

a trade, but the noblest profession, and practice your calling for the relief of poor human suffering, and in the pursuit of science for its own sake and not from any lower view, and you will be sustained. Make it a rule of your life to be punctual at all professional engagements, and let order about your work be one of your characteristics. As you are thus just to yourself be careful to be just to others, especially to your confrères. The golden rule is the true code of ethics. If you respect the rights of others yours will be respected, and you have nothing to fear if your health is given you and you maintain your honor and industry. In conclusion, gentlemen of the graduating class, I bid you, in the name of the Faculty, with every wish for your health, happiness and prosperity, farewell.

#### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ONTARIO MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The twelfth annual meeting of this Association was held in the Hall of the Education Department, at Toronto, on the 1st and 2nd of June, under the presidency of Dr. Richard A. Reeves, the celebrated ophthalmologist. The first vice-president was Dr. F. Le M. Grasset, of Toronto; second vice-president, Dr. A. Groves, of Fergus; third vice-president, Dr. H. J. Saunders, of Kingston; and fourth vice-president, Dr. G. T. McKeough, of Chatham. A good deal of the success of the meeting was due to the untiring efforts of Dr. Z. Gibb Wishart, a rising oculist of Toronto. During the two days of the meeting an immense amount of work was done in the way of reading and discussing papers. Dr. Reeves made an excellent president, saving a great deal of time that is usually lost at these meetings by his punctuality in opening the sessions and his promptness in conducting them. There was consequently no dragging in the proceedings. Each reader of a paper was followed by three gentlemen who had been notified beforehand to discuss it, so that anything omitted by the reader of the paper was supplied by those who discussed it. The meeting opened with a general session, at which there were present over two hundred members and guests, the latter including Dr. Birkett

and Dr. Laphorn Smith, of Montreal, and Dr. Marcy, of Boston, who was on his way to the American Medical Association at Detroit, of which he is the president. The visitors were made heartily welcome, not only at the meetings, but also at many of the private houses of the Toronto profession. After the reading of minutes and reports of committees on papers, business and arrangements, and the reception of guests and delegates, there was read a most masterly and interesting paper by Dr. A. Wright, of Toronto, on "The third stage of labor," in which he recommended his hearers not to be in too great a hurry in extracting the placenta, but, on the other hand, never to leave the patient until it had been removed. In his experience it generally came away of itself in fifteen minutes; but if it did not, the hand might be kept on the fundus with a firm but gentle pressure for even an hour longer, after which time it might be considered an adherent placenta, and the hand introduced with due aseptic precaution into the uterus to remove it. He thought the hand was introduced too often when a little patience would enable the accoucheur to avoid doing so. He was opposed to giving ergot, because he thought it caused spasmodic contractions of the uterus. Neither was he in favor of the routine employment of douches, as they were not altogether without risk of introducing infection into the uterus, and even of separating lacerations of the cervix which would otherwise have healed. He was not in favor of removing clots by the hand. If there was a rise of temperature or chill he then used bichloride of mercury injections—1-4000. He was followed by Dr. H. S. Griffin, of Hamilton, who recommended removing the placenta as soon as possible and clearing out clots with the hand carefully cleaned. He was in favor of douching the vagina with weak bichloride solution. Dr. J. M. Cotton and Dr. N. W. Meldrum also agreed with the reader of the paper.

Dr. Laphorn Smith was called upon to make some remarks, which he did to the effect that he agreed with the reader of the paper in every respect. He thought that we were often a little too much in a hurry about removing the placenta, and that, consequently, there were frequently cases of *post partum* hemorrhage and even inversion of the uterus. For if the placenta is pulled out instead of being expelled by uterine contractions, a non contracting uterus, such as we have after the administration of chloroform, is left with its sinuses unprotected and unclosed, the result being a terrific *post partum* hemorrhage. In nearly every *post partum* hemorrhage he had heard of in the practice of others, the placenta had been removed forcibly by introducing the hand. He had never had a case of *post partum* hemorrhage in his fourteen years practice, and he attributed