

those cities have more facilities for making the visits of the Association pleasant and the entertainments on a grander scale than we can hope to do, this fact remains, that in no place that you have ever met did you receive a more heartfelt or genuine welcome than we offer to you to-day; and I assure you the pleasure afforded us medical men by your visit will only be exceeded by the honor you have conferred on the town; and while Chatham has on many occasions extended a welcome to distinguished visitors, never before has she had the honor of securing such a body of representative men as are now assembled, embracing as they do the most distinguished members of the medical profession from all parts of the Dominion, as well as the United States. Particularly are we fortunate at this time in having amongst us those medical officers who have so lately been engaged in overseeing the medical department of the army, ministering to the sick, and binding up the wounds of those gallant volunteers, of whom Canada has so much reason to be proud. Gentlemen, I will not detain you longer, but again bid you welcome."

Mr. R. S. Woods then read an address in behalf of the citizens of Chatham, which was warmly received.

A number of medical men were then elected members of the Association. Dr. Yeoman's report on Climatology and Public Health was read by the Secretary.

The first part of the programme in the afternoon was the address by the President, Dr. Osler, Prof. of Clinical Medicine in the Pennsylvania University, Philadelphia. The following *resumé* is taken from the *Chatham Planet*:—

"It was an exhaustive and elaborate, but highly interesting sketch of the history and progress of medical education in Canada. He urged that every effort should be made to elevate the standard of Canadian medical education. The matriculation examination should be made more stringent and a thorough knowledge of each subject should be demanded. There should be uniformity in the curricula of the different schools, and a complete control of the licensing power should be held by the members of the profession. There should be but one portal through which every candidate would have to pass. The example

of Ontario in having one medical board before which every candidate must appear might well be followed by the other Provinces of the Dominion. The greatest care was necessary in selecting examiners, who should be men thoroughly and especially qualified in the subjects for which they were chosen. He urged continued interest in maintaining the thorough equipment of our medical schools. He could not see the necessity for establishing and maintaining the medical schools for women, and predicted their early failure. In conclusion he briefly traced the history of the Canadian Medical Association from its first meeting in Montreal in 1867, and from the continued interest and increased attendance he felt confident of its future success."

Dr. Grant, of Ottawa, in an eloquent manner, proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Osler for his interesting address.

The Association was then on motion divided into sections.

THE MEDICAL SECTION

was organized by the election of Dr. Harrison (Selkirk) as President, and Dr. Duncan (Toronto), Secretary.

Dr. J. A. Grant (Ottawa) then read a paper on Aortic Aneurism, showing the specimen.

The paper was discussed by Dr. Osler, Dr. Ross (Montreal), and others. Dr. Ross drew particular attention to the importance of the dragging upon the trachea in thoracic aneurisms as a symptom of great value.

After adjournment for lunch, Dr. Worthington read an account of a case of Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, extending over one hundred days, ending in death.

In the discussion which followed, Dr. Macdonald, of Hamilton, remarked that the course of disease in this case much resembled that of purulent infection. Other members agreed with the essayist; some, however, considering it malarial.

Dr. Arnott, of London, read a paper on the Sources of Malaria, and, after discussion, was followed by Dr. Holmes, of Chatham, on Puerperal Mania. Dr. Holmes considers that many cases are caused by laceration of the cervix. In many of the cases he quoted from his own experience, the healing of these lacerations,