

Varicose Veins antiseptically excised, by Dr. Roddick.

Evolution of Man with Haeckel's Views, by Dr. H. Howard.

Concussion of Spinal Cord, by Dr. Ross.

Case of Railway Accident, by Dr. Roddick.

Empyema, by Dr. Burland.

Stricture of Male Urethra, by Dr. Hingston.

Bigelow's Operation for Lithotrity, by Dr. Roddick.

Cases of Amenorrhœa, by Dr. Baynes.

Placenta Prævia, by Dr. Loverin.

Treatment of Dropsy by Nitro-glycerine, by Dr. Cameron.

A Peculiar Case of Paralysis, by Dr. Gurd.

Chorea, by Dr. Molson.

Empyema, with special treatment, by Dr. Phelps, Chateauguay, N.V.

Disease of Cerebellum with Ferrier's views, by Dr. Wilkins.

Perityphlitis, by Dr. Armstrong.

Naso-pharyngeal Polypus, by Dr. Fenwick.

Report of International Medical Congress, by Drs. Howard and Osler.

Rupture of Ovarian Tumor, with recovery, by Dr. McConnell.

With other papers, making 31 in all, many of them possessing claims to excellence, while the comments on some gave evidence of extensive reading and intimate knowledge of the subjects discussed. The practical work of the Society did not stop here. Pathological demonstrations were given at every meeting, and over 50 specimens were presented. Patients suffering from peculiar morbid conditions were exhibited and results of treatment shown, by various members. Cases occurring in practice were related at each meeting, giving occasion to valuable observations.*

Apart from these, attention has been given to questions relating to public health, and to the well-being of the profession. Matters pertaining to medical ethics have received consideration and perhaps solution; and action has been taken to guard the interests of the profession before our Provincial Legislature.

But apart from, and beyond all these, work of a useful character has been silently done by this society, and perhaps without its knowledge: I

*The portion of the address in which the papers are enumerated, with details of the work performed, has been curtailed, having been already published in the reports of the meetings of the Society.

allude to the advantage it affords of meeting together at stated times; asking counsel of each other; sweetening the acerbities and rubbing off the asperities and angularities of each other. In these respects the Society has done good in being the cause of an opportunity to act kindly and charitably the one towards the other.

Almost the last mentioned amongst the papers read were those by Drs. R. P. Howard and Osler on their recent visit to Europe to attend the Medical Congress held in London in the early part of August. It is fortunate for the Society that these two gentlemen were its representatives, and representatives also for this Province. One of these gentlemen (the latter) has his name amongst the list of contributors to the work of the Congress.

I shall avail myself of the occasion, gentlemen, to say a few words on matters of general medical interest, if not connected with, at least suggested by, that Congress.

It was a gathering greater in importance, if not in numbers, than has probably ever yet taken place. It requires no small effort, no ordinary adjunct to a mere massing together, to draw out from the seclusion of their laboratories or from the theatre of their triumphs so many men of character and name, whose appearance—whether from Germany, or France, or elsewhere—was the immediate signal for an appreciative reception. Nothing could have more clearly manifested the catholic and liberal nature of science when men from various climes, and whose vehicles of thought were as varied as the regions which their "sun's bright circle warms," met together not to advance, perhaps, but to extend and to diffuse the results of their labors, and that we may have a few hypotheses less, to have a clearer and more comprehensive knowledge of those laws of nature and of their disturbance so far as they relate to the health and physical well-being of the human family. Some idea of the extent of the work accomplished may be gathered from the circumstance that upwards of three thousand persons assisted at the Congress. It was divided into fifteen sections and numerous subsections; the eye, ear, throat, skin, brain, receiving each their separate consideration; and even the teeth, and the diseases of children having their separate sections; that about submitted papers, some of which were more or less discussed; that the number of contributors was upwards of.

The subdivision into so many sections and subsections,—a greater number than at any former Con-