

in view. Unless such matters are attended to and a new method of payment of members of the profession is adopted, the numbers entering must be considerably reduced. In China the doctor is paid for keeping the family in good health. In Canada we, as a profession, protect the people from dangerous diseases, but the services are not paid for, and are scarcely recognized. A few officials take all the fees. Our real charity is not among the really needy, but among the apparently well-to-do. A proper revision of the relations of medical and surgical fees to one another is much needed, and a ruling of the Association on the ethics of commissions is required. A special committee of this Association should be appointed to investigate these matters and submit a report at our next meeting. It has been said that knowledge is no barren, cold essence, but it is alive with the colors of the earth and sky, and is radiant with light and stars. If we endeavor to follow along the lines of experimental investigation of natural phenomena, we must obtain a fondness for the impartiality and truth which such a study incites. Says Draper, "We will thus dedicate our days to the good of the human race, so that in the fading light of life's evening we may not, on looking back, be forced to acknowledge how insignificant and useless are the objects that we have pursued."

A paragraph that has greatly interested me by way of a retrospect, is the following: "In olden times, the surface of the continent of Europe was, for the most part, covered with pathless forests; here and there it was dotted with monasteries and towns. There were low-lying districts, sometimes hundreds of miles in extent, that spread agues far and wide. In Paris and in London, the two largest cities, the houses were built of wood and daubed with clay, and the roofs were thatched with straw or reeds. There were no windows, and very few had wooden floors until after the introduction of the saw-mill, and such a thing as a carpet was unknown. A little straw scattered here and there in the room was the covering used for the floor. As there were no chimneys, the smoke of the ill-fed, cheerless fire escaped, Indian wigwam-wise, through a hole in the roof. It is needless to say that in such habitations there was but little protection from the weather. No attempt was made at drainage, and the putrefying garbage and rubbish were thrown out of the doors. Men, women and children slept in the same apartment, and, not infrequently, with domestic animals as companions; and, as a consequence, neither modesty nor morality could be maintained. The bed was usually a bag of straw, and