

The following case is novel, and if the cure should be permanent, will have an important bearing on operative gynaecology in relation to disease of the uterus. We do not know of a similar case on record. It is a case of enucleation of the uterus per vaginam for epithelial cancer, reported in the *Pacific Medical Journal* for Dec. '78. The operation which was successful in its results so far, was performed by Prof. Lane of the Medical College of the Pacific. The uterus was well drawn down, and the process of enucleation commenced by severing with a blunt dissector and pair of scissors the tissues immediately surrounding it, avoiding the rectum and bladder, until the fundus was reached, when the Fallopian tubes were divided and the uterus removed. Several ligatures were applied to the bleeding vessels. The patient made a rapid and satisfactory recovery.

In chemistry we have to record the brilliant discovery of Mr. Piquet of the liquefaction of oxygen. Under a pressure of 300 atmospheres and the influence of intense cold, oxygen becomes a liquid. Lately the important discovery has been made by Norman Lockyer and communicated to the Academy of Sciences in Paris, that many of the so-called elementary bodies are in reality compounds, and that some of the metals are interchangeable at very high temperatures.

The profession of the Province of Quebec was much exercised during the early part of the year over a case of alleged forgery, charged against Drs. G. E. Fenwick and E. D. Worthington, the former the late registrar and the latter one of the governors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Quebec, in issuing and ante-dating a certificate of license to Dr. Mines of Massawippi. The license was purposely ante-dated in order to secure Dr. Mines' vote at the then approaching election of the Board of Governors. It was not denied that a grave irregularity was committed, but nothing of a more serious character was shown to have existed.

A revision of the British Medical Council has been advocated by the medical journals of Great Britain. At present it consists of twenty-three members—nine from the medical and surgical corporations, eight from the universities, and six appointed by the crown. It will thus be seen that the medical and surgical corporations have a preponderance in the council, and this is not considered desirable. The general profession, as such, may be

said not to have any representation in the council. The whole system of representation is so unjust and absurd, that a revision should no longer be delayed. In Canada an improvement in a similar direction in reference to the Ontario Medical Council, must sooner or later be considered. We have been urging, during the past year, an increase in the territorial representation, but so far the profession at large has taken very little interest in the matter.

The question of doctor's fees, always an interesting one, has been brought prominently before the public in Great Britain through the discussion in the *London Times* and other papers. It arose out of the fact that some physicians had the good sense to demand *two* guineas, instead of one as formerly, for first consultations. There can be no doubt that the profession, both here and in Great Britain are inadequately paid for their services, and we may be quite sure that the public will not come to the rescue and offer two guineas or two dollars, as the case may be, where only one is demanded. The profession has the remedy in its own hands; let physicians demand a proper remuneration and they will receive it. They must fix their own value, and stand by it. It is useless to urge that it cannot be done; it *can*, and *must* be done sooner or later.

The following new medical books were issued from the press during the year. A few of them are new editions of works previously published:—*Functions of the Brain* by Ferrier; *Gonorrhœa and Syphilis* by Durkee; *Action of Medicines* by Ott; *How to use the Ophthalmoscope* by Browne; *Ziemssen Volumes VIII, XIII, XIV, XVII*; *Principles and Practice of Surgery* by Erichsen; *Practical Chemistry* by Clowes; *Pathological Reports, Montreal General Hospital* by Osler; *Pathological Anatomy* by Orth; *Text-book of Physiology* by M. Foster; *Lectures on Clinical Medicine* by McCall Anderson; *Guide to Therapeutics* by Farquharson; *Insanity in Ancient and Modern Life* by Tuke; *Fownes' Chemistry*; *Atlas of Skin Diseases* by Duhring; *Antagonism of Therapeutic agents* by Fothergill; *Science and Practice of Midwifery* by Playfair; *Anatomy Descriptive and Surgical* by Gray; *Principles and Practice of Surgery* by Gant; *Principles and Practice of Surgery* by Ashhurst; *Principles and Practice of Surgery, Vol. I.* by Agnew.

In referring to our obituary record we find a