

of cattle, but only doled out a pittance for preventive medicine. The provinces of the Dominion did not spend the one-half of one cent. *per capita* for that purpose. How long was this incongruous state of affairs to exist.

The President then dealt at length with the question of over-education, a subject he had touched on in his address at the meeting in St. John last year, and for which he had been taken to task. He still contended that education was being pushed to the sacrifice of the many school children's health, particularly that of the girls, who were to be the future mothers in this country.

The question of liquor-drinking also came under review; the various methods of regulating it being spoken of. As to prohibition, the Doctor thought that it was an impracticable thing. It had been tried in Eden and failed there. He believed in the establishment of asylums for the inebriate. In speaking of the immense value of the study of bacteriology as a means of diagnosis, he had only to refer to its application to diphtheria. By this exact means it was estimated that only about half the cases that would have been formerly called diphtheria were genuine cases. As the appliances necessary to carry on such investigations were not within the reach of the ordinary practitioner, he recommended the employment of a pathological expert by the State, one of whose duties it should be to carry on this special work.

Another point touched on in the address was the necessity of medical men keeping their knowledge of medical jurisprudence fresh, so as to escape the sorry presentation some of them made in the witness-box.

Physical Training and Development as a Therapeutic Measure.—A paper with this title was presented by Dr. B. E. MCKENZIE, of Toronto. He stated that in view of the remarks of the President on the matter of over-education of girls his paper would appropriately follow; for many of the cases of deformity he had to deal with were of the female sex, and caused by improper training. The first thing recommended in these cases of commencing deformity was to show the patient before a mirror her exact condition, and how much it could be corrected by her own unaided efforts. Encouragement was to be given to assume and maintain the corrected attitude as often as possible. Another feature was the class training of this class of patients—a method much more satisfactory than dealing with the individual separately. The Doctor had found that as a result of the inculcation, self-control and re-education, that the patient was benefited in many ways: the appetite improved, the circulation became equalized and more rapid, and the nervous system much strengthened. The Doctor reported the history of cases.