

Original Communications.

Annual Address, before the Tenth Annual Meeting of the Canada Medical Association, September 12th, 1877, by the President, Wm. H. Hingston, M.D., L.R.C.S.E.

GENTLEMEN,—In taking possession of this chair, the first duty (as well as the highest pleasure) is to express to you my profound gratitude for the honour you have conferred upon me in calling me to occupy it. Permit me to assure you that I am fully sensible of that honour, and that I realize, at the same time, the important duties your partiality has imposed; and, believe me, if I fail to discharge them to your, or to my own satisfaction, it will not be for want of good will on my part. My predecessors in this chair,—chosen for their fitness, at different times, from various parts of the Dominion,—have assigned to me the continuation of a labour begun ten years ago in the ancient city of Quebec, for the advancement of that benevolent profession with which we are so closely united or related. Although much has already been accomplished, we must admit that *all* the advantages hoped for from its founders have not yet been realized. Sufficient has been effected, however, to satisfy them and us, that a greater degree of energy on the part of the members of this Association, pervading, adjusting, sustaining, and agitating the whole, would have been attended with a greater measure of success. But in a profession such as is ours, ever varying, ever undergoing mutation of some kind; endeavouring to eliminate what can no longer be productive of good; and to appropriate what it wishes to retain; and with difficulties arising from geographical and social conditions, the Association has, indeed, effected some good since its formation.

It has been the custom, for some time past, at the opening addresses before societies of this nature in Europe, and chiefly in Great Britain, to take up some department of the healing art, or some master or explorer who has passed away. Thus Paget advocates, at length, before the Surgical Society, the claims of Hunter as a physiologist; Sieveking vindicates anew the claims of Harvey to be considered the discoverer of the circulation of the blood. But at the annual meetings of this Association, where time is not afforded for abstract questions of historic interest, we are confined to those of practical moment—those politico-medical questions, chiefly, which concern us most.

OBJECTS.

It is sometimes insinuated that this Association has no objects sufficient for its existence; and that the good effected is altogether disproportionate to the labour, expense and time of coming together. But those are the insinuations of the ill-informed, who fail to perceive that, apart

altogether from the scientific importance of such gatherings, the social advantages of union and converse, social sympathy and fellowship with each other, outweigh, immeasurably, the inconveniences. The Medical Association of our American cousins has had its history, but now it numbers so many members that it seriously contemplates making some change whereby that number may be reduced. Although almost too large and unwieldy for practical purposes, were it to pass away now, after only 30 years of existence, it must be admitted to have effected an amount of good that could not have been obtained in any other way. It has brought the medical profession of the United States into one body, and has encouraged State and smaller local societies, thereby improving the tone in these. So also with this Association, which can boast an existence of only one-third that period. Legislation has endeavoured to impose geographical boundaries; this Association defies all efforts at fixing limits or bounds, as of a territory. Legislation has imposed a term and limit to our functions, making the fit and capable practitioner of one province of our country disqualified for the duties of his calling in another; this Association rubs out and obliterates, for the time being at least, those unsightly enclosures which, although in a measure necessary, and created in self-defense, yet mar the beauty and unity of the whole.

DIVISION OF LABOUR.

It is a matter of gratification that the work this session will, for the first time, require to be divided into sections. Hitherto every thing has been done in general assembly, but the number of papers this session is so many that two sections, at least, require to be created; and I shall ask you at the proper time to suspend the By-Laws so that sections may be formed, one for medicine, and another for surgery. The other branches of the healing art must needs find place in one or other section.

The general sessions will be held in the morning, each day, at which the reports of the various committees will be read. The papers on special subjects will be read and discussed at the afternoon sessions of the sections to which they may be referred.

As the work of the Association will be divided into sections, I am precluded the opportunity of dealing with what will be brought forward by the chairmen of sections at the proper time. I shall therefore touch upon questions of general interest, which cannot come under the prescribed heads; yet which concern the well-being of this Association; of the learned profession which it represents; and, more than all, of the community in which it is fostered.

MEDICAL LEGISLATION.

The acts relating to the profession of medicine and surgery, in existence for many years