

to get at their hearts and find out all their family and local specialities in a sort of shorthand way, and he never forgot them in after life."

And such attentions are valued throughout life, and the clay is moulded and figured, and ornamented, and enriched, and burned in the fire, and fitted for the battle of life. And the defective articles must be rejected and the broken articles, may perhaps, be mended, but they are never the same again, and, perhaps, we would be better without them. Our ranks must be kept clean. We must have a good, healthy professional growth, and in Ontario I am glad to say that such exists. The regular who adopts the methods of a quack is a much more dangerous individual than the quack himself. But we have others who are by no means quacks, who unfortunately lack discernment, and who do not mean to do the harm that they certainly occasion. Our duty is to relieve and not to cause suffering. Some surgical procedures of the present day require severe criticism. Surgeons may be too conservative or not conservative enough. A few years ago we had an epidemic of the former, and now we are suffering from a plague of the latter. We are able to do so much that we are apt to do more than we should. I hope that the few dangerous individuals will soon be quarantined, so that the death rate and the cripple rate may diminish and the epidemic be checked. The epidemic has been spreading and has assumed large proportions, and seems to affect chiefly young and middle-aged nervous women. Men with exposed organs appear to be fairly free from its ravages.

But, as a profession in general, we have been making great strides. The State is being saved from the enormous losses incident to great epidemics, and the medical profession is out of pocket as a consequence. It does not appear that proper efforts have been made to reimburse the doctors. We are asked to do what our friends, the lawyers, would take good care not to do without an arrangement for the payment of a proper fee. We are asked to register births, to register deaths, to notify regarding infectious diseases, and to attend the poor without remuneration. These are not charities. We are assisting and defending the commonwealth, and the commonwealth should pay us, and we should organize and agitate with this end 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