

since that time our cousins across the line have been forging ahead so rapidly that, to-day, in any medical library are to be found almost as many volumes of their production as those that come across the Atlantic ; and, amongst the best of these, are those whose authors were formerly Canadian citizens, but who, in search after larger spheres of activity, have gone over to the Republic.

We have a few noted exceptions—workers who have had the courage to venture out on this field of labor—and their writings have met with much favor and appreciation. There are many others who have been richly endowed by nature, and possess the knowledge requisite for the purpose, but a single obstacle in the way—lack of self-confidence—has hitherto deterred them. Personally, I hope to see the day when our students will have in their hands first-class books, emanating from those of the profession in Canada who have the genius of imparting their thoughts in a form alike striking and attractive.

Should this company formally express its convictions as a stimulus I cannot believe that I am allured by an ignis fatuus when I predict that ere we meet again in happy conclave we shall see further evidence that the hardy sons of the North are determined that our country shall stand side by side with those that have given to the world medical works worthy of closest perusal, accepted as standards and a credit to the authors.

A few years ago, for reasons best known to themselves, the members of the Ontario Cabinet indirectly assumed the responsibility of annulling that clause of the Medical Act which made provision for the framing of a tariff in each electoral district ; such scale of charges to be authoritative after endorsement by the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

I was given to understand at the time that Sir Oliver Mowat expressed the opinion that the system was objectionable owing to the lack of uniformity amongst these various tariffs, emanating, as they did, from as many council constituencies. In my humble opinion, on close investigation, this could not be held as a valid reason. The urban and pioneer settlements of the province are vastly different so far as the financial resources of the people are concerned ; a uniform tariff would either press too heavily on some or be inadequate for the circumstances of others, and, therefore, could not be as fair as those which were in existence.

We all know that during that session of the House there was not a little influence exerted by a certain clique or section of the Legislature, which promulgated the doctrines of extreme radicalism, and