

Madame," &c.; or if to a brother, "Dear Sir," and then forget to subscribe his own name.

In Ziemsin's huge work on Medicine, we are treated with some 300 pages on the various forms and modifications of aphasia and amnesia. If any of you feel strongly desirous of augmenting your vocabulary of Greek derivatives, undoubtedly you will do well to apply at this treasury. I wrote out until I reached 47, and then I gave up, from sheer exhaustion. Half-a-dozen, or half a score might have been useful, for it is always well, when hard squeezed by the ignoble vulgus for our diagnosis, to have at command some word of "learned length and thundering sound," with which to exemplify our immensity of knowledge; but to be embarrassed with more of these than a regiment of parrots could learn to repeat in half-a-year, is rather too much of a good thing for any cultivator of Anglo-Saxon simplicity.

You must now, gentlemen, feel thoroughly convinced that this paper is not an exhaustive treatise on paresis, but I am very much mistaken if it has not been rather exhaustive of your patience. All I could propose to myself was to offer to your indulgent attention, something which might fill up time, rather than nothing at all. The subject, however, is one of much interest, and it has already engaged the skillful and close observance of a goodly number of able writers; but, as the wise man said, "of making many books there is no end; and much study is a weariness of the flesh," I think, gentlemen, that any time within the last fortnight, very few in Canada would have questioned the truthfulness of that text.

I must not sit down without congratulating you as Canadians, and as quondam students in our Toronto Schools of Medicine, on the high standing to which two of your number have attained in the specialty of Insanity. I allude to Dr. Wm. Julius Mickle, who is now the Medical Superintendent of a large Insane Asylum in the outskirts of London, Eng., and to Dr. A. E. McDonald, Medical Superintendent of the City of New York Asylum, on Ward's Island. Both of these young men have gallantly fought their way up to their present positions, which they assuredly have not reached without keen competition, and a goodly share of subjection to national prejudice and mortified jealousy. Dr. Mickle has already acquired distinction, by the publication, in the medical press,

of several valuable papers on the disease touched on by me this evening. His observations on the relation between syphilis and paresis, as well as other forms of insanity, are exceedingly interesting, and as 400 of his patients are invalided soldiers, his field of observation is by no means a barren one. His papers on this subject are to be found in "The British and Foreign Medical-Chirurgical Review" for July and October, 1876, and April 1877. Dr. McDonald's paper was published in the "American Journal of Insanity," for April, 1877. As you will have perceived from the figures which I have cited from his annual reports, he also works in a large field, and I think he is cultivating it very diligently. The success of these two young Canadians speaks well for our native talent and energy, and should prompt every industrious and honourable young member of our profession, to press onward and upward, and to add still another leaf to the lovely wreath of his dear native land.

ON VERTIGO.

Read before the "Bathurst and Rideau Medical Association" at Arnprior, June 27,

BY J. D. KELLOCK, M.D., PERTH, ONT.

During the past few years much light has been thrown upon the true pathology and treatment of diseases of the brain and nervous system, chiefly through means of the labors of Brown, Sequard, Krastaber, Ferrier, Hammond, Mitchell, and others whose names do not now occur, indefatigable workers in this interesting field of medical research.

Whilst thus each succeeding year has served to correct former erroneous ideas or has evolved new facts in connection with nervous diseases, the field still remains and will ever prove to be a most interesting and profitable one to the earnest student of medical science. True progress ever has been a plant of slow growth. This growth may even for a time be imperceptible. Yet the discovery and establishment upon a sound basis of a single vital truth, is of far more value than ten thousand speculations, however theoretically beautiful and plausible such may be. The one is the gem of intrinsic value, the other but the glittering soap-bubbles which float buoyantly upon the current only to col-