

force to extract a large stone *whole*, which has resulted in abscess, pyæmia and death. If we crush moderate sized stones in the bladder to atoms that may pass by the urethra, why should we not divide into two or more parts a large stone, when we cut for its removal, if it is found that the stone is too large to pass easily through a moderate division of the prostrate?

One more observation with regard to this case. We generally crush with our patient in the same position as for lithotomy, but as it was easier to insert the lithotrite whilst the patient was standing, I tried the operation in this position, and found it more convenient both for myself and the patient. As, however, very few have the pluck of my friend Philip, the position can be resorted to but seldom.

The Dominion Medical Journal,

A MONTHLY RECORD OF
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SCIENCE.

LLEWELLYN BROCK, M.D., EDITOR.

TORONTO, JUNE, 1869.

WE notice that Dr. Agnew has issued his address to the electors of the Midland and York Division. He has become a candidate at the request of a most influential requisition, signed by a large number of the leading practitioners of this city. From his address we gather that he is opposed to the present Medical Act, or such portions of it as relate to the recognition of the Homœopaths and Eclectics by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

Dr. Morton is also in the field. He supports the Bill; and, if we understand his views properly, we believe he supports it for the following reasons:—The necessity of some means by which the profession and the public can be protected [from uneducated practitioners; that it was the best Bill that could be obtained under the circumstances, the Legislature being determined that all who pretended to practice medicine should do so on the same footing; that, it now being the law of the land, he is bound to carry out (or endeavour to do so) the provisions of the Bill in good faith. If the working of it is found impracticable, then he is willing to aid the profession in obtaining such amendments as they may think best. Under these circumstances, we ask the profession to calmly and carefully consider their position; and to those gentlemen who consider that we are better without any legislative

enactments, we refer them to the report in our columns of the meeting of the American Medical Association, and to the resolutions of the Tennessee State Medical Society, as to the benefits to be obtained by free trade in medicine. To those, again, who desire proper legislation, we call upon them to record their votes, and thus show unmistakably, by the voice of their representatives in the Council, what they do require.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

In the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, of May 13th, we find an account of the meeting of this Association in the city of New Orleans.

Dr. Baldwin, President, called the meeting to order. The Ex-President and Dr. Warren Stone were invited to seats beside the presiding officer. The meeting was opened with prayer.

Dr. T. G. Richardson, of New Orleans, then followed with an address of welcome, complimenting the members on their advances in the science of Medicine, Surgery, and the general branches incidental to the profession. His reference to the general community of interest, which binds the members together from all sections of the land, which knows no political differences, and to the stores of our South, with its great floral and medicinal treasures, etc., was received with much applause.

The President announced the programme for the day's proceedings.

The Committees on Surgery and Anatomy were appointed to meet in the University Building; on Meteorology, Medical Topography, and Epidemic Diseases, in the Hall of Mechanics' Institute.

The Annual Address was delivered by the President.

The address referred in eloquent terms to the character of their profession, which enabled them at all times and under all circumstances, to show those amenities and courtesies which make it great and noble. He referred to the sympathies which bound them together in the bonds of a great brotherhood, that knew no disruption of its catholic spirit, during the sorrowful days of war and battle. He also referred to the necessity of a change in the system of education, which especially claims the attention of the profession and the public.

The lax method of turning loose on defenceless communities, illy instructed and incompetent physicians demands a radical change.

The enormous number of medical works thrown out from the press attracted his attention; he considered there was too much writing in the profession.

The following papers were reported:—Dr. S. D. Gross, a paper on Nurse Training Institutions. On devising a plan for the relief of Widows and Or-