

attitude of him who now asks us to retrace our steps, the Medical Faculty of Toronto University is now here to stay. But, sir, it is said that I have had the misfortune to be in advance of public opinion as to what should be the relations between the state and scientific medical education. I concur in the view that medical schools conducted on the old lines have no claims upon the public exchequer; but when it comes to dealing with preventive medicine, and also to seeking to apply to the curative art all the advantages derivable from a thorough scientific education, and to give, in fact, to those who may intend to practise medicine a thorough scientific education which in their after life will, or at least may, be productive of vast benefits to society a wholly different principle is involved; and I venture to say that if the principle has not yet received public recognition, the time has arrived when it should. Mr. Chairman, let no one suppose that I advocate a draft on the university funds for our Medical Faculty. I do not. The other demands of this growing and expanding institution require all her resources; but my contention is that the application of public money in the maintenance of the public health is not only legitimate and proper, but an imperative duty on the part of the state. And if it be that scientific and preventive medicine is reasonably calculated to attain that end, then it is entitled to at least as liberal treatment as is awarded to other efforts towards preventing disease. For example, the province, at the public expense, with general approval, maintains a bureau to prevent the outbreak of disease; as, for example, by requiring proper regard to be had to certain sanitary rules. Again, in the case of disease, it at the like expense endeavors to prevent the spread of disease. Again, it maintains quarantine regulations to prevent the introduction of disease from without. And so on, in various ways the advisability of preventing disease is recognized as a public duty. But we are told by the head of a proprietary medical school that this duty does not exist towards this Faculty of Medicine, belonging to the whole people, if it should happen that its graduates at the same time require a technical scientific training entitling them to better qualify themselves for some calling—in this case the practice of medicine. Well, sir, let this criticism be ex-

tended, and away go all existing provisions whereby, largely at the public expense, the state is educating men to-day as mining engineers, mechanical engineers, electrical engineers, civil engineers, provincial land surveyors, architects, sanitary scientists, agriculturists, and so on. But I fancy I hear the contention that the reason for objection to state aid towards medical science is that medical education is being conducted by other institutions at no expense to the state. Well, sir, we should neither discourage nor minimize the results of such voluntary efforts; but, at the same time, let us not be blind to the fact that no merely self-sustaining institution to-day can efficiently deal with preventive medicine, or furnish a scientific basis for the effective practise of the curative art.

Therefore, I would say that whilst no university money is now being expended or is intended to be expended on medical science, still the public interest demands that medical science receive due recognition at the hands of the state. And if public opinion is not yet sufficiently advanced to warrant such recognition by those in authority, it devolves upon all those who desire to make this institution worthy of our claim to be a provincial university to seek to educate public opinion in such a direction as will enable this university to play her proper part in promoting the general welfare.

#### INTUSSUSCEPTION AND ITS TREATMENT BY OPERATION: ILLUSTRATED BY TWO CASES.\*

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The treatment of this somewhat rare affection has always exercised the minds of practitioners; but of late years, owing to the enormous strides made in aseptic surgery, abdominal section has become a recognized form of treatment, and hence intussusception is now looked upon by advanced men as a purely surgical condition, quite as much so as strangulated hernia. The results of abdominal section so far have not been brilliant, owing chiefly to the delay with which the operation is undertaken, the conditions resulting from the prolonged ir-

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