paying a fee of \$20.

Dr. MOORE—I hold a certificate in my hand, dated Kingston, September 28th, 1893, which states that the applicant passed an examination in Arts at end of First Session of Queen's University.

That is not all. I have another certificate, which states he has not only done that, but he has attended another year in Queen's University, and he has passed, at the end of his first session, the examination required by Queen's University. On the back of this certificate which I present to you, and which I will read to you, is a certificate that he has passed the examination named on the other side of this, the following subjects: Latin, English, mathematics, history, geography, etc. Now, this man has not only passed the Matriculation examination in Queen's University, but he has done better than that. He has attended Queen's University for one session, and he has passed the examination required by that University at the end of that session. In order to gain admission to that University, he has to pass the departmental Arts Matriculation Examination, or pass their supplementary in the fall. Now, if he had passed the departmental Matriculation Examination, he would have been admitted to that University. He did not do that, probably, but he passed their supplementary examination in the fall I do not know that that is the fact, but we will assume it is the fact—and at the end of his first year in Queen's University he passed all the examinations that would be required from a man who might have or who did pass the departmental Matriculation Examination and entered that University; therefore he must have been that much better man, plus whatever he passed; and these subjects upon which he has passed, he will never have to pass again until he gets his degree in Arts. He is that much better man than a man who might have passed the departmental Matriculation Examination, and therefore I contend that he is entitled to registration without a doubt.

Dr. ROGERS—I have made a statement and a very plain one; and I maintain this, that there is not one particle of proof in his letter or in the certificates to prove he ever put one day in Arts, and the certificates themselves, if properly read, will show that. I will ask the Registrar to read the letter and certificates.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I am satisfied with the explanation I have received, and I shall vote for the adoption of this clause of the report.

The CHAIRMAN—Is it the pleasure of the meeting that the Registrar shall read this letter and these certificates?

Cries of "No, No."

The CHAIRMAN—The voice of the meeting indicates that the feeling of the members present is, that it is not necessary that the letter and certificates should be read.

Dr. FOWLER—I think the explanation is. I know the young man, that he attended both Arts and Medicine at the same time.

Dr. LUTON—It is perfectly possible and is often done in the first year.

The Chairman put the motion to adopt the clause and declared it carried.

The reading of the report clause by clause was then continued.

Dr. Moorhouse asked whether Mr. E. A. McKillop would be allowed to go up for examination in the fall, and when he would have an opportunity of coming up for his Latin examination.

The Registrar stated that he would have an opportunity next month; that if he passed then he would complete his matriculation certificate and be entitled to come up at the fall examination.

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

The President in the Chair.

On motion the report of the Committee of the Whole was adopted, and leave granted to sit again.

On motion the Council adjourned at 11 p.m., to meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

### FIFTH DAY.

*Saturday, June 16th, 1894.*

The Council met at 9 o'clock, a.m., according to motion for adjournment, the President, Dr. Philip in the Chair.

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

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

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

Dr. Harris moved, seconded by Dr. Logan, that the order of business be suspended for the remainder of the session of this Council. Carried.

Dr. Bray moved, seconded by Dr. Day, that the President, Vice-President and Dr. Campbell be the Executive Committee for the ensuing year. Carried.

Dr. Fowler presented and read the report of the Committee on Complaints:

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON COMPLAINTS.

*To the President and Members of the Ontario Medical Council:*

GENTLEMEN.—Your Committee on Complaints would beg leave to report:

1st. That your Committee met on June 14th inst., when Dr. Fowler was elected chairman, and Dr. Miller, secretary.

2nd. That a letter from No. 278 was received, asking that his paper on Surgical Anatomy and Medical Jurisprudence be re-read. Said papers were re-read but your committee cannot recommend that any change in the Examiner's report be made.

3rd. The application of student No. 240 to have his papers on the "Practice of Medicine" re-read, was acceded to, but your committee could make no change in their values.

4th. That the papers of student No. 185 were re-read, but no change in the Examiner's report could be recommended.

5th. That the papers of student No. 278, on Medi-

cal Jurisprudence and Medical and Surgical Anatomy were re-read, but your committee cannot recommend any change in the values of either.

6th. That the communication of A. E. Murphy be referred to the Committee on Discipline.

7th. That the communication of A. Bouillon, M.D., was received, but the request cannot be complied with, the Council having no authority in the matter.

8th. Certain other applications referred to us have already been acted upon by the Council.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

FIFE FOWLER, *Chairman.*

Council Chamber, June 15th, 1894.

W. H. MOORHOUSE.

On motion the Council resolved into Committee of the Whole. Dr. Miller in the Chair.

The first clause of the report was read.

Dr. HARRIS—With regard to this report, it strikes me it may possibly conflict with the report of the Education Committee if we adopt this report. Perhaps Dr. Fowler could give some explanation, or perhaps Dr. Campbell could—I have not seen his report which was referred to the Education Committee; I was not with the Committee all the time they were in session. I do not remember seeing that report, and I do not know whether it was read or not; and the chairman of the Education Committee is not here; therefore I should like to know if it was read and considered in committee.

Dr. FOWLER—I was not aware until this morning, and it did not occur on any previous occasion, that the ex-President, Dr. Campbell, had reported on some of these cases. If I had known they were in his hands, I certainly should have consulted him before bringing in the report, but I was quite unaware of it.

Dr. CAMPBELL—I think I can explain that. For the first time, last year the Council changed the order of examinations, and instead of having the Board of Examiners meet a second time to go over the schedules, they relieved the Board of that duty, and instructed the President of the Council to go over the schedule with the Registrar and report; and he was instructed to report no one as passing, except those who had attained the requisite number of marks. But under another rule he was also instructed to report to the Council any case where a student had failed by one or two marks, or half a mark, or anything of that kind, any case he thought it advisable to report. In accordance with that instruction, I reported a number of cases simply by number; I did not know the names. The Committee of Education, to whom that report was referred, endorsed my recommendation that they should be allowed the subjects on which they had failed, some in preliminary and some in the final. In nearly every case the failure was only by half a mark; the candidates I had selected had made a good examination otherwise. The Council adopted that report last night. The Committee on Complaints now recommend that no change be made in the Examiner's marks. The Committee on Education have recommended certain parties to have their subjects allowed. These recommendations need not necessarily conflict; we can adopt both, because we do not change the Examiner's marks. With regard to those I recommended, it is a matter of

perfect indifference to me whether the Council allows them the subjects or not. I was simply carrying out my instructions to report them to the Council.

Dr. ROGERS I think Dr. Pyne saw some difficulty in the matter.

Dr. PYNE The difficulty is this, that some of the men who put in an appeal to the Council were indicated by the numbers that Dr. Campbell handed to the Education Committee in his report as the chairman of the Board of Examiners, and those very men have been told by Complaints Committee that they cannot make any change in the award of the Examiners, but they have to take the examination in September, while by the other report we pass them, and I would have to be instructed by the Council to tell them.

Dr. Harris moved, seconded by Dr. Rogers, that the committee rise and report progress, and ask leave to sit again. Carried.

The committee rose, the President in the chair.

On motion, the report of the Committee of the Whole was adopted, and leave granted to sit again on the report of the Committee of Complaints.

Dr. RUTTAN moved, seconded by Dr. Harris, that there be an expert accountant employed in the future, as often as may be deemed necessary, to assist the Finance Committee in examining the books of the Treasurer and furnishing an accurate statement of the condition of the finances. Carried.

Dr. RUTTAN In making this motion, I wish to say, that there are very few professional men that are expert accountants, and it is a very important matter that an accurate statement should be furnished to the members of this Council. There has been a great deal of talk about this matter, but so far as our own Treasurer is concerned I never saw a better one, nor never saw books more accurately kept. He is deserving, certainly, of the thanks of the members of this Council; but we must remember that keeping books is not his business. My opinion is, by having these accounts accurately examined by an expert, as well as by the Finance Committee, will be far more satisfactory to the Council and to the profession at large.

Dr. HARRIS I wish to say, in seconding this motion of Dr. Ruttan, there is a clause there, "as often as may be deemed necessary" - it may not be necessary at all to ever employ an expert accountant. That would be left, I take it, in the discretion of the chairman of the Finance Committee, or of the committee itself; so that it can do no harm whatever, and it may not entail any expense on this Council at all.

Dr. THORBURN - Auditors are generally appointed to look after these things. Sometimes they are of service, and sometimes quite the reverse. I do not see any objection to this motion; and perhaps it would facilitate matters if some auditor could be called upon. The expense connected with an audit is usually very small; the auditors are paid generally by the amount of labor they do, or by the time employed by them on the work. It would not be necessary to have an auditor perhaps more than a couple of days in the year.

Dr. THORBURN asked the President whether he would name any one to act as auditor.

The President states that he will not, that he will leave it to the Finance Committee to make the appointment.

Dr. FULTON - I am in favor of this suggestion. The Finance Committee have to do a good deal of work

each session auditing the books, and I think they do it perfectly, as far as in their power, but it seems to me an accountant could bring out points of the books more clearly, and present those accounts more fully, as far as the financial situation of this Institution is concerned. The expense, as has been said, would be very trifling, and probably one term would be sufficient, if there was no new development, it would not be necessary to continue the employment of an expert accountant further.

Dr. BRAY I think perhaps it might be a good thing, but at the same time we have no power to make this appointment. We may not be the Council next year, and we are appointing an officer to act for the new Council.

Dr. PHILIP It might be necessary for him to act before this Council becomes moribund.

Dr. THORBURN - Another point is, it may give confidence to the profession, because a great many people are dissatisfied now, because they think we are spendthrifts.

Dr. ROGERS I am perfectly in accord with the idea; and, as Dr. Thorburn says, it may give confidence to the public that everything is done to protect the interests of the profession.

The President put the motion, and declared it carried.

Dr. Bray moved, seconded by Dr. Logan, that the Registrar be directed to register all applicants for matriculation who obtained certificates required from this Council prior to the 1st November, 1892.

I move this as a direction to the Registrar. The Registrar has been doing this, and, according to the advice of the solicitor, he has to do it, but the Council has never instructed him to do so. The Registrar wants this as a direction from the Council. There is nothing irregular about it. The registration is being done, and has been done, and has to be done, because the solicitor thinks any one can compel us, under the circumstances referred to, to register them.

Dr. WILLIAMS I do not know that I fully understand that resolution, but if I do, in my opinion, it is opening the door very widely. It means this, if I take it right: that whatever our standard was before 1892, that persons who held the requisite qualifications at that time are entitled to register now. I do not know that that is law. It may be law, but I somewhat question it. I would not like to question it as being law, if Mr. Osler said so, but I would have grave doubts that he had not looked into the matter. If that be true it is a very effectual stop to any advance we can make towards raising our standard of matriculation. We have taken the ground that in November, 1892, we would only accept a certain standard. I am not a stickler for people coming into exactly our formula; and I regret exceedingly that our formula is not such that matriculation at any of the recognized universities in this country might be accepted here, but, as a matter of fact, they are not accepted. Now we are asked to take a retrograde step. There was a time when we accepted a third class certificate. According to this motion, if I understand it right, any person who held a third-class certificate at the time we accepted third-class certificates, has a right to come forward and present his certificate, and we have got to register him. If that is law we have to submit, but I do not believe it is law.

There was a time when we accepted another examination, when we allowed the High School master in the City of Toronto to go in some hole in the corner and examine a student and give him a certificate. Are we obliged to go back and accept that too? I do not believe anything of that sort. I believe when we made the change in 1892 we had the right to make it, and that we have the right to stand by it now. And I think, if I understand Dr. Bray's motion, it is a very bad move.

Dr. PYNE—This question occurred before in 1887. In 1887 the Council made a change from the third-class non-professional Latin to the second-class non-professional Latin; and this very question came up at that time, and was considered by the Executive Committee in consultation with Mr. Osler, who said that where men in good faith had taken the examination laid down by the Council, he thought it would be arbitrary to exclude them because they did not present the certificate until after a certain date that they had not notice of at the time; and he recommended that all applicants who had a certificate taken under the regulations of the Council, though they did not present it, ought to be registered.

I may say I have been acting on that view ever since that time, but a question arose in the case of a candidate in the eastern part of the province, who had presented me with a certificate that entitled him to registration on these grounds—it was a first-class certificate, with the Arts Latin of Ottawa University; and I, of course, accepted him. Then, afterwards, the question was raised how he had become registered, because he had not presented the certificate in time. Again, I saw Mr. Osler, and he said, you have no right to accept that certificate as an officer of the College unless they so direct you, but I think the man has a right to registration.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Then, if I understand, any man passing matriculation in any university has a right to present a certificate taken out any time before we passed this regulation, and we must accept it.

Dr. PYNE—Yes. And it was passed by Statute before, not by by-law.

Dr. WILLIAMS—Are we to understand that the same applies to the third-class certificate, and that any teacher anywhere in the country who held a third-class certificate at that time has a right to come up and claim registration as a matriculate of this College?

Dr. PYNE—Yes.

Dr. BERGIN—I do not think that is law. What is the use of our passing resolutions raising the standard, if that sort of thing is law? I do not believe it is.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I will admit, in all frankness, that if a person had gone who, legitimately intending to come to this Council, had at that time taken the matriculation we required him to take, and that he, not knowing that our requirements would change on that first day, and was thrown out for a month or two. I would be inclined to look very differently on the matter. But now we are at least two or, I don't know but three or even five, years beyond the time when we accepted a third-class certificate, and it seems absurd to say we must go back and accept all third-class certificates because they happened to be held at the time we accepted it, some years ago. If he had taken that certificate with the express purpose of matriculating at this Council, and had come within a

month or two and had presented his certificate, I would look on the matter entirely different: but, after several years, for him to make up his mind that he wants to study Medicine, and then fall back on an old certificate that he had years ago, I certainly think is extremely ridiculous. I fully think where a man has matriculated, where that was the statutory provision, that the case is somewhat different. I think it is widely different—one was a statutory provision, and the other a provision of the Council, and I think they occupy different positions altogether. I think this is a very questionable resolution.

Dr. BRAY—How would it be if the Executive Committee, with the President and Registrar, called on Mr. Osler and laid the matter before him; and if it is law we have to abide by it; if not, the Registrar can refuse to register the applicants? With the consent of the meeting I will amend my motion, adding instructions to the President and Registrar to call on Mr. Osler and obtain and be guided by his opinion in the matter.

Dr. ROGERS—I might say I am in accord with the view Dr. Williams has taken in the matter. I was the person who raised the question with Dr. Pyne last winter, owing to a man who had received registration as a matriculate because he held a second class teacher's certificate and had passed the Latin examination last fall. I claimed it was an irregularity. It was a matter that came directly before me on account of his being a student; the matter was referred to Mr. Osler, and as far as my recollection goes, Mr. Osler told me when I saw him in Ottawa, immediately after, that the Council was not bound to accept it—that is, the Council was not bound by law to accept these matriculates. He said, "The Council has power to do so, but they are not forced to do so." That is quite a distinction.

The PRESIDENT—Did you see Mr. Osler yourself, Dr. Rogers?

Dr. ROGERS—I saw him in Ottawa myself about the matter; and we talked it over, I am sure, for about an hour. He said, "I think the Council are doing right to establish a standard; and I think they are not bound to accept those certificates."

Dr. LOGAN—I was seconder of this resolution; I seconded it because I was informed by Dr. Bray and by the Registrar that they had taken legal opinion upon this matter; and as I have holy horror of this Council having a law suit with anybody, and especially since we have had the opinion of Mr. Osler on the subject, I seconded the resolution.

Dr. WILLIAMS—A suggestion has been made by Dr. Thorburn which is, I think, a good one; and that is, that this matter be put in such shape that each case as it comes up shall be considered upon its merits. Obtain the advice of Mr. Osler if necessary; have the matter referred to the Executive Committee; put nothing on the books as a premium to these men to come up, but if they come up let each matter be considered on its own merits.

Dr. BERGIN—The Education Committee has recommended men as far back as 1882 to obtain registration, but it was also understood that the opinion of our solicitor was to be obtained, and if his opinion was, as some of us believe it ought to be, adverse to the claims of these gentlemen that they should not get registration. I would just like to call the atten-



tion of the Registrar to this, so that before dealing with anyone of these he could obtain Mr. Osler's opinion. If the opinion ascribed to Mr. Osler is correctly ascribed to him, and if that is the law, then I must say that I think there is an end to the usefulness of the Council; and there would be no possibility of our elevating the standard until the present generation dies out.

Dr. Bray withdrew his motion.

On motion of Dr. Harris, seconded by Dr. Campbell, the by-law to appoint a Committee on Discipline was referred to the Committee of the Whole to be read a second time.

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

Clauses 1, 2 and 3 were read and adopted.

On motion of Dr. Harris, the first blank in clause 4 was filled with the name of Dr. Day, of Belleville.

On motion of Dr. Campbell, the second blank in clause 4 was filled with the name of Dr. Bray, of Chatham.

On motion of Dr. Harris, the third blank in clause 4 was filled with the name of Dr. Logan, of Ottawa.

On motion, clause 4 as amended was adopted.

On motion, the committee rose and reported the adoption of the report. The President in the chair.

Dr. Harris moved, seconded by Dr. Ruttan, that the report of the Committee of the Whole, *re* the by-law appointing the Discipline Committee, with the blanks in the by-law filled with the names mentioned, be adopted by this Council. Carried.

Dr. Harris moved, seconded by Dr. Ruttan, that the by-law be now read a third time, passed, signed by the President and sealed with the seal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and numbered as No. 63. Carried.

#### By-Law No. 63.

To appoint a Committee on Discipline, under and by virtue of the power and direction given by Sub-Section 5 of Chapter 121, 50th Vic., intitled, "An Act to amend the Ontario Medical Act," and enacted as follows:

1. The Committee for the purposes of said Section shall consist of three (3) members, of whom shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

2. The said Committee shall hold office for one year, and until their successors are appointed, provided that any member of such Committee, notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, until all business brought before them during the year of office has been reported upon to the Council.

3. The Committee under such Section shall be known as the Committee on Discipline.

4. Dr. H. W. Day, of Belleville, Ont.; Dr. J. L. Bray, of Chatham, Ont., and Dr. Geo. Logan, of Ottawa, Ont., are hereby appointed Committee for the purposes of the said Section for the ensuing year.

Adopted.

V. H. MOORE,  
*Chairman, Committee of Whole.*

Adopted in Council.

D. L. PHILIP.

The preamble of the by-law was now read, and on motion the remainder of the by-law was taken as read.

Dr. BERGIN—To give effect to the decision of the Education Committee, that none of these gentlemen who claim registration on certificates obtained prior to 1892 and which it was arranged should be submitted to the solicitor, I now move, as it is not incorporated in the report of the Education Committee, seconded by Dr. Moore, that the parties who claim registration as students of Medicine on certificates prior to the 1st November, 1892, and who have been recommended for such registration by the Education Committee of this year, shall not be so registered until after their cases have been submitted to the solicitor of this Council and fully considered, and their applications approved of by him.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I understand we did not complete the report of the Education Committee last night. If there is a desire to amend that report, it should be amended while we are in Committee of the Whole upon that report again. It is not necessary to make a resolution in Council now, and then in a few minutes go into Committee of the Whole and discuss the same matter.

Dr. MILLER—I think it simplifies matters very much to allow the portions of the report of the Committee on Education to remain as they are with reference to these, because the decisions or findings of that Committee may be all right when submitted to the solicitor. I think that the report might very well stand as it is now, with the understanding that this resolution is to be added subsequently, which will place the Education Committee in legal position.

Consideration of Dr. Bergin's motion deferred until the Education Committee's report is put in.

On motion the Council now went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on Complaints. Dr. Moorhouse in the chair.

The report was read and, on motion, adopted.

On motion the Committee rose and reported.

The President in the chair.

Dr. Fowler moved, seconded by Dr. Bray, that the report of the Committee of the Whole, *re* the report of the Committee on Complaints, be adopted. Carried.

Dr. Thorburn presented the report of the Committee on Property and, on motion, the report was referred to Committee of the Whole.

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

#### PROPERTY COMMITTEE REPORT.

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

GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee on Property beg leave to report: That the College Building is in a fair state of repair, but we find there are some matters needing attention, such as the roofs of the building, and some other repairs, mentioned in the reports attached to this report.

The work recommended by your Council in June, 1893, and adopted by the Council, has been attended to satisfactorily, and all work done has been after tenders were invited for said work, the work being done by the lowest tenderer. All supplies for building have been procured after asking for tenders, and the lowest accepted.

We recommend that any repairs put upon the build-

ing be only such repairs as are absolutely necessary to be done to preserve the building and property.

We also recommend that the boiler and elevator insurance and the fire insurance be renewed when the same expires as formerly, the Treasurer being instructed to pay the premiums when directed by the President and certified by the Registrar as correct.

Regarding the question of changing the power used to run the elevator from water to electricity, while we believe a saving could be effected, we cannot recommend the change at present, as it would cost some \$1,200 to make the change.

The Committee received a letter from a party asking whether the Council would sell the present building. After careful consideration of the proposition, and from information procured from competent authority, we do not recommend that the proposition be entertained.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES THORBURN, *Chairman.*

Clauses 1, 2, 3 and 4 were read and adopted. Clause 5 was read.

Dr. MILLER Before that clause of the report is voted upon, I beg leave to say that while I have always thought our building was not what it has been represented to be—a very extravagant expenditure, and a building altogether unsuited for the purpose—I yet think, in view of the liabilities upon it and in view of the cost of maintenance and also in view of the fact, which I believe to be a fact, that the building can be sold at a very considerable advance upon cost, thereby showing that the judgment of the promoters of this building was not much astray, that instead of disposing of that letter in so curt a manner, I am in favor of letting it be known that this building is in the market for sale, so soon as a suitable price can be obtained. The ground upon which this Council has hoped that the investment would be successful and hoped for a new rental, is the completion, at no very distant date, of the Court House buildings, and changes in the surroundings of that Court House. These, I think, are reasons why it should be understood that this building is in the market and is for sale. If you do that, we will probably be in advance of prominent individuals and wealthy men in Toronto, who possibly may be erecting buildings which would compete with ours for tenants in the immediate neighborhood of the Court House. If you take the course which I have submitted, we will be in a position to accept the first suitable offer; and from statements which I have heard made, I feel quite sure that we will have other offers in addition to the one; and from what I have heard respecting this offer, it is one which perhaps may be very much modified, providing we gave these people to understand that we were disposed to deal with them. Under these circumstances, Mr. Chairman, I would suggest that that clause be rescinded from the report, and one somewhat of this description be substituted: "That this Council will be prepared in the future to receive offers for the purchase of this building," or words to that effect. I have not prepared a paragraph for substitution, but I think that will afford material for discussion. On these lines I would suggest that the report be amended.

Dr. HARRIS—I, for one, beg to differ with Dr.

Miller. I think that no such clause whatever should be inserted in the report. I do not think we should, at this time, place this building up for sale. It has not been determined as yet whether it would be wise to sell the building or not. I do not see, and I have not seen, and I do not understand why anyone should make even that suggestion. We have a building here that is a credit to the Profession; it is one that any medical man throughout the Province or throughout the world, who is a Canadian, can point to with pride as one of the finest surgeons' halls in the world, if not the finest. I think it is a good investment, and I have always thought so. And I think the very fact that a building such as this Court House building is going up in the immediate vicinity, with the improvements which will eventually take place around it—perhaps a park between us and the new building—the property will increase in value, and I see no reason why we should ever consider the question of the advisability of selling this building. (Hear, hear.) I think it would be most unfortunate even to consider or put such a clause in the report, or let any medical man throughout Ontario or the world think we were a bankrupt institution.

Dr. MILLER—No, no.

Dr. HARRIS—It looks like it.

Dr. MILLER—Nothing of the kind. It is not an interpretation that can be placed on my words.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I would propose in substitution, seconded by Dr. Vernon, the words, "That your committee are of opinion that it is not judicious to accept of an offer for the sale of this building until after the election which is now provided for."

Dr. JOHNSON—I believe that we ought to look at the money that is invested in the building—money belonging to the Profession—as if it were our own. And I think if every member of this Council will look at this matter fairly in that way, they will not be inclined to sell the building at present. The building has been up only a few years; it is in a good state of repair according to the report of the committee, and it is likely to increase in value. If any one of us had \$50,000 in this building, and could sell it to-day for \$100,000, and could sell it in two years for \$150,000, would he not be justified in waiting? Now, that is the state of affairs to-day by expert testimony, and we are justified in waiting. I see what the difficulty is; the difficulty is in being conservative, and at the same time sufficiently progressive.

We have been accused of speculating in real estate. I do not consider there is any speculation whatever in regard to this building. If the gentlemen who wish to dispose of this building now would consider it from a financial point of view, they would find the building to-day costs to us as near as possible about \$200 a year; that is the difference between \$3,500 and \$3,300. Can we put up any building, or can we rent any building for our purposes that will not cost us more than \$200 a year? Can we sell this building and put the surplus money into any building that will not cost us more than that in rent? I think not. I believe at the bottom of the idea of parting with the building at all is the bugbear of the Defence Association; because, it may be said the Defence Association wish this building sold, and they are talking about our having dealt in real estate, and all that kind of thing. If you look at it, there is nothing else in it but wind;

there is no bottom in this at all. To sell this building now would be one of the worst speculations anyone could go into.

Dr. MILLER—Will you excuse me for rising again? I think there must be something more than proper appreciation of the remarks that have been made. It is unfair to misrepresent or misinterpret to this committee the remarks which have already been made. I, for one, have always maintained this building was a good investment, and I, for one, would not be so foolish as to insist upon or ask for the immediate sale of this building. I must protest against words being put in my mouth which I never used, and to an interpretation to my remarks which they will not bear. I mean to say I think it would be a proper thing, and a business-like procedure on our part to let it be understood that at such a time as the price may suit us we may feel disposed to sell this building; it may be in one year, it may be in two years, or it may be in three years. I wouldn't think of selling under the present circumstances, but I think we would not lose anything by letting the impression go abroad that we are disposed to sell at such a time as the price would be sufficient. I trust that now my position is understood.

Dr. HARRIS—I wish to say this. If we adopt that clause we will send the impression forth that we have invested in a building as a matter of speculation, and that now we are sick of it, a thing which no member, not even Dr. Miller, would say.

Dr. MILLER—If I could make a better bargain I would.

Dr. HARRIS—But you will convey that impression to outsiders who do not know all about the matter the same as you and I do.

Dr. RUTAN—Dr. Miller says he would like to advertise: "That whereas somebody else may come into this town and give me a great deal of trouble, and I do not know whether I can sell or not; I wish to advertise that on condition I get so and so, that I will throw up the sponge and hand it over to somebody else." That is the meaning.

Dr. MILLER—Wrong again.

Dr. THORNBURN—I see several reasons why this clause should remain as it is in the report. In the first place, it was not put there without very full enquiries and consideration. We do not recommend the proposition that the property should be sold. We are not for sale. We are not a defunct nor dying body, except by fluxion of time. The idea of our erecting a building and going into speculation with different brokers around the city, would be a curious condition of things.

Dr. FOWLER—I think it would harmonize all opinions if you would put in the two words "at present."

Dr. THORNBURN—I do not want the words "at present." This is a good building, and it is an ornament to the Profession. It is a cheap building, and one that is going to improve in time. We are not bankrupt, that we have to run around and please somebody else, and say, you are quite right, we will change, we should not have done so; or that, to get the popular vote, we will sell the building, or do anything else equally absurd.

Dr. GEIKIE I would like to add a word or two in favor of the views expressed by Dr. Thornburn and others who have taken the same ground. So far as it being a speculation, I consider the action taken by the

Council was the wisest thing anybody ever did; and to sell this building, or to hold it up to the first bidder, or the second or third bidder, would be a piece of unwisdom, to use a hard expression. Every year, as Dr. Thornburn says, the locality being the very best, the building is increasing in value, and will increase in value; and I am perfectly certain, in the course of a little while, the Profession will say, "Well, the Council got pretty well taken to task for doing the wisest thing that ever a public body did in the interest of the profession." I believe in keeping the building. We have a good thing, let us keep it.

Dr. MOORHOUSE—With all due deference to Dr. Miller and Dr. Fulton, who have spoken on the same subject before, I think it would be disastrous to us to let any such clause as that be presented in our proceedings, even if we could get the full value for the building. Another thing: you must remember that property now, not only in Toronto, but all over the world—Canada, the United States and all over Britain and Europe—is at a very low ebb. Business is unsettled and excited; and we all know that in ordinary fluxion of time things will come to their level, and property here and elsewhere will rise in value; and not only that, but in view of the very great alterations and improvements taking place, and being in the immediate vicinity of a building on which the city of Toronto intend to spend a million and a quarter of dollars, must add greatly to the value of this present building. And there is another point that I think, lastly but not leastly, we should consider—all institutions that are flourishing,—all educational institutions—are vying with each other in the elegance of their surroundings; and I think it should be the pride of every medical man passing down the street to say, "There is the building of the College of Physicians and Surgeons—a fine building; they must be a very prosperous institution." It tends to impress the observer from outside countries, from the other side, with our importance and the dignity of the Profession which meets and presides over such a building. I, for one, would not for a moment, if the building were inferior, or if there was a bad foundation, or if it was likely to prove inadequate to our wants, take the position that I do. I would say, sell it at the very earliest opportunity, and get a better building. But to sell a good building and get an inferior one, I believe would be a retrograde step.

Dr. DAY—We have a building here which suits our purposes; and it is just the present depression of real estate that makes it for the present a little expensive, but not much so; it is not as expensive as it would be for us to rent another building, or to build another building, for our exclusive use, and have caretakers and all that to pay; because here we have a revenue coming in, with a prospect of that revenue increasing. The property is increasing rapidly. We have a good building here. If we build another building we will have to have it exclusively for our own use; and the caretaker, instead of taking care of offices in the building and bringing in his own revenue, will have to be paid by us; and we cannot get a caretaker much cheaper than the one we have.

This building is a suitable building; we are satisfied it is a good investment; and we are satisfied it is going to be a great deal better. If, at any subsequent time, the opinion of the Council changes, and they think it

is not suitable, let them sell it. We know we have an investment here that would bring twice what it cost us, or very nearly that amount. But if you want to sell it, if there is any reason why you should sell it, it is all right, you can sell it and make a good thing out of it. But, to my mind, we do not want to sell it at all. (Cries of No, No).

I cannot see for the life of me a reason why we should now put this building in the market for sale. I think it would be injurious to the value of the building; people would say: "There must be something wrong with it; those men have put up a good building there, and they can, at any time, take a large advance on their money, but there must be something wrong with the building; nobody else is selling real estate here; everybody is holding on; there is no property being sold now except by those who are hard up and have to sell, who have properties so heavily mortgaged they have to sell, or who cannot hold for some other reason."

I do not see why we should entertain the proposition to sell the building. I think it is wrong, and that it is derogatory to the interests of the Council, and injurious to the value of the building in every way. I think it would be unwise to say there is a building that is for sale; I do not think it would be judicious. If in four or five years from now the Council think they can sell and do better, I have no objection. But now I think it would be very unwise to even intimate that the building would be for sale.

Dr. BRAY—I move in amendment to the amendment that the report be amended to read "That the question of sale or retention of this building be left in the hands of the Building Committee, to take such action as may be deemed by them most advantageous to the Council and Profession."

Dr. BERGIN—I think we had better leave the report as it is.

Dr. HARRIS—I certainly think with Dr. Bergin that we should leave it as it is. Putting these amendments referring to the sale of it at all on record should not be. I think it is unfortunate that we should have these amendments at all. We should vote for the motion to adopt the report, and carry it too.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I would like just to say a word; and I do not want to say it too strongly. My particular reason for making my motion is that I believe it might become a question with the Council whether or not it is advisable to sell after the next election. You all understand that upon the results of the next election depends whether or not the members of the Profession throughout the entire province shall contribute anything towards the Medical Council. If it should be the fact that the Profession at large contribute nothing towards the support of the Council, it may be a question then for the Council to consider whether or not it is advisable to dispose of this building. My motion was intended to defer any action until after we know the wish of the Profession throughout the country as presented by their representatives when coming here. That was my idea in the matter. I say frankly that I do not think at the present it would be a wise thing to sell the building, or to entertain a proposition for its sale. At the same time I wouldn't like to take such a position that I would say to people looking for a building of that kind, "We never would sell." I do not want to drive them away;

I want to let the matter be quiet until after we know what the representatives coming from the electors throughout the entire province have to say about it; and if they say we won't contribute a cent of our annual fees, then I think the Council would be in a position to decide better what they should do with the building.

Dr. DAY—Why not leave it as it is in the report?

Dr. WILLIAMS—The only objection I have to the original motion is that I would take the inference from it that it would be rather telling parties who are looking for such a building that we never would sell, and they may go and buy somewhere else.

Dr. BRAY—In making my amendment, I had no reference at all to the agitation that has existed in this province as to this building by any means, but spoke from a purely business point of view. If the committee, during the next year, or any time, receive an offer that would be a very advantageous one, whereby the Council should make \$50,000 or \$60,000 out of this investment, it would go to prove that the gentlemen who originated this building had done the very best thing they could for this Council, and that it had, as they expected it would, become remunerative. I am very much of the opinion of Dr. Williams in regard to the first motion—that it binds us not to sell this building or to receive any offers or anything else. I do not think we should do that as a body of business men.

It is not because there is any agitation that I am taking the view I do on this matter, for I do not think that agitation amounts to anything, because the agitators know nothing about it. This is a fine building, and a building that reflects credit on its promoters, and a building that ought to be a credit to the Profession; but, at the same time, if we can sell it now or in a year, or five years from now, at a price whereby the Council can reap a great deal of benefit from it, do not let us put ourselves into the position that we cannot accept an offer. That is the reason why I want to leave it in the hands of the Property Committee.

Dr. CAMPBELL—I do not think the case is understood. We are not binding ourselves by adopting the clause of the report. A proposition has been made to buy the property; we say we do not think it expedient to accept the proposition. That does not say we are not going to accept the next. The whole matter is on the one proposition; the Committee say, we do not think it expedient to accept that proposition. We are at perfect liberty to accept the very next proposition that comes up, if we want to.

I. R. BRAY—Has there been an offer made.

LR. THORBURN—No. There has been no offer made. It is merely an enquiry; they merely asked whether we would sell it, and what rentals we receive, how much ground we have, and how much it cost us; and there is an addendum to it: "I will expect my commission."

Dr. DAY—It is a fishing enquiry that I think would put us on a bad basis. It is that proposition we are reporting on.

Dr. THORBURN—It is more in the shape of an enquiry from a broker than a *bona fide* offer from an intending purchaser.

Dr. DAY—It asks us to show our hand. The report recommends that the proposition be not entertained.

DR. MILLER—At present.

DR. DAY—They do not say they will offer it at any other time. We do not say that no proposition shall be entertained, but that that particular proposition shall not be entertained.

DR. WILLIAMS—With the consent of my seconder I will withdraw my resolution.

DR. THORBURN—Everybody in Toronto understands these matters very well. Persons get letters from some of these men asking whether they will sell a certain building; and then the first thing you know they say they have an offer for the building, and they run around from one shop to another endeavoring to make a sale. I think it would be a most lamentable thing to offer it for sale.

DR. ROSEBRUGH—I do not think that this Council by any action they may take can tie the hands of the new Council.

DR. BERGIN—As I understand Dr. Bray's motion, the object of it is to leave the action of the Building Committee perfectly free.

DR. BRAY—Untrammelled.

DR. BERGIN—So that this Council by any motion it makes now may not interfere with the Property Committee in the disposal of this building. I may say that the motion I made yesterday, and which was adopted by the Council to add two more members to the Property Committee, was for the purpose that we might have the widest and freest discussion of this question should the Council at any time propose to entertain any offer made for the purchase of this building. And this motion and Dr. Bray's will not place the matter any more surely in the hands of the Property Committee than it is now. And with regard to adding the words "at present" to the report of the committee I must dissent from Dr. Miller; I do not think that we should put those two words in at all, because if they are added the meaning of the report of the committee will be entirely altered; and it will be suggesting to gentleman like the one who wrote that letter to ask whether we would sell this building, wanting to get all the particulars with regard to the construction and erection and revenue derived from this building from us, so that they may hawk all this information around the city and see if they cannot get some one possibly to make them an offer so that they may get a commission. It is not a *bona fide* thing at all; and we do not want to send to the world that we are going to sell this building, for we have no intention of doing it. (Hear, hear).

DR. MOORE—I must say I cannot agree with Dr. Bray's proposal. I do not think this building should be sold, or that it should be left even in the hands of the Property Committee to dispose of it. As much as I admire and as much confidence as I have in that committee and its members, if I were a member of that committee I would never sell it, or be a party to selling it without the full Council agreed to it, and therefore I must object to leaving it in the hands of the committee to sell.

Dr. Bray withdrew his amendment and the chairman put the original motion for the adoption of the report, which was carried.

DR. LOGAN—Before the committee rises I wish to have my name struck off the Building Committee and the name of Dr. Henderson substituted. I was not aware that Dr. Henderson had formerly been on this

committee, but it appears he was, and I have no desire whatever to take his place on that committee. He is one of the original founders of this building; in fact I know the idea of putting up this building originated with Dr. Henderson. For those reasons I shall be most happy if the Council will consent to have my name removed from that committee and Dr. Henderson's name substituted.

Dr. Bray moved, seconded by Dr. Harris, that Dr. Henderson's name be substituted for Dr. Logan's name on the Property Committee at the request of Dr. Logan. Carried.

On motion the committee rose and reported. The President in the chair.

On motion the report of the Committee of the Whole *re* the report of the Property Committee was adopted.

Dr. Day presented and read the report of the Discipline Committee as follows:

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

GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee on Discipline beg leave to report that they met and organized, and elected Dr. Henry W. Day, Chairman.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY W. DAY, *Chairman Discipline Committee.*

Moved by Dr. Day, seconded by Dr. Bray, that the report of the Committee on Discipline be received and adopted. Carried.

On motion the Council went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Education Committee.

Dr. Luton in the chair.

The Chairman stated that all the clauses of this report had been adopted except clause 46 relating to reciprocity.

On request of the members Dr. Bray read his proposed motion on this subject as follows:

Moved by Dr. Bray, seconded by Dr. Bergin, That inasmuch as the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Quebec having established a Central Examining Board for the purpose of granting licenses, and with a curriculum equal to that of Ontario, be it Resolved, that any person who has passed such Examining Board, or who may in future pass such Examining Board, and has or shall become registered in the Province of Quebec, through such examination, and not by virtue of a Degree, received and presented, from any University to such Board, shall, after having been domiciled in the Province of Quebec for at least five years prior to the passing of such examination, on presentation to the Registrar of such certificate of registration, together with proofs of identity, and a declaration from the Registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Quebec, that such registration was obtained by examination only, shall be placed on the Register of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, providing that the same privilege is accorded by the Province of Quebec to those holding similar certificates from Ontario.

Dr. Williams moved in amendment, seconded by Dr. Thorburn, that the clause be struck out and the following substituted therefore:

Your Committee have had under consideration the

communication from the Registrar of the Province of Quebec looking to reciprocity of registration, in which it is represented that registration in that Province may be obtained by examination conducted by the Medical Council, or on the presentation of a diploma obtained from any of their Universities. And that the formula of their diploma had in the past been identical, rendering it impractical by that document to distinguish between those obtaining registration by examination and those by the possession of their University diploma. As these latter, under Section 26 of our Medical Act, could not comply with our requirements to obtain registration, their Council have decided to change the formula of diploma so that it may be made clear as to those obtaining registration by examination, and to ask for reciprocity in those cases.

Your Committee are anxious that Inter-Provincial Reciprocity be brought about, and to that end would recommend that copies of our requirements for matriculation, and for one full medical course, be sent to the Registrar of the Province of Quebec, and that it be pointed out that our Act does not permit of our adopting reciprocity until their curriculum shall both, as to matriculation and period of professional study and education, be adjudged equal; and on proof that the Province of Quebec is prepared to admit our registered practitioners on the same terms,

Your Committee would advise that on coming to any understanding with the Province of Quebec in this matter, that the privileges be extended to practitioners of not less than five years' standing in their respective provinces. Adopted.

Dr. ROGERS—I beg to move, seconded by Dr. Moorhouse, an amendment to the amendment.

That Dr. Brosseau be replied to by the Registrar as follows:

"The Ontario Medical Council desires to place before the Quebec College of Physicians and Surgeons the fact that under Section 26 of our Ontario Medical Act, as soon as the Quebec Medical Act is changed and a Central Examining Board is established, which shall be the sole examining body for the granting of licenses to practise Medicine and Surgery in the Province of Quebec, and as soon as such Central Examining Body adopts a standard of examination and matriculation in every particular equal to that now in force by the Ontario Medical Council, then reciprocity must be adopted between these two provinces respecting medical registration.

"That the Ontario Medical Council wishes further to state that they are very desirous that reciprocity between the provinces be established respecting medical registration."

Ruled out of order.

Dr. DAY—I think if Dr. Rogers would read Section 26 of the Medical Act he would see that that ground is all covered by legislation. (Reads section.)

Dr. BERGIN—I rise to a question of order. I take the ground that this is no amendment to Dr. William's resolution; it is practically the same amendment in other words, and is almost a copy of Section 26 of the Medical Act. It is not in order, and I ask your ruling on the question before anything more is said.

The Chairman ruled that Dr. Rogers' proposed amendment to the amendment was not strictly in order.

The Chairman then put the amendment and declared it carried.

Dr. BERGIN—Before the committee rise I desire to move the amendment, of which I have given notice, and which I read a little while ago, that the report be amended by adding thereto the following: "That the parties who claim registration as students of Medicine under certificates obtained prior to the 1st November, 1892, and who have been recommended for such registration by the Education Committee of this year, shall not be so registered until after their cases have been submitted to the solicitor of this Council and fully considered and approved of by him."

Dr. WILLIAMS—That is a resolution put in a very broad way. We ought to know to what cases in the report that resolution applies. At no time when I was at the committee—I admit I was not there on all occasions—was I aware that any case came up that claimed registration because of some old standing they had; they certainly did not while I was there, and if there were such claims made at some other time I would like, as well as other members of the Council, to know who those parties are and what their claim was.

Dr. BRITTON—To pass that resolution would be taking a very singular course. The Committee on Education have acted earnestly and have looked into the cases carefully. The cases referred to were recommended to us; not only recommended to us, but the particulars on each request were given; and we entered into the merits of each case, and devoted considerable time to the discussion of several, and arrived at our conclusion; and it would be a most singular course for us now to take if we pass a resolution to refer the whole matter to the solicitor to say whether we were acting within the legal interpretation of the Medical Act to do as we have done. I am perfectly satisfied it was within our jurisdiction to do as we have done; and we have not acted contrary to the line which has been followed by this Council on former occasions; therefore, I do not think the resolution should pass.

Dr. GEIKIE—I understand quite well what Dr. Bergin intends in the matter, but I think it is open to objection in this way: it seems to delegate to the solicitor the functions of the Council; it appears so to me, and it would be a bad precedent to follow, because if you take the solicitor's opinion in regard to one action of the Council, why not have his opinion taken upon every matter.

Dr. MOORE—It should be taken on every legal matter.

Dr. GEIKIE—So we have on points of law.

Dr. BERGIN—This is a point of law.

Dr. GEIKIE—I would have less objection to it if it had been a motion to ascertain from the solicitor whether candidates claiming registration before November 1st, 1892, and who have complied with the requirements up to that date were thereby entitled to registration.

Dr. BERGIN—That is the very question we are to submit to him. I have been asked for an explanation by Dr. Britton, who always speaks carefully and clearly. I may say to him, that this has been done

with the sanction of the Committee; and I submitted it to the Chairman before presenting it to you; and that there were a number of cases—I shall satisfy Dr. Williams and Dr. Britton in a moment—dating back as far as 1882 of gentlemen claiming registration; and the question was thoroughly discussed here in this Council, and I think the conclusion came to was that gentlemen who did not take advantage within a reasonable time—and I think Dr. Williams, himself was the man who gave expression to his opinion—after they were qualified to demand registration should not take advantage of it now after ten years. These are the cases that we propose to have settled by the advice of the solicitor of the Council as to whether they are legally entitled to registration. And when these names were submitted to the committee and it was resolved to let them have registration, it was well understood that the question was first to be settled by the solicitor of the Council as to the legality of it. This resolution is merely moved to give effect to the understanding that was arrived at before any of these names were passed on by the committee; that is the sole object.

The motion was here put by the Chairman and declared carried.

On motion the committee rose and reported. The President in the chair.

Dr. Day moved, seconded by Dr. Moore, that the report of the Committee of the Whole on the report of the Education Committee be received and adopted. Carried.

Dr. CAMPBELL—I beg to move, seconded by Dr. Johnson, that the judgment of Mr. Justice Rose in the appeal case of Samuel Howarth, druggist, be printed in our proceedings. This judgment has been placed on the desk of every member, but probably every one has not read it. I have read it over, and it seemed to me a most important judgment and one that should be read by every member of the profession, for that reason I propose that it be printed in our proceedings. It is a judgment on the question as to the legality of a druggist prescribing medicine. Carried.

Dr. Rogers asked for information as to the date of the next meeting of the Council.

At the request of the President the Registrar stated that the regular meeting would be in accordance with the present by-law; that the by-law provides that the annual meeting shall be held on the second Tuesday in June of each year.

Dr. BERGIN—Mr. President, I beg to move, seconded by Dr. Moore, that this Council has learned with great regret that Dr. Day, who has so very many years represented the Quinte and Cataraqui division, is about to retire from this Council, and this Council desires to place on record its high appreciation of his services to the College and to the Profession and to the public. I do not think this motion needs any words of mine to commend it to the Council. All who have witnessed his unsparing efforts, his industry and his ability as chairman of the Discipline Committee will recognize at once how great the value of his services to this Council has been; and I am sure that I express the feeling of every member of the Council that it can ill-afford to lose Dr. Day; and we all regret exceedingly that the necessities of his position are such that he must sever his connection with us.

Dr. MOORE—In seconding that resolution I can only

add my quota to what Dr. Bergin has said. Dr. Day has discharged his duties here with singular ability. He has been faithful, probably one of the most faithful members this Council has ever had. As Chairman of the Discipline Committee he has discharged his duties in a manner which called forth from the greatest barrister and counsel in this Province, Mr. Osler, Q.C., very commendatory remarks. I believe that Mr. Osler did name him the Chief Justice of this Council. And one of the members said we did not want to lose him because he was not only a doctor but a lawyer as well—an able counsellor, a wise legislator, a fair enemy and a warm and generous friend. This Council can ill-afford to lose so valuable a member, and I trust he will see his way clear to remain with us, and if not for the next five years, at least to return at a very early date.

Dr. RUTAN—I have known Dr. Day from boyhood. I have known him from his student days. And throughout his whole life his character has been unimpeachable in every respect. As a member of this Council he has always, as far as my observations have gone, shown the most marked ability; his opinions have been well thought of; and the confidence of the Council has always been reposed in Dr. Day. Every position he has filled has been filled by him with very great ability, and it is with extreme regret that I learn he shall be obliged to withdraw from this Council. I had hopes in my division that Dr. Day would be re-elected in No. 14, and it was not my intention to have returned again to this Council because I preferred that he should be elected, and I did everything I could to encourage him to be elected; and it is only because it is impossible for him to undertake the duties that I have consented to contest the constituency.

Dr. MILLER—Being with one exception the youngest member of this Council, I think it is very proper that I should bear witness to my experience of the work which Dr. Day has done in this Council since I have had the honor of a seat here. I had not had the pleasure of his acquaintance before I came here. I must say that, from day to day and from session to session, I have come to admire more strongly than before his indomitable perseverance, his very great industry, and the exceeding skill with which he has conducted such matters pertaining to this Council as have come within his jurisdiction. Were I likely at all to be in the Council next year I should miss him exceedingly, and for the sake of the new Council I must regret exceedingly the absence of the "Chief Justice" from the deliberations of this Body.

Dr. BRAY—It is with mixed feelings of pleasure and regret that I rise to say a few words on this occasion. I feel pleasure at having the privilege of bearing my testimony to the many good qualities that Dr. Day has, and for the very able manner in which he has discharged all his duties as a member of this Council, and more particularly as chairman of the Discipline Committee. Nobody except those who have been associated with him on that committee knows the amount of work he has performed and the way he has performed it; and the results attained by that committee have been sustained not only by this Council but by the courts of justice. It is with feelings of regret that we are to lose his services; and I say, without disparagement to any other member of this Council, that I believe we are losing in Dr. Day

one of the best members that ever sat in this Council Chamber. It has been my pleasure to sit with him for the last fourteen years; and during all that time, while he may have differed with us, as we might all differ, in minor matters, yet in the great and important matters that come before this Council, Dr. Day has generally been on the right side; and his advice has been good. I assure you it is with the most extreme regret that I have learned that Dr. Day will not be a member of this Council in the future.

Dr. GEIKIE As another old member of the Council, I would just rise to contribute my quota of expression of great regret on learning that Dr. Day is no longer to continue as a member of the Council. Of course I do not know who may be here during the next Council, or who may not, but I know if Dr. Day is not here the Council will suffer a great deal. I would not like to be one of those who would make him feel that his honors, even before he leaves Toronto, had become so tight for him as to compel him to get a new suit - to extend him to such an extent that perhaps he might have to retire to some of the private rooms and send out for a ready made suit. I do not think anybody can say anything too strongly in regard to Dr. Day, or the strong common sense that has characterized Dr. Day's services to the Council. We have sat here by day and by night, and even at night, when we have been discussing things, when he was with us it was always "dry." (Laughter and applause). I am very sorry indeed that the Council are going to lose the services of Dr. Day, because I have observed his constant effort appeared to be to bring a sound and correct judgment to bear in cases of difficulty, in cases where his peculiar attribute was most needed; and it makes me think more, if I could think more, of the acumen of our solicitor when he dubbed him "Chief Justice Day." I am very sorry the Council is going to lose him, whoever is here or whoever may not be here, our chief law officer - or rather our chief second law officer—because I knew Mr. Osler considered him a good assistant; and I know this Council will lose, in losing Dr. Day, one of its most valuable and most valued members.

Dr. LOGAN -Something like fifteen or twenty years ago I took an active part in opposing Dr. Day's return to this Council. We then had Dr. Irwin in, if I remember correctly; and in consequence of a difficulty that arose we had to determine who should have the position of the Chair in this Council; and at that time I took sides against Dr. Day simply because I did not know him then and I did know something of Dr. Irwin, a gentleman of whom, then, I had the greatest respect and as to whom I have never had occasion to change my mind. But since that time, and since Dr. Day has been here, I have learned to respect and to love him. I have been intimately associated with him on the Discipline Committee and there discovered, in addition to his peculiar legal construction of mind, that he also possessed the true elements of a gentleman, and on every occasion that I have had anything to do or say with him he invariably acted true to this characteristic. And I wish to assure this Council that I know of no other member of it - and I have nothing against any member of this Council whose absence I shall regret more than that of Dr. Day.

Dr. BURTON Mr. President, if the gentleman to whom these remarks are directed will allow, I will in-

dulge in just a little bit of criticism; I will tell him and this Council what I think about him. Physically and mentally I will criticize him as the *fortiter in re*, tempered a little by the *saviter in modo*; and I think his determination and his energy and his loyalty to this Council and to this Profession at large, have been so strong and have been developed to that extent that we may well express our regret that he is leaving us.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I was not in the room when that resolution was read, but I was attracted by the pleasant sounds coming from it when a piece away, and I hastened to enjoy part of it. I can only add my testimony to the remarks that have been made by some others and say that perhaps no member of the Council is more highly appreciated than Dr. Day, who is appreciated by, I think, every member of the Council. I have been present since Dr. Day came into the Council—not his first time but the last time—which would be about fourteen years ago perhaps; and we have always found that he has been very calm and considerate and straightforward in his judgment; and I think perhaps some of the remarks made by Dr. Britton are not without a share of truthfulness. And I, as well as Dr. Geikie, have been pleased to feel that we have a man in the Council that the lawyers of this city have seen fit to call our Chief Justice. And I can say more: we have had reason to believe that that remark was made not without its having some force; that the gentleman to whom it was applied really had a judicial mind and was able to use it on suitable occasions. I very much regret indeed that Dr. Day is not to be present in the Council after the new elections; and if we do not have him as a co-worker in the Council the Council can be assured that they will always have a warm friend in Dr. Day; and I also wish to say that Dr. Day will always have warm friends in the old associates and old members of the Council who have been in with him. (Applause).

Dr. HARRIS—Very much has been said and I would just rise to agree with everything that has been said. Nothing too good, nothing too complimentary could be said of Dr. Day. He and I have been very intimately associated ever since I came on this Council and I have had many a time very good advice from him; and I know I fully realize the fact, as we all do, that we will lose one of the very best men that ever had a seat at this Council Board when Dr. Day leaves us; and not only will we feel the loss but the whole Profession, from one end of the country to the other, will miss his valuable services in their behalf.

The PRESIDENT—I put this motion to the Council with a good deal of pleasure, and also with some degree of regret; I say with pleasure because we have had the opportunity of allowing members of the Council to express their unqualified admiration and love for Dr. Day: with regret that we should no longer have his services, at all events for the present. I feel myself, if I come back to the Council this year, that I shall miss one of the most valued friends I ever had. I have had the pleasure of being with him since I joined the Council some ten years ago, and not only in this Council but outside of it; and I can only say that the friendship I feel for him I trust will endure during my life. I consider Dr. Day is one of the most able men in the Council, a faithful friend and the most



strict in the performance of his duty that I have ever met.

The President here put the motion which was carried unanimously by a standing vote, and tendered the resolution of regret to Dr. Day.

Dr. Day arose amid applause and said: Mr. President and Gentleman.—I am sure it affords me a great deal of pleasure, after the considerable length of time which I have sat in this Council with the present members, to hear so many pleasant things said of me; and while we have had a great many discussions, not angry discussions or discussions that were not necessary—though some of you may think that during the last fifteen years we have had some that were unnecessary, some irritating discussions—yet I will assure you they were nothing compared to what we had in my first term of office in this Council between 1869 and 1872. At that time the three bodies, the allopaths, homeopaths and eclectics, came in to make a joint Council—some of you may know the difficulty of mixing mercury and chalk; we used to grind it in water—and as it was hard to get the mercury and chalk to unite, so it was pretty hard to get those three elements to unite, in 1869.

I must say, since I have been in the Council with the several members here, that our annual session of this Council has been the most pleasant week of each year that I have spent. While the work has been hard, the association has been pleasant; and I have learned to appreciate and respect every member of this Council; and I feel very great regret indeed that I am going to leave it now. I could not very consistently offer myself as a candidate, being now as I am absolutely out of the profession except in occasional consultations. I would not think of offering myself for the riding in which I live. I thank you very heartily for the extremely kind resolution you have passed; and I shall always cherish the memory of this Council as the dearest I have.

Dr. BRITTON.—I have another resolution to move; and I shall preface it with a very few words. Another member of our Council, Dr. Miller, is about to retire; and we shall miss him very much. The more one knows him the more he is appreciated for his kindness, faithfulness and honesty of purpose. I now beg to move, seconded by Dr. Geikie, that this Council with sorrow learn that Dr. Miller is about to retire, and sincerely hope that at some future time he may see his way clear to once more take part in our deliberations.

Dr. GEIKIE.—In seconding the motion I will just say, that I have known Dr. Miller long enough to respect him sincerely; he is an earnest worker of the Council and an earnest and warm friend of the Profession; he has gained, I think, the respect of all of us—he has mine at all events; and I am sorry to lose him and sorry that the Council should lose him at all. But when I learn that his health is not as good as he would like it to be, that is one other reason why, with very great regret I hear of his retirement; and I can only hope that in the future his health may improve to such an extent that at a subsequent election he will come forth and return to where he has during the last five years done good service.

Dr. MOORE.—I would also rise to add to the already complimentary remarks made regarding Dr. Miller. It is true he has not been a very long time with us,

but the length of time he has been with us has taught us to admire him more, day by day. I am sure we have all admired his honesty of purpose, his keenness of perception, his matured judgment and his kindlier nature, and I am sure that every member of this Council trusts that Dr. Miller's health will so improve that he will see his way clear to come back as a member of this body in the near future.

The President—I am sure those who have spoken in reference to Dr. Miller have expressed the feelings of the whole Council. He has endeared himself to the members of this Council by his character and sterling, upright honesty of purpose ever since he joined us. I regret that circumstances of peculiarly unfortunate character in some respects should necessitate his retirement at the present time from the Council, and I am sure all our sympathies are with him.

Dr. BERGIN.—I desire to add a very few words to what has been said by the previous speakers on this resolution. I wish to convey my heartiest sympathy and say that Dr. Miller may feel assured, that though he has not been so long in the Council as many others have been, we will feel his loss keenly, should he not come back to the Council.

The President here put the motion, which was carried unanimously by a standing vote, and tendered the resolution of regret to Dr. Miller.

Dr. MILLER.—Mr. President and Gentlemen: The resolution that you have been kind enough to pass with reference to me, was quite proper and was the proper thing to do in the case of Dr. Day, who is an old and valued member of this Council—one who has rendered services second to those of no other member of the Council present; but a resolution such as you have now passed and which has been received with such cordiality and with such extreme kindness, altogether undeserved, on the part of the members of this Council with reference to myself, was something which was not necessary to be done. I have been but a comparatively short time a member of this Council. I regret the circumstances, which are beyond my control, which have decided me, as they have decided some of my medical friends in recommending me, to withdraw. I have been here long enough to have made acquaintances and to have contracted ties which will be long remembered in the most pleasant manner. My association with the members of the Medical Council during the past three years, has been one of the most pleasant events of my life; and it would have afforded me the very greatest pleasure, had I been able to see my way clear to offer myself for re-election to this Council. I have been associated with gentlemen here who have, one and all, had the best interests of the Profession at heart; they have all entered with one object in view, and their intercourse one with another has been one of the most satisfactory character; and I trust that it will long continue to be characteristic of members of this Council, that they will endeavor first of all to promote the best interests of the Profession, that they will learn to look upon one another in the manner which members of the present Council, I feel assured, look upon one another; that is, as gentlemen, as friends of the Profession, and as men who have the best interests of the Profession solely at heart.

Coming from the mover of this resolution, Mr.

President and Gentlemen, I have no hesitation in saying I value that resolution more highly than had it emanated from any other member of this Council. I trust the other members of the Council will not take umbrage at this remark. There were circumstances attendant upon my entry into this Council which have warranted me in making the statement which I publicly make; to use a somewhat hackneyed expression, before I had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Britton and before Dr. Britton had the opportunity of meeting me, our relations were somewhat strained. I have learned to look upon Dr. Britton since as a gentleman whose idea of right and wrong are of the most strict order, that if he thinks he is wrong he is quite willing to make it known, and he is quite willing to make the reparation which one gentleman has the right to look for at the hands of another. I trust that the other members of the Council, as I have already said, will not think that my remarks would go to show that I appreciate the extreme kindness of those other members of the Council in a lesser degree than their conduct towards me deserves, but on account of the peculiar relations that have existed in the past, and existed to-day between the gentleman who did me the honor to move that resolution and myself, I think that it is nothing more than right I should make this declaration.

Allow me to thank you again, one and all, for the extreme kindness which I have at all times experienced at your hands, and for this crowning act on your part. (Prolonged applause).

Dr. MOORHOUSE--I beg to move, seconded by Dr. Campbell, that this Council learn with great regret that Dr. Fulton intends retiring from the Council; and wish him prosperity and success, and also hope at some future day to have the assistance of his good judgment in our deliberations, should he see fit to return to active work in this Council. In making this motion, I can speak from personal experience of Dr. Fulton as being a representative for the division from which I come: I can say that he has endeavored to act honestly by his constituents. I do not wish to indulge in any fulsome flattery when I state that I think he has the confidence of all the men in our division. He came here under very peculiar circumstances, as you will all recollect, and he threw himself into the gap to heal up a breach, and he has succeeded; and now, having done so, he wishes to retire to private life.

Dr. WILLIAMS--Mr. President and Gentlemen: I was about to move a resolution to all the retiring members, as I believe there are several that intend to retire of their own free will, thinking it would be rather invidious to single out some and express our thanks and not refer to the others, and I presume there are still enough left to warrant a general resolution, and after Dr. Moorhouse's motion is carried, as I have no doubt it will be, I will then move my motion, because we are in a position to express our honest sentiments about every man here present.

I would like to make a remark with reference to Dr. Fulton. Unfortunately we are prone to look over men, and form opinions as to whether or not we think they are going to make very good men; that seems

natural, at any rate it is natural to me. But I may say that whatever estimate was placed upon Dr. Fulton at the time he first came as a member of this Council, my appreciation of him has grown and grown all along from the time he came here till now he is leaving; and I look upon him to-day as a very much better member of the Council than I ever expected to do at the time he first came here. I may say that Dr. Fulton, as I take it, is developing in Council work so that he has taken a good grasp of the whole situation. And I only regret that circumstances that we do not control have rendered it, in his judgment, best for him not to return to the Council. I would say further, that, that - shall I call it a gerrymander on the part of the persons who got it through, or who had a large share in getting through the last amendment to the Medical Act - Dr. Fulton and I happen to be placed in the same division; and Dr. Fulton, without any urgency on my part, has done his best by giving me as much support in his power, to secure my return to this Council again; and while other members of the Council may feel under some obligations to Dr. Fulton, I, perhaps, feel more under obligations than any other, because of the position he has taken towards myself.

Dr. CAMPBELL. In seconding the motion I cordially support everything that has been said. I became acquainted with Dr. Fulton at the time he entered this Council; and I trust the happy association he and I have had here will be the beginning of a friendship which will continue as long as we both live. With the other members of this Council I regret exceedingly that circumstances are such that he will not return to us.

The PRESIDENT--In putting the resolution I may say I have had the pleasure of knowing Dr. Fulton since he came to this Council; and that I was intimately associated with him on the Finance Committee during all the years, except last year, since he came here, and has done invaluable service on that committee, which is one of the hardest worked and most responsible committees in the Council perhaps.

The President then put the motion, which was carried unanimously by a standing vote.

Dr. FULTON--Mr. President and Gentlemen: I am exceedingly grateful for the very kind remarks that come in reference to my retirement; and what little I have done in the way of assisting in the deliberations of the Council, I am also grateful for the hearty manner in which the resolution was carried. I did not think I was entitled properly to any such remark or any such consideration. Dr. Philip has spoken of me as a member of the Finance Committee, and I am reminded by that to say that I was always pleased with the kindness and courtesy with which the members of that committee were treated by the late chairman and now President.

I have two reasons for retiring; one is when I was named by the Huron and Bruce Medical Association as their candidate, the arrangement was entered into that at the end of the term I would give way to some other member, there being a number of aspirants to the office in that district. Another reason is, as Dr. Williams has already stated, according to the

re-arrangement of districts he and I have been thrown in the same district; and any satisfaction at all I could take from my retiring would be in knowing that our district would be represented by so able and gentlemanly and thoroughly posted member of the Council; for I consider Dr. Williams one of the most active and one of the principal members of this Body; and I am satisfied he has the fullest confidence of our constituents.

My time of service on this Council will certainly be, as Drs. Miller and Day have said of themselves, a bright spot in my recollections in the future; the associations one meets with here, and the gentlemanly conduct of the various members cannot but impress themselves on one's mind. Before I sit down I wish to say that I hope that every member who desires to return to this Council will be re-elected, and with large majorities (hear, hear). I believe that every member of this Council is justly entitled to the fullest confidence of his constituents; and I will always be a defender of this Council, and always consider it my duty to work for its interests.

Dr. CAMPBELL. There is only one other member of the Council of whom we have definite knowledge that he will retire, and retire of his own accord, some of us may retire involuntarily and we shall have to place on record our appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Dr. Orr; and while we regret to learn that he will not be a candidate for re-election, we wish for him continuous prosperity and happiness. Dr. Orr is not in the room so his blushes will be spared, but I know every member will agree with me that he has rendered very great services, both as member in committee and on Council Board, and also in other ways outside of direct Council work. We shall have his services and assistance in that latter capacity still, and I have no doubt his aid will be tendered to the Council at all times. But I know those of us who are returned here will miss a familiar face, and a voice we were always pleased to hear.

Dr. HARRIS—I have much pleasure in seconding this motion.

Dr. MILLER—Dr. Orr was one of my first acquaintances in the Council; in fact I was somewhat acquainted with him before I came; I then looked upon him as a most kindly and genial professional brother; and my views respecting him have undergone a change even for the better, and I have learned to think more highly of him day by day as we have been associated in the Council here.

Dr. WILLIAMS—I would like to add my testimony to what Dr. Miller has said. I was not acquainted with Dr. Orr when he first came, but I became acquainted with him when he came here; and I have come to appreciate him very highly. I regret very much that he is about to retire from the Council.

The President put the motion, which was carried unanimously by a standing vote.

Moved by Dr. Day, seconded by Dr. Bray, that Dr. Pyne make such selections as he may think necessary from the English reports of the case of Allison vs. The General Council of Education, and that they be printed in the report of the proceedings of this Council. Carried.

## IN THE COURT OF APPEAL.—ENGLAND.

ALLISON v. GENERAL COUNCIL OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION.

*Medical Practitioner—General Council of Medical Education and Registration—Removal of Name from Register—Power of Court to Review Decision—"Infamous Conduct in a Professional Respect"—Judicial Inquiry—Domestic Forum—Personal Interest of Member of Tribunal—Medical Act (21 and 22 Vict. c. 90), ss. 28, 29.*

It was proved before the defendant council that the plaintiff had been in the habit of inserting advertisements in newspapers, in which his name and address were stated. These advertisements contained reflections upon medical men generally and their methods of treating their patients, and advised the public to have nothing to do with them or their drugs. The advertisements contained a series of answers to real or imaginary correspondents as to the proper treatment of different complaints, and there were recommendations to apply to the plaintiff for advice, the amount of the fee charged by him for advice being stated. Certain works on medical subjects written by the plaintiff were also mentioned, and their prices.

The following are specimens of the advertisements. "In this our nineteenth century of boasted civilization the drug doctors are not so successful in the cure of diseases as were the ancients nearly 2,000 years ago. Then the healers relied mostly on diet and baths, not having found out the poisonous drugs now employed. A patient is now fed up with useless and disease-producing animal broths, meat extracts, or so-called beef tea, which contains most of the refuse which the kidneys would have thrown out if the animal had lived. The patient is usually dosed with poisonous drugs which upset his stomach, derange the other organs, greatly lessen his chance of recovery, and lengthen the duration of his illness."

Under the head of "General Advice:" "Strictly avoid all drugs, medicines, pills, powders, potions, lotions, gargles, inhalations, ointments, salves, etc. Do not paint with iodine, nor use caustic, blisters, poultices, plasters, liniments, nor splints. Do not take cod liver oil, pepsin, maltine, chemical food, or any patent medicine no matter how much advertised."

And, in "Answers to Correspondents:" "Professional poisoners, for I can call doctors by no truer name." "Send a postal order for 5s., with a stamped, directed envelope, and I will send you private postal advice that will benefit you."

It was also proved that the plaintiff had formerly published a pamphlet or leaflet, entitled, "How to Avoid Vaccination," in which he suggested a method by which the effect of vaccination (which he considered an injurious operation) might be avoided by washing off the lymph immediately after the operation has been performed. Objection was made to this publication by the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh, and the plaintiff then undertook that he would discontinue the publication of the leaflet. After he had given this undertaking, he did not himself any longer publish the leaflet. It had, however, become the property of a society called the Anti-Vaccination Society, which continued to publish it.

and the plaintiff in some of his advertisements recommended his correspondents to purchase the pamphlet, and informed them where it was to be obtained.

The following is a specimen of these advertisements: "I do not issue the leaflet "How to Avoid Vaccination." It belongs to the Anti-Vaccination Society. Send 2d. for it to Mrs. Young, 77 Atlantic Road, Brixton."

As to the second ground of objection, it is admitted that, if there was no evidence upon which the council might fairly and reasonably say that the plaintiff had been guilty of "infamous conduct in a professional respect," they went beyond the jurisdiction given to them by the Act in entertaining the case and proceeding to adjudicate upon it. If there was no such evidence they ought to have declined to interfere. Was there, then, any evidence which justified the council in finding the plaintiff guilty of "infamous conduct in a professional respect?" I adopt the definition which my brother Lopes has drawn up, of, at any rate, one kind of conduct amounting to infamous conduct in a professional respect, viz.: "If it is shown that a medical man, in the pursuit of his profession, has done something with regard to it which would be reasonably regarded as disgraceful or dishonorable by his professional brethren of good repute and competency," then it is open to the General Medical Council to say that he has been guilty of "infamous conduct in a professional respect." The question is, not merely whether what a medical man has done would be an infamous thing for anyone else to do, but whether it is infamous for a medical man to do. An act done by a medical man may be "infamous," though the same act done by anyone else would not be infamous; but, on the other hand, an act which is not done "in a professional respect" does not come within this section. There may be some acts which, although they would not be infamous in any other person, yet if they are done by a medical man in relation to his profession, that is, with regard either to his patients or to his professional brethren, may be fairly considered "infamous in a professional respect," and such acts would, I think, come within s. 29. I adopt that as a good definition of, at any rate, one state of circumstances in which the General Medical Council would be justified in finding that a medical man has been guilty of "infamous conduct in a professional respect." Was there, then, evidence in the present case of such conduct? It seems to me that this question must be solved thus. Taking the evidence which was before the Medical Council as a whole, did it bring the plaintiff within the definition which I have read? Was the evidence, taken as a whole, reasonably capable of being treated by the council as bringing the plaintiff within that definition of "infamous conduct in a professional respect?" I cannot doubt that it was. It seems to me that it may be fairly said that the plaintiff has endeavored to defame his brother practitioners, and by that defamation, to induce suffering people to avoid going to them for advice, and to come to himself, in order that he may obtain the remuneration or fees which otherwise he would not obtain. If, on the whole, that which he has been doing could be reasonably construed as amounting to that, it comes, in my opinion, within the definition I have read, and the council were justified in saying that the plaintiff had been

guilty of "infamous conduct in a professional respect."

Then I come to the question of "infamous conduct in a professional respect," and, in my opinion, if there was any evidence on which the council could reasonably have come to the conclusion to which they did come, their decision is final. If, on the other hand, there was no evidence upon which they could reasonably arrive at that conclusion, then their decision can be reviewed by this Court. It is important to consider what is meant by "infamous conduct in a professional respect." The Master of the Rolls has adopted a definition which, with his assistance and that of my brother Davey, I prepared. I will read it again: "If it is shown that a medical man, in the pursuit of his profession, has done something with regard to it which would be reasonably regarded as disgraceful or dishonorable by his professional brethren of good repute and competency," then it is open to the General Medical Council to say that he has been guilty of "infamous conduct in a professional respect." That is, at any rate, evidence of "infamous conduct" within the meaning of s. 29. I do not propound it as an exhaustive definition, but I think it is strictly and properly applicable to the present case. Assuming it to be a definition of "infamous conduct" sufficient for the purpose of the present case, was there any evidence before the Medical Council which justified them in coming to the conclusion that the plaintiff had been guilty of infamous conduct in a professional respect within that definition? It appears to me that there was abundant evidence upon which they might find as they did. A very large number of advertisements have been brought to our notice which can only lead, I think, to one conclusion, viz., that the plaintiff was doing all he could to deter the public from consulting medical men—his professional brethren—to induce the public to distrust them and their remedies, and to come to him, holding himself out as the one person who could give them that relief and that assistance which they desired. In my opinion, if that were the whole of the case it would be amply sufficient to justify the action of the council. But there is another matter, to which the Master of the Rolls has not alluded, viz., the plaintiff's conduct with regard to the pamphlet on Vaccination. It appears to me that his conduct in that matter comes distinctly within the definition which I have given. The facts, shortly stated, are these: In 1887 or 1888 he published a pamphlet against vaccination which met with great disapproval, and he promised to withdraw it, and, so far as he was concerned, it appears that he did withdraw it from circulation. But it had passed from his hands into those of the Anti-Vaccination Society, and he, knowing that, advises his patients to consult that society, being perfectly aware what advice they would get, viz., to adopt a method of effacing the effects of vaccination. In fact, he was indirectly advising those who consulted him to violate the law by which the legislature has thought it desirable to enforce vaccination. On both these grounds I think there was ample evidence to justify the council in coming to the conclusion that plaintiff had been guilty of "infamous conduct in a professional respect."

On the second point I agree with the other mem-

bers of the Court that there was evidence upon which the council might reasonably and properly infer that the plaintiff was endeavoring to discredit and defame the medical profession generally, and to shake the confidence of the public in other medical men, with a view to his own pecuniary advantage.

The question is not whether the plaintiff is right or wrong in his views on the subject of medicine and hygiene. He may be right, notwithstanding his difference from the majority of his professional brethren. He may be in the position of *Athanasius contra mundum*. But there are different modes of stating one's opinions and views, and a man may be actuated by different motives in enforcing his views and opinions upon the world. In the present case the language in which the plaintiff has thought fit to express his views, and the circumstances under which and the surroundings with which his advertisements were issued, coupled with the notices to which our attention has been drawn, recommending his own works and his own advice, seem to me, when taken together, to be evidence from which the Medical Council might reasonably hold that his conduct was "infamous in a professional respect." I adopt the definition of Lopes, L.J., which has been approved by the Master of the Rolls, as at any rate a standard by which those words may be applied. There is also the plaintiff's conduct with regard to the leaflet on Vaccination, after he had undertaken not to publish it. I repeat, in order that there may be no mistake about it, I do not think that Mr. Coleridge was well founded in saying that on the evidence before them the council must be taken to have condemned the plaintiff on the ground of his particular opinions on the subject of Medicine or Hygiene. We have not to say whether the council were right or wrong in the inference which they drew. All we have to say is, whether there was evidence on which they might, as reasonable men, have come to their conclusion. In my opinion there was.

Judgment of Lord Esher; Lopes, L.J., and Davey, L.J.

On motion the President vacated the chair, which was taken by Dr. Miller.

DR. BRITTON—Mr. Chairman I have very great pleasure in moving that the thanks of this Council be tendered to Dr. Philip, our President, for the able and impartial manner in which he has presided over this meeting of the Council. I have been personally acquainted with Dr. Philip for a good many years; and before his election I felt confident that he would occupy that chair with dignity and credit to the Council; and the results have warranted me in forming that opinion and I am very much pleased to move this resolution.

DR. BERGIN—I have very much pleasure in seconding this resolution. As his "god-father," if I may use the term, I feel very proud of my pupil.

The Chairman put the motion which was carried unanimously.

DR. MILLER—I wish to tender to you the thanks of this Council for the very able and efficient manner in which you have discharged your duties as President of this Council during the session which is now about to close. I heartily and entirely concur in the words of the resolution; and I have great pleasure in tendering to you the thanks of this Council.

DR. PHILIP—I feel deeply grateful to you gentlemen in the Council for the warm words of commendation with which you have received my actions as President of this Council. I am sure it is a source of great pleasure to reflect that the President of this Council has always been treated as the presiding officer with so much courtesy as to render his duties comparatively light and very pleasant. I return my most sincere thanks for your kindness.

DR. BERGIN—I would like to call the attention of the committee to an advertisement by Dr. S. E. McCully, who is now under suspended sentence—an advertisement which appears in the Toronto papers to-day of a most disgraceful character, and one which we cannot too strongly condemn. Dr. McCully is now under suspended sentence of this Council, suspended upon promise that he would not in the future be guilty of any of these questionable practices of infamous conduct of which he was then condemned. Upon that promise that he would no more repeat these practices, we concluded for the sake of his family—not for his sake—to let the sentence stay suspended, giving him to understand that upon the first breach of that promise his license would be taken from him and his name erased from the register. This he has seen fit to disregard, and he has violated his promise.

DR. ORR—Mr. President and Gentlemen: I think in this case you will require to go along very carefully. The advertisement, which appears in this morning's *World* (dated Saturday, June 16th, 1894), has appeared in the daily papers of Toronto for some time, so that really it is nothing new, and it differs very little from the advertisements inserted in the daily papers of Toronto by other advertising medical men in the city. I think if it is in the power of the Council in all those cases where advertisements of that kind are inserted—advertisements which are not in the interests of the general public, but are inserted solely in the interests of the advertiser, and for the purpose of his profit and personal gain—the advertiser should be struck from the rolls, and I think if Dr. McCully proceeds in the ensuing year as he has during the past year, the duty of the new Council will be to strike his name from the roll of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

DR. CAMPBELL—This party wrote to me some time ago, enclosing a copy of advertisement, and asked my opinion whether he would be acting contrary to the view of the Council if he put in an advertisement of that kind. My answer to him was that the Council did not approve of advertising in any shape. With regard to this, however, I may say that the sins of which Dr. McCully was guilty, and of which he was really found guilty, and for which he would have been stricken off the register had he not apologized, was not an advertisement of this kind which, as has been said, is no worse than some other persons are putting in in Toronto, but for his decidedly unprofessional conduct in blackguarding the Profession, and for his treatment of some patients.

DR. ROGERS—When Dr. McCully was before the Council showing cause, he said, "All I have to say is that, after signing that paper not to advertise, I have endeavored legitimately to live up to my promise, and have continued to do so, and have no intention of failing my promise." The promise, there-

fore, given before this Council, was that he would not advertise. He made it very clear, or I would never have voted in the way I did there, I am certain.

Dr. HARRIS—It appears that these fellows get so hardened in sin that it is almost impossible for them to desist; they are bound to go on look at Washington and this man—the same old story. If you had treated these cases that were up before us at this session in the same way, you would have found the same thing. You may hold the sword over their heads, but you have in time to strike them off, and it may be as well to do it at once.

Moved by Dr. Bergin, seconded by Dr. Britton, that the advertisement of Dr. McCully in this morning's issue of the *Toronto World* be referred to the Discipline Committee. Carried.

Dr. Harris moved, seconded by Dr. Logan, that in accordance with the by-laws, the Registrar do now read the minutes of the last meeting of the Council.

The Registrar read the minutes of the last meeting, which were adopted and signed by the President.

Dr. Harris moved, seconded by Dr. Orr, that the Council do now adjourn. Carried.

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### Meetings of Medical Societies.

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#### ONTARIO MEDICAL ASSOCIATION—FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

(Continued from June Number.)

THURSDAY MORNING, *June 7th.*

##### SURGICAL SECTION.

The first paper in the section was presented by Dr. Welford, of Woodstock, entitled "Fractures and Dislocations of the Vertebrae." His plea was for operation in these cases before degenerated changes take place in the cord. He reported two cases he had had where considerable relief was afforded by operation. He maintained that if they had been operated upon earlier, there would have been a good chance for complete relief. The first case was a fracture-dislocation. All above the sixth were dislocated forward. The right arch of the fifth was fractured. A spicula of bone protruded into the canal, but did not puncture the membranes. On the sixth day he was called; pulse was 155, temperature 104, and respiration feeble. Although some relief was afforded, the patient succumbed. In the second case there was a fracture-dislocation between the eleventh and twelfth dorsal. The posterior arches were removed. The sheath was adhered to the arches so that the marrow was exposed. The patient gained some power in the right leg and foot, and a return of sensibility two and a half inches below where it was prior to the operation. There was no improvement on the left side nor in the bladder nor rectum.

Dr. Peters agreed that the operations should have been done earlier. Degeneration took place in such cases in three days. Every spinal injury was not favorable for operation. Where it was known that the fracture-dislocation had severed the cord across, operation was useless. If there was a history of motion and sensation for a short time after the lesion, hæmorrhage was likely the cause, and improvement would take place without operation.

Dr. King presented a blacksmith who had sustained an injury to the back while working under a buggy. The props slipped, and the buggy fell on top of him, bending him forward so that his head was brought between his knees. Both clavicles were anteriorly dislocated, and a knuckle vertebra in the neighborhood of the eleventh dorsal vertebra. There was considerable separation between the eleventh and twelfth. There was no impairment, however, of motion or sensation, but there was difficulty in getting the bowels to move.

Dr. Spencer thought that the patient presented had not sustained any injury to the spinal cord, that there was no effusion of spinal fluid, but that hæmorrhage had probably taken place.

Dr. Welford closed the discussion.

Dr. N. A. Powell then interested the Association with an illustration of his method of photographing pathological specimens, and also of procuring photographs of operations while in progress. He also showed an ingenious device for making the flash in taking photographs by the flash light.

Dr. Meek, of London, reported four cases of abdominal section: the first was for dermoid cyst of the ovaries, the second for hæmatosalpinx, the third for suppurative appendicitis, and the fourth for cancer of the pylorus-cholecystenterostomy. He had good success in all. The history of the cases were very interesting.

Dr. Bingham read a paper on "Appendicitis," in which he discussed the classification and treatment. He also gave the report of a case. In the first type of this trouble the symptoms were mild, being usually associated with accumulates—masses of feces in the cæcum. Recovery usually followed. The second class was where the disease progressed to suppuration. These cases required to be closely watched, for there was great danger of perforation and general peritonitis. He thought this not likely to occur within four or five days. Perforation sometimes took place into the intestine, bladder, or externally. The third class was the relapsing appendicitis. Operation in these cases might be left till the subsidence of the acute attack.

Dr. McKinnon and Dr. Whiteman discussed the paper.

The next paper was by Dr. D. J. G. Wishart, the subject being "Empyema of the Antrum." This was the history of an obscure case; it was difficult to diagnose, because few of the symptoms were referable to the antrum. The pain was outside the orbit. The patient failed to lie on the diseased side, the reverse being usually the case. Then the character of the discharge was white, like casein, instead of yellow, as is usually the case. Drilling was performed through an upper molar cavity, and the antrum washed and drained.

Dr. Price Brown discussed the paper.

Both Sections then adjourned. About 200 of the members were then conveyed to the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, on the Island, where the city members entertained the outside members to luncheon. A very enjoyable social time was spent.

The Association re-assembled at 4 p.m. to listen to a paper on "Gastrectasis," by Dr. Stockton, of Buffalo. He defined the meaning of the term, and spoke of its effects on the functions of the stomach. For its relief, drugs were not of much service. He recommended

the use of lavage and faradization of the stomach walls. He showed Einhorn's button, which the patient swallowed for the electrical seances, a cord being attached to the electrode to withdraw it when the treatment was over. Dr. Stockton also showed an ingenious device of his own for the electrical treatment. It consisted of an electrode on the end of a stilette, which was introduced through the stomach tube, which had previously been inserted to convey the salt water needed. At the end of the treatment, the electrode could be withdrawn, then the salt water, then the stomach tube.

Dr. Doolittle gave the history of a severe case where he had used Einhorn's apparatus with good success.

Dr. Hingston thought such treatment was unnecessary if the patient would observe three rules: first, to eat less; second, to eat more slowly; third, to refrain from drinking at meals.

Dr. Davidson said that the precautions referred to by the previous speaker were not sufficient, in his idea, when the disease had become established. He favored the treatment by lavage and electricity.

Dr. W. H. Hingston, of Montreal, then read a paper on "Cancer of the Breast." He referred to the various theories with regard to the causation, inclining to the microbic or the inflammatory. He advised that the axillary glands should not be removed unless affected. In dissection, after the primary incision, the finger was better than the knife to enucleate the mass. If the pectoral muscle were affected at all, he advised its entire removal. The stitches should be put in back from the line of incision, so as not to cause any undue irritation to the edges. He advocated removal, even up to half a dozen times, if necessary.

Dr. E. E. Kitchen, of St. George, gave a graphic account of the great International Congress held at Rome, to which he was a delegate.

Dr. J. F. W. Ross read an interesting paper on "Papilloma of the Ovary," reporting two cases. The disease usually attacked both ovaries. Two varieties might be spoken of, the first being applied to the growth before its rupture of the capsule, till which time it might be considered as non-malignant; the second, its condition, after rupturing the capsule, when it might be looked upon as malignant. He advised early operation. He presented sketches and water-colors of the pathological specimens. He also presented a cyst of the broad ligament which he had just removed.

Dr. McPhedran read a paper on "Diuretin," and cited several cases where it had been useful. These were cases of arterio-sclerosis and chronic cardiac diseases. He had found diuretin very helpful in relieving the symptoms where œdema was present, or where there was mitral incompetence. In large doses its effect was similar to poisoning by salicylic acid.

#### ----- EVENING SESSION.

The first paper was by Dr. Primrose on "Sprains." He went into the pathology, diagnosis and treatment of these cases. He presented the history of some cases. His plan of treatment consisted in swathing the joint with a large quantity of cotton batting and bandaging over this very firmly. Massage was useful. Passive movements should be used, where there was

danger of adhesions, at the end of eight or ten days, especially if accompanied by a Pott's or Colles' fracture.

The Secretary then read a communication from the Secretary of the Prison Reform Association regarding the establishing of a home for inebriates. The Association passed a resolution in favor of this movement.

Dr. McKinnon introduced a motion recommending the establishment of a home for epileptics. This was unanimously supported.

Dr. E. Herbert Adams introduced a resolution favoring the establishment of a home for sufferers from pulmonary tuberculosis. This was also unanimously carried.

Dr. Johnston then presented the report of the special committee appointed to report on the matter of lodge practice: "The special committee on lodge practice begs to report that in their opinion the time has arrived when this Association should pronounce its judgment on the evils of club, lodge or contract practice, or engaging to do work at rates below that fixed by the legal tariff of the district, and should take some decided action in, first, calling upon all members of the Association to cease making, after the end of the current year, any further engagements to do such work; second, that the Secretary of this Association communicate at once with the Medical Council, and urge that body to issue a circular to each member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, informing him that any medical man persisting after this year in doing lodge or club practise shall be considered guilty of unprofessional conduct as defined by the statute in such case made and provided.

Certain phases of the question were warmly discussed, but the resolution carried unanimously.

The report of the Committee on Nomination was adopted.

The following gentlemen were elected as officers of the Association for the coming year:—President, Dr. R. W. Bruce Smith, Seaforth. Vice-presidents: 1st vice, Dr. A. A. Macdonald, Toronto; 2nd vice, Dr. A. B. Weltord, Woodstock; 3rd vice, Dr. W. J. Saunders, Kingston; 4th vice, Dr. Forest, Mount Albert. General Secretary, Dr. J. N. E. Brown, of Toronto. Assistant Secretary, Dr. Charles Temple, Toronto. Treasurer, Dr. J. H. Burns, Toronto.

The General Secretary, Dr. Wishart, then gave his report.

Dr. Harrison, President of the Dominion Medical Association, extended a hearty invitation to all the members to attend the Dominion Medical Association to be held in St. John's, New Brunswick, in August.

The President-elect was then installed, Dr. R. W. Bruce Smith, and after a neat speech, in which he thanked the Association for the honor done him, he declared the Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Association adjourned.

#### MEETING OF MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL HOSPITAL BOARD.

The Board of Trustees of the Medico-Chirurgical College met last evening and elected the following gentlemen to various chairs in that institution: Dr. Isaac Ott, of Easton, Pa., Professor of

Physiology; Dr. William E. Hughes, Professor of Clinical Medicine; Dr. Albert E. Roussel, Assistant Professor of Clinical and of Practice of Medicine; Dr. Charles W. Burr, Clinical Professor of Nervous Diseases; Dr. William C. Hollepeter, Clinical Professor of Diseases of Children and Pediatrics; Dr. Arthur H. Cleveland, Clinical Professor of Laryngology; Dr. Edward B. Gleason, Clinical Professor of Otolaryngology, and Dr. William Blair Stewart, Lecturer in Therapeutics.

Prof. Edwin J. Houston and Dr. Henry Fisher were elected members of the Board of Trustees.

The above appointments were made to relieve the present teaching corps of the college, which, owing to the number of students attending, and in anticipation of the large body of matriculates in September, makes it requisite that these chairs be filled. The medical fraternity throughout the country has recognized the fact that the Medico-Chirurgical College stands among the first in practical instruction in our medical schools.

#### AMERICAN ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIC ASSOCIATION.

The fourth annual meeting of the American Electro-Therapeutic Association will be held in New York, September 25th, 26th and 27th, at the New York Academy of Medicine.

Members of the medical profession are cordially invited to attend.

WILLIAM J. HERDMAN, M.D.,  
*President.*

MARGARET A. CLEAVES, M.D.,  
*Secretary.*

#### Correspondence.

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

To the Editor of ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL.

SIR,—I notice that you speak of Dr. Fenwick, who recently died, as the oldest practising physician in Ontario.

Now, the oldest practising physician in Ontario, if not in Canada, is Dr. Barnhardt, of Owen Sound, who started practising in 1834, and is still in harness. I met him at the Toronto Exhibition

last September in company with Dr. J. M. B. Woods, of Toronto, and he seemed good for years to come yet.

If there are any older doctors in Ontario or Canada I would like to hear from them.

Respectfully yours,

July 7th, 1894.

MEDICUS.

#### Requisition to Dr. Brock.

ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE TO THE MEDICAL COUNCIL OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF ONTARIO, 1894.

NOMINATION PAPER, FIFTH DIVISION, EMBRACING COUNTIES OF WELLINGTON AND WATERLOO.

WE, the undersigned registered medical practitioners residing in the Fifth Division, hereby nominate Dr. L. Brock, of the City of Guelph, as a fit and proper person to represent the said division in the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and we further agree to use our best efforts to secure his election:—

Samuel M. Henry, Harriston; W. A. Harvey, Harriston; H. R. McCullough, Harriston; B. Crandill, Clifford; H. Ross, Clifford; T. D. Meikle, Mount Forest; C. A. Jones, Mount Forest; M. Forster, Palmerston; A. Stewart, Palmerston; J. A. Millican, Preston; W. Mallory, Preston; J. M. Cameron, Galt; J. H. Bradford, Galt; Geo. Acheson, Galt; E. R. Wood, Galt; W. J. Mackendrick, Galt; A. Thomson, Galt; A. Hank, Galt; W. Lovitt, Ayr; H. G. Roberts, New Germany; J. Dow, Belwood; R. J. Lockhart, Hespeler; G. O'Reilly, Fergus; A. Groves, Fergus; W. H. Johnson, Fergus; H. W. Armstrong, Fergus; W. Robertson, Elora; J. M. Nairn, Elora; A. H. Paget, Elora; J. M. Roger, Fergus; D. McEachren, Linwood; J. D. McNaughton, Glenallan; L. G. Cline, Elmira; N. W. Geikie, Elmira; M. McWilliam, Drayton; R. Lucy, Drayton; O. M. McCullough, Erin; H. McNaughton, Erin; A. Skippen, Hillsburg; H. Gear, Erin; G. W. Wright, Berlin; D. J. Mirchin, Berlin; L. B. Coleman, Berlin; J. E. Nett, Berlin; R. G. Mylins, Berlin; W. G. Lackmer, Berlin;



W. J. Arnott, Berlin : D. L. Bowlby, Berlin : W. R. Nicholls, Berlin : C. Nocker, Waterloo : A. F. Bowman, Waterloo : W. L. Hilliard, Morriston : J. H. Hamilton, Hillsburg : H. S. Martin, Erin : G. Herod, Guelph : H. Howitt, Guelph : Angus MacKimmion, Guelph : Denis Minan, Guelph : W. F. Savage, Guelph : J. Lindsay, Guelph : Stephen Lett, Guelph : W. J. Robinson, Guelph : W. O. Stewart, Guelph : T. H. Orton, Guelph : W. Cormack, Guelph : M. Morrow, Guelph : C. J. Laird, Guelph : W. B. Kennedy, Guelph : W. H. Louny, Guelph : J. McAllister, Galt : J. M. Dryden, Rockwood : E. F. McCullough, Everton : J. A. Howitt, Morriston : J. McEllaivee, Wellesley.

GUELPH, July, 1894.

*To the Medical Electors of Division 5, comprising the Counties of Wellington and Waterloo :*

The requisition placed in my hands requesting me to be a candidate for this division in Medical Council has been so numerously signed that I have great pleasure in acceding to your request. In looking over the requisition I find that every medical man in my native city has signed ; this to me is a mark of their confidence, which I hope will never be forfeited. The profession owe a deep debt of gratitude to the founders of the Medical Council. Amongst those who took a great interest in its inception I might mention the names of the late Drs. Clarke and Parker, who were eminent in the profession and prominent members of parliament, at that time a resident of the city of Guelph. As you are all aware, the Medical Council differs from other legislative bodies in that it is controlled by Statutes of Ontario Assembly and is amenable to the voice of the profession and through Parliament can be controlled at any time. The Legislature of Ontario have from time to time seconded our efforts, and it ought to be our earnest desire so to ensure the confidence of the public that any amendments to our Act in future may be in accord with enlightened opinion, and redound to the credit and advancement of the profession in all things which make for progress. As regards the Acts of the Medical Council in the past, we must never forget that they have had a difficult and rugged road to travel, but we may point to the results : Our Act has been copied to a great extent where possible in neighboring States of the

Union, British Columbia and Manitoba, and has received the approval and commendation of every medical man who has made himself thoroughly acquainted with the working of the Act.

Allow me to thank you, gentlemen, for this expression of your esteem, and in conclusion to assure you that, being an independent member, I shall look to your interests solely, and if elected discharge the duties of the office to your satisfaction.

Yours sincerely,

L. BROCK.

### Book Notices.

*On Double Consciousness and The Psychic Life of Micro-Organisms.* By Alfred Binet. Are two works dealing with the mystic, as far as the ordinary reader is concerned. The first is theosophical, giving decided views on matters hysterical. The work is certainly clever and well put together, the author's knowledge of theories of the subject being very extensive. The Open Court Publishing Co., Chicago. 1894.

*The Popular Science Monthly*, for August, contains the following valuable numbers and papers : (1) "The Chaos in Moral Training ;" (2) "A family of Water Kings ;" (3) "Human Aggregation and Crime ;" (4) "Distribution of Government Publications ;" (5) "The Story of a Great Work ;" (6) "A Proposition for an Artificial Isthmus ;" (7) "Rain-making ;" (8) "Milk for Babes ;" (9) "Nature as Drama and Engineering ;" (10) "The Nocturnal Migration of Birds ;" (11) "Modern Views and Problems of Physics ;" (12) "Form and Life ;" (13) "On Accuracy in Observation ;" (14) "The Photography of Colors ;" (15) "Sketch of William Mattieu Williams." New York : D. APPLETON & COMPANY.

*Inebriety or Narcomania, its Etiology, Pathology, Treatment and Jurisprudence.* By Norman Kerr, M.D., P.I.S., Fellow of Medical Society of London, President Society for the Study of Inebriety, etc. Third edition. Price 21s. 1894. London : H. K. Lewis.

The third edition of this valuable work has just been issued from the press. The work was first published in 1888. So well was it received that the first edition was exhausted within a year, and

in 1889 a second edition was published. To the medical profession it will be found an exceedingly useful and instructive treatise on the subject of inebriety in all its aspects. It also contains a full discussion of the legal aspects of the subject, rendering it a valuable guide to the magistracy, legal profession, judiciary, clergymen and the general public. We heartily recommend the work.

*Post Nasal Growths*, by CHARLES A. PARKER, Assistant Surgeon to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat. Golden Square, London. Price 4s. 6d. 1894. H. K. Lewis, London.

The author has made a fairly exhaustive work in four chapters, giving subject matter of interest to the general practitioner, as well as to the specialist. The chapter on Deafness is excellent. The work of publishing is done in Lewis' own first class style.

*Practical Uroanalysis and Urinary Diagnosis*. A manual for the use of Practitioners and Students, with numerous illustrations, including colored photo-engravings. By CHARLES W. PURDY, M.D., of Chicago, author of "Bright's Disease and Allied Affections of the Kidneys," "Diabetes: Its Causes, Symptoms and Treatment," etc. A one-volume practical and systematic work of about 350 crown-octavo pages, in two parts, sub-divided into twelve sections, and an appendix.

Part I. is devoted to the general subject of Analysis of Urine, treating in detail of Urine Composition, Organic and Inorganic Constituents of Normal and Abnormal Urine, Physical Characteristics, Volumetric, Gravimetric, Centrifugal, and all other methods of analysis. The various processes and methods of detection, determination, calculation, etc., of all pathological manifestations and substances in the urine, with their causes and clinical significance, including the urine as a toxic agent, all forms of urinary sediments, casts, etc., are discussed with great clearness and force.

Part II. is devoted to Urinary Diagnosis, and discusses fully all forms of urinary and renal diseases, including anatomical considerations, regional relations of the kidneys, ureters, bladder and the renal pelvis, also their physical examination, etc., clinical diagnosis of urinary and renal diseases, such as renal tuberculosis, cancer, diabetes, insip-

idus, diabetes mellitus, misplacements of the kidney, cystitis, uræmia, chyluria, vesical stone, etc. The diagnostic value of the urine in acute infectious diseases, such as typhoid, yellow and typhus fevers, scarlatina, cholera, diphtheria, variola, cirrhosis of the liver, jaundice, acute rheumatism, gout, meningitis, hysteria, epilepsy, pulmonary tuberculosis, pneumonia, pleurisy, bronchitis, etc., are clearly and scientifically set forth, the author giving special prominence to the relations of the chemistry of the urine to physiological processes and pathological facts.

The well-known house of The F. A. Davis Company, 191, and 1916 Cherry St., Philadelphia, will issue the work in September, 1894. The book will be first class in quality of paper, press-work, and binding, and the price most reasonable, namely, \$2.50, net, in extra cloth.

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## AN EPITOME

OR

## CURRENT MEDICAL LITERATURE.

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### MEDICINE.

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**Successful Treatment of Tuberculous Meningitis by Trephining and Drainage of the Sub-arachnoid Space.**—Ord and Waterhouse (*Lancet*, No. 3680, p. 597) have reported the case of a girl, five years old, that had suffered with pain in the head for a month, with occasional vomiting, impaired appetite, constipation and fretfulness. The child was dull and heavy in appearance, and was very restless, from time to time uttering a shrill scream. She lay with her head bent forward and her legs drawn up. The temperature was slightly elevated, the pulse regular and accelerated, but weak, the respiration normal. No lesion of the thoracic or abdominal viscera could be detected. There was marked *tache cérébrale*. The knee-jerks were normal. There was commencing optic neuritis in both eyes, more marked in the left. The pain and the optic neuritis increased in intensity, the pulse became irregular, the child became lethargic and apathetic, and from time to time uttered a hydrocephalic cry. The pupils, at first contracted, subsequently became dilated, but strabismus or ptosis was not

observed. The membrane tympani were healthy. It was agreed that the condition was one of tuberculous meningitis, and in view of impending coma, as a result of intra-cerebral pressure, it was decided to open the sub-arachnoid space and afford drainage for a few days. A trephine opening was made in the skull on the left side, between the mastoid process and the external occipital crest. The dura bulged into the opening, but no pulsation was visible. The dura and arachnoid were incised, and some thirty drops of a slightly-greenish fluid escaped. The cerebellum then bulged into the opening. A silver probe, bent at a right angle, was then introduced between the cerebellum and the arachnoid, and directed inward toward the falx cerebelli. As soon as the latter was felt, the probe was rotated, so that the end projected toward the sub-arachnoid space, between the cerebellum and the medulla. Some drams of serous fluid at once escaped. A drainage-tube was then passed along the probe and left in position. It was found that the fluid passed very slowly along it. The dura was then sutured, and the fragmented disc of removed bone replaced, room being left for the drainage tube. The flap was adjusted with horse-hair sutures, and the wound was covered with cyanid dressings. The child bore the operation well. The wound discharged rather freely, and the optic neuritis gradually receded. On the eleventh day the wound appeared to be breaking down, and the stitches were removed, presenting gelatinous-looking granulations, in which, however, no specific elements were found. Neither was it possible to find tubercles or hæmorrhages in the chlorid. The drainage-tube was removed on the eighteenth day, and the child was well at the end of a month. Although, in view of the fortunate result, it is admitted that the evidence is not conclusive, it is nevertheless maintained that the case presented the classic picture of tuberculous meningitis, a diagnosis which was concurred in by all of the eight medical men who saw it before operation. — *Medical News*.

**The Safranin-Reaction in Sputum as an Aid to the Differential Diagnosis of Pneumonia from Bronchitis.**—The affinity of mucin for the anilin dyes, pointed out by Flemming,

Schiefferdecker, Hoyer, and others, led S. Schmidt some time ago to suggest a method of differentiating pneumonic from bronchitic sputum by means of the stain of Ehrlich-Biondi, consisting of a mixture of methylene-green, acid fuchsia, and orange G. According to Schmidt, a piece of sputum the size of a pea was shaken in a test-tube with a two and one-half per cent. solution of bichlorid of mercury in alcohol until it was broken up into fine particles; the alcohol was then carefully poured off, and the fixed sputum treated with the diluted triple stain. Sputum which contained large quantities of mucus turned the mixture greenish-blue, while pneumonic sputum changed the color to red, a mixture of the two giving rise to a dirty-violet tint. The reaction has been attributed by Renk, Kossel, Starkow, and others, to the predominance of albumin in pneumonic sputum and of mucus in the sputum of simple bronchitis, and this is probably the correct explanation. The test is a microscopic one and has been manifoldly confirmed, but it is not always reliable, as the reaction is obscured when there are many cellular elements (leucocytes, epithelium) present.

Zenoni ("Ueber Farbenreaktionen des Sputums," *Centralbl. f. innere Med.*, 1894, No. 12) claims that the method which he suggests does away with this difficulty, and, moreover, is an improvement on the old, as his test adds to the naked-eye appearances the possibility of increased precision by means of microscopic examination.

He spreads out a piece of the sputum to be examined on a cover glass, leaves it in strong alcohol for a quarter of an hour or more until coagulated, and then stains with a half-saturated aqueous solution of safranin. The cover-glass is examined on a white ground; if mucus (bronchitis) predominates the color will be distinctly yellow, if albumin (pneumonic diseases) is in excess the color will be red. The reaction of safranin with mucus occurs so quickly and sharply that there can be but little doubt that a definite chemie combination takes place.

Bizzozero was among the first to observe this peculiar metachromatic action of safranin, when studying the tubular glands of the stomach and intestine. Zenoni has tested the reaction on various mucoid and albuminous substances, and

finds that among others the mucus of the gastro-intestinal tract and of the vagina, the secretions from nasal polypi, synovia, and cartilage undergoing mucoid metamorphosis, turn yellow with safranin, while blood serum, fibrin, albumin, and peptone invariably give the red color.

The test, as a means of differentiating sputum as an aid to diagnosis, it seems to us, is well worthy of further trial, and it may be, too, that subsequently wider application of the principle may be found in the differentiation by color-reactions of different substances now grouped together under the generic name of the "nucleo-albumins." *Medical News.*

### Cardiac Asthenia or Heart-exhaustion.

Death sometimes occurs without more obvious cause than heart failure. Such an event may be brought about as the result of inflammatory or degenerative changes in the myocardium, or possibly through involvement of the cardiac nervous apparatus. Further, a heart may be intrinsically weak, the myocardium participating in the lack of tone that affects the muscular system generally.

In an address recently delivered before the Medical Classes of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. J. M. Da Costa\* made an important contribution to this hitherto rather unelaborated subject. In this paper Dr. Da Costa deals with the feeble heart resulting from enervation or asthenia, on the one hand, and with that due to atonicity or intrinsic muscular weakness, on the other hand. In the first of these states, which usually develops in the sequence of nervous strain, the action of the heart is feeble and accelerated; the pulse is small and compressible; there is a sense of uneasiness in the precordium, but rarely actual pain; the extremities are often cold; the temperature is likely to be subnormal. The capillary circulation is poor and the skin pale, though occasionally injected or flushed. The cardiac impulse is feeble. The area of percussion dulness is unaltered. The rhythm of the heart is rarely disturbed. The first sound is short, feeble, indistinct, lacking in volume, obscure; the second unchanged. The breathing is

\* "Cardiac Asthenia or Heart-exhaustion," *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, April, 1894, p. 361.

**FOR INVALIDS.**—Delicious Dishes made in a few minutes at a trifling cost.

## WYETH'S LIQUID RENNET.

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**WYETH'S RENNET** makes the lightest and most grateful diet for Invalids and Children. Milk contains every element of the bodily constitution; when coagulated with Rennet, it is always light and easy of digestion, and supports the system with the least possible excitement. **Price, 25 cents per bottle.**

## FERMENTATIVE DYSPEPSIA.

**WYETH'S COMPRESSED TABLETS.** \* BISMUTH SUBGALLATE, 5 GRAINS.

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

## WYETH'S COMP. SYRUP WHITE PINE.

A most valuable remedy in chronic or recent pulmonary affections of the throat or lungs—relieving obstinate coughs, by promoting expectoration—and serving as a calmative in all bronchial or laryngeal troubles.

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

## Wyeth's Glycerole Chloride of Iron.

(NON-ALCOHOLIC.)

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

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conspicuously unaltered, although there may be a sense of oppression. Insomnia may be complained of; depression of spirits is common. The patient is obliged to stay in bed; attempts to rise produce a swooning and a vanishing pulse; or there may be actual syncope. The prognosis is favorable, though the affection pursues a protracted course. Therapeutically rest in bed is the primary indication. When the patient is able to sit up nothing does so much good as graduated shower-baths. Massage, too, may be employed, but it is more useful a little later. Swedish movements may then also be recommended, together with carefully regulated exercise, such as walking, gentle horse-back riding, or light gymnastics. The food should be most nutritious and taken as frequently and in as large quantities as the digestion will tolerate; stimulants must often be resorted to. Errors of secretion and excretion must obviously be corrected. Of drugs, strychnin, in doses of gr. 1/30, three times a day, has proved the most useful; next in value is arsenic; of heart-tonics digitalis is the best; caffeine and cocain are useful; iron is not indicated unless anemia be present; nitroglycerin is of no

avail, unless there be cardiac pain, or unless used in conjunction with digitalis. Bromids, valerian, and opium are to be reserved to meet special indications. The second form of weak heart presents, in addition to the symptoms detailed, shortness of breath, especially on exertion, and edema of the ankles and insteps. The first sound of the heart is even more indistinct and ill-defined: duplication of either sound and functional dynamic apical murmurs are more common. The influences that lead up to this condition are not at all clear: the changes, if any, that take place are not evident. The prognosis is less favorable than in cases of simple cardiac asthenia. The treatment for the two conditions is much the same. It is probable that in some cases the two forms of cardiac weakness here discussed are associated. — *Medical News.*

**Alpha Naphthol in Typhoid Fever.**—MAXIMOWICZ (*Wien. med. Pr.*, No. 10) has employed *a*-naphthol with success in the treatment of typhoid fever. He maintains that *a*-naphthol is a more active bactericide and a less toxic agent

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than *b*-naphthol. Doses of from 7.5 to 15 grains were administered three or four times daily. Under this treatment the morning remissions were prolonged, the tongue became clean, meteorism and the pain in the right iliac fossa subsided and finally disappeared entirely, and the duration of the attack was shortened. The administration was maintained until the temperature had been normal for three or four days. The following formula was found useful :

R *a*-Naphthol ..... ʒijss-ʒiv  
 Bismuthi salicylatis ..... ʒjss  
 Pulvis cinnamomi vel  
 Quininae hydrobromatis ..... ʒj.—M.  
 Ft. pulv. no. xx.  
 S.—One from four to six times daily.

In case of pronounced meteorism with severe abdominal pain the following formulæ may be used :

R *a*-Naphthol ..... ʒijss  
 Bismuthi salicylatis ..... ʒjss  
 Pulvis rhei ..... ʒj.  
 Extract belladonnae ..... gr. iij.—M.  
 Ft. pulv. no. xx.  
 S.— One from four to six times daily.

Or—

R *a*-Naphthol ..... ʒijss.  
 Codeinæ ..... gr. iij.  
 Pulvis rhei ..... ʒss.  
 Pulvis cinnamomi cort ..... ʒj.—M.

Ft. pulv. no. xx.

S.—One from four to six times daily.

—*Med. News.*

**Miscellaneous.**

ANTISEPTIC SNUFF POWDER.— The following is a combination employed by Dr. Leonard A. Dessar :

R Menthol ..... 10.0  
 Tannic acid ..... 2.0  
 Boracic acid ..... 30.0  
 Bismuth subnitrate ..... 20.0  
 Starch ..... 50.0  
 Cocaine,  
 Aristol ..... ʒā 0.5

Sig. : Make a fine powder.—*International Journal of Surgery.*

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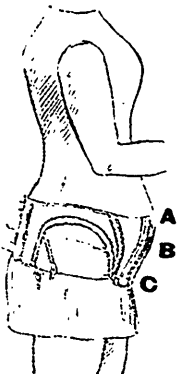
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 TORONTO, April 7th, 1894.

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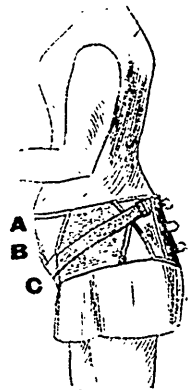
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**FEEDING IN FEVERS.**—Milk is one of the staple foods given to fever patients, but it fails, in a large number of cases to nourish the patient. With Burnham's Clam Bouillon added you get a greater amount of nourishment than anything else. Besides it satisfies the hunger, and containing, as it does, phosphorus lime or sodium, builds up the system.

**THE REMEDY PAR EXCELLENCE.**—In the April, 1894, number of the *Universal Medical Journal*, the companion publication to the "*Annual of the Universal Medical Sciences*," a magazine covering the progress of every branch of medicine in all parts of the world, and both edited by Chas. E. Sajous, M.D., Paris, France, we find the following

notice of antikamnia extracted from an article by Julian, which originally appeared in the *North Carolina Medical Journal*: "The importance attached to this drug, I think, is due to its anodyne and analgesic power, and the celerity with which it acts. As an antipyretic in fevers, it acts more slowly than antipyrine, but it is not attended with depression of the cardiac system and cyanosis. Whenever a sedative and an analgesic together is indicated, this remedy meets the demand. In severe headaches it is the remedy *par excellence*."

**CHRONIC CYSTITIS.**—Mr. Martin Chevers writes to the *Medical Press* that in a troublesome case he witnessed prompt relief from the use of a combination as follows:

R Tinct. collinsoniæ . . . . . ʒvj.  
Copaibæ . . . . . ʒiij.  
Liq. Morph. . . . . ʒss.  
Liq. Potassæ . . . . . ʒss.  
Ol. menth. pip. . . . . ℥ij.  
Aq. camph. . . . . ad ʒvj.

Sig.: One tablespoonful every three hours.

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BRONCHO-PNEUMONIA.—For the cough :

- R Antipyrin..... gr viij.
- Syrup of cinchona..... ℥j.
- Syrup of eucalyptus..... ℥x.
- Peppermint-water..... ℥iss.

M. Teaspoonful every hour.

If there is a tendency to collapse :

- R Acetate of ammonium..... ℥ss.
- Malaga wine..... ℥ij.
- Syrup of ether..... ℥v.
- Peppermint-water..... ℥x.

M. Teaspoonful every hour.

During convalescence :

- R Syrup of cinchona..... ℥x.
- Syrup of terpene..... ℥iss.
- Syrup of iodide of iron..... ℥ij.
- Peppermint water..... ℥iss.

M. A teaspoonful thrice daily.

*La Tribune Méd.*

SYPHILIS.—In the case of a woman suffering from extreme tenderness of the periosteum over the sternum, with a thickening of the walls of the blood vessels, Dr. Porter prescribed with advantage :

- R Hydrarg-biniodi..... gr. i-iss.
- Amm-iodidi..... ℥ij.
- Potass-iodidi..... ℥iv.
- Syr. auranti cort..... ℥j.
- Tr. auranti..... ℥j.
- Aquæ..... q. s. ad ℥ij.

Sig. : T. i. d.

—*Post-Graduate.*

CERTAIN ANTIDOTES.—F. Schilling states that the ill-effects of the salicylates can be counteracted by the simultaneous administration of ergot. Conversely, he has employed with success salicylate of sodium in a grave case of ergotism. He therefore recommends the salicylate as an antidote to ergot.

He also recognizes nitrate of amyl as an antidote to cocaine. In a case of intoxication caused by the inhalation of about ½ drachm of nitrate of

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amyl the injection of  $\frac{1}{4}$  drachm of a 5-per-cent. solution of cocaine caused a rapid disappearance of the symptoms.

M. O. Schobert recommends saccharated lime as an antidote to carbolic acid, when the latter is supposed to be still in the stomach, and the sulphate of sodium when the acid has passed into the bowel. The formula for preparing saccharated lime is :

- R Calcined lime..... 15 parts.
- Sugar..... 25 parts.
- Water.....q. s. ad. 1000 parts.

M.

Saccharated lime is also a good antidote to oxalic acid.—*La Méd. Moderne.*

COLOGNE-WATER IN CORYZA.—M. ROUX, of Lyons, states that he has, in a number of instances, aborted Coryza by causing the patient to inhale strongly by the nose and mouth cologne-water poured upon a handkerchief. By the same means he claims to have jugulated slight attacks of broncho-tracheitis.—*Rev. Méd. Pharmaceutique.*

DILLON'S DENTIFRICE :

- R Powdered chlorate of potassium, ʒj.
- Powdered salol,
- Powdered chalk,
- Powdered charcoal,
- Powdered cinchona..... āā ʒiiss.

—*Rev. Méd. Pharmaceutique.*

CHRONIC CONSTIPATION :

- R Tincture nucis vomicæ ..... ʒij.
- Ext. cascariæ sagradæ fl. .... ʒiv.
- Ext. rhamni frangulæ fl. .... ʒj.
- Elixir glycyrrhizæ, q. s. ad. .... ʒiij.

M. Sig.: One teaspoonful at bed-time every night ; to be repeated in the morning if necessary.

CHANCROID.—After cleansing with peroxide of hydrogen, Aaron applies, with a tooth-pick and absorbent cotton, a solution of :

- R Iodoform..... ʒj.
- Collodion..... ʒj.
- Oil of Peppermint..... ℥x.

This produces a sharp burn for a few minutes, but after it is dried it forms a protection.—*Phila. Polyclinic.*

# LAKEHURST SANITARIUM

OAKVILLE, ONT.



FOR THE TREATMENT OF

## INEBRIETY

(Habitual and Periodical.)

MORPHINE, and other

DRUG HABITS and

NERVOUS DISEASES

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

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

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

**DYSPEPSIA.**—When accompanied by hyperacidity of the stomach, with pain or vertigo, Robin prescribes :

℞ Bitartrate of potassium . . . . . ʒiij.  
Sublimed sulphur . . . . . ʒi¼.  
Prepared chalk . . . . . ʒss.  
Dover's powder . . . . . gr. xv.

M. and divide into 10 powders. One powder to be taken before each meal.

If the pains are severe :

℞ Hydrochl. of morphine,  
Hydrochl. of cocaine . . . . . āā gr. ⅓.  
Lime-water . . . . . ʒiij.

M. Sig. : Teaspoonful at a dose.—*Le Prog. Med.*

**SALICYLATE OF SODIUM IN CANCER.**—In a case where the bone had become involved, secondary to cancer of the breast, Aikmann obtained decided relief of pain by the administration of salicylate of sodium in doses of 10 grains three times a day. Large doses of opium had been given in vain.—*Glasgow Medical Journal.*

**TERRALINE IN BRONCHO PNEUMONIA.**—In a case of broncho-pneumonia following epidemic influenza, Dr. J. R. Garber, of Stanton, Ala., obtained excellent results from the administration of terraline.—*Nat. Med. Rev.*

FOR NEURALGIA :

℞ Ferri tartarati . . . . . gr. ij.  
Quininae sulphatis . . . . . gr. ij.  
Acidi tartarici,  
Extract nucis vomicae . . . . . āā gr. ss.

• Misce et fiat pilula. Sig. : Take 1 three times a day.—*Gross Med. Coll. Bulletin.*

**PHENOCOLL HYDROCHLORIDE IN CHILDHOOD.**—Dr. E. Modigliani has employed it in Italy, with the result that 6 out of 7 cases of chorea were cured in a few days ; 10 out of 13 cases of convulsions were cured and 1 improved ; and 11 out of 13 cases of various fevers showed considerable reduction of temperature without producing any disturbance.—*Times and Registrar.*

## THE ACID CURE.

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

### TESTIMONIALS.

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

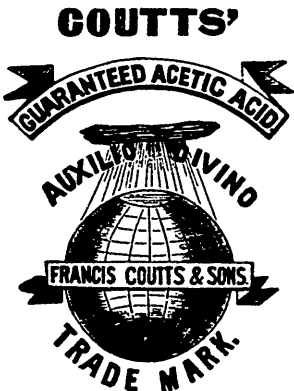
"I have used your 'Guaranteed Acetic Acid' in my own case, which is one of the forms of Asthma, and in several chronic forms of disease in my patients, and I feel justified in urging upon the medical profession an extended trial of its effects. I consider that it acts in some specific manner, as the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

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

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

DR. J. T. COLLIER, Brooks, Maine, Oct. 26th, 1877, writes:—

"With regard to the 'Acetic Acid,' I have used it in my practice until I have become satisfied that it has a good effect, especially in Typhoid Fever and in cases of chronic complaints. I have no hesitancy in speaking in its favor."



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CATARRH OF GALL-DUCTS :

- R Sodii phosphat. . . . . ʒj.
- Bicarbonate of Soda . . . . . ʒss.
- Extr. taraxaci fl. . . . . flʒj.
- Aq. menth. pip. . . . . ʒij.
- Syr. cort. aurant. . . . . flʒj.

M. Sig. : Teaspoonful three times a day.—  
*Méd. Rev.*

DIPHTHERIA.—In diphtheria and other forms of angina, accompanied by false membrane, M. Piedalu employs :

- R Iodide of potassium. . . . . ʒiss.
- Biniode of mercury . . . . . gr. viij.
- Simple syrup . . . . . Oij.

M. Sig. :—Teaspoonful or a dessertspoonful every two hours.

At the end of several hours the signs of mercurialism appear, and the dose should be diminished. As the membranes loosen, M. Piedalu removes them and touches the surface thrice daily with Van Swieten's solution. He asks for a trial of this method, which he has found to give good results.—*La Prog. Méd.*

ANTIDIABETIC POWDER.—The formula of Dr. Monin is :

- R Bicarbonate of sodium . . . . . ʒij.
- Benzoate of sodium . . . . . ʒx.
- Salicylate of sodium . . . . . ʒv.
- Carbonate of lithium . . . . . ʒss.

M. Sig. : Teaspoonful at each meal.—*Rev. Méd. Phar.*

NIGHT-SWEATS.—Dr. Olszewski highly recommends the fluid extract of *hydrastis canadensis* in the dose of 20 to 30 drops. When the transpiration is profuse he raises the dose to 25 or 30 drops three times a day.—*La Méd. Mod.*

MIGRAINE :

- R Butyl-chloral hydrate . . . . . gr. xv.
- Tinct. gelsemium . . . . . ℥xxx.
- Tinct. cannabis Ind. . . . . ℥xv.
- Glycerin . . . . . ʒss.
- Water . . . . . q. s. ad ʒiij.

M. Sig. : A third part to be taken at once. The dose to be repeated in half an hour.—  
*Practitioner.*

# RELIABLE AND PROMPT

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THERE ARE MORE THAN TWO—but the fact that this preparation can be depended upon, and does its work promptly, covers the whole subject.

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<p>FORMULA: 50% of finest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil; 6 grs. Hypophosphite of Lime; 3 grs. Hypophosphite of Soda to the fluid ounce.</p>	<p>SAMPLE of Scott's Emulsion delivered free to the address of any physician in regular practice.</p>
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