

reau, though it might be feasible to devise a plan for the military surgeons and those belonging to the mercantile marine.

I have dealt thus fully with the constitution and functions of the medical boards of the provinces, because I feel convinced that the safety of the profession rests with them. Of inestimable service in the past, their work in the future will be even more beneficent. Do arouse to a sense of your professional advantages. Where else do the medical men of a country enjoy the rights of conducting their own affairs in their own parliament? Look at Great Britain, where our mighty sister Association, with all her influence, and backed by eleven thousand members, could not force the principle of professional representation into the last medical bill, and at the best was only able to secure three or four members from the profession at large. Rest content when in each Province of this Dominion you have (1) an elective representative assembly (medical board, council, or college), with members from each teaching body; (2) absolute control of preliminary qualifications, curriculum, and examinations for the license to practise; (3) appropriate accommodation for the meetings of the boards, for the conducting of examinations, and for preservation of the local and general archives of the profession. The full development of the Acts of 1788 and 1815 will not be reached until these things are accomplished. The first two you have already won in a majority of the Provinces, the last will perhaps be the most difficult of accomplishment; but I feel confident that the day is not distant when in the capital of each province the incorporated profession will have a stately Æsculapian temple worthy the traditions and aspirations of our high calling.

### CASE OF NEURALGIA OF THE TRIGEMINAL NERVE.\*

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MR. CHAIRMAN,—I shall not weary you with a description of this affection in general, nor shall I attempt to say anything of its pathology, because in any of our works on the diseases of the nervous system you can read a better description of the malady than I could give you in this paper, but

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unfortunately, none of our authors give us an adequate knowledge of the pathology of this terrible disease. What I purpose doing, is to bring my patient before you, and to describe his case in particular.

The patient is now twenty-one years of age, a beekeeper by occupation, having always lived in the country in a locality free from malaria and containing good water in abundance. His parents, brothers and sisters are living. No neuralgia, insanity, epilepsy, syphilis, cancer, phthisis, nor any other disease in the family. When about eight years of age he fell from the scaffolding to the barn floor, a height of about fourteen feet; was unconscious for some hours; blood flowed freely from the mouth, nose and ears; made a good recovery.

Was in good health till the spring of 1879, when he complained of severe pain in right upper jaw; the extraction of a carious tooth relieved the suffering for a few weeks; the pain again returned, several teeth were extracted but without mitigating its severity in the least. From that time till the middle of April of the present year, the patient suffered terribly. Each autumn, winter and spring the pain seemed to be more atrocious than it was the preceding year. During the warm weather the pain was not nearly so severe, but never entirely ceased. The patient was under treatment during all this time by different physicians.

On the first of February of this year, he consulted me. He had just returned from a three months' sojourn in Quebec, whither he had gone for treatment and change of scene. At that time the pain came on every five or ten minutes, lasting from half a minute to a minute; it was of a burning, boring, lancinating character, darting lightning-like along the three branches of the trigeminal nerve on right side of the head, in lower jaw, upper jaw, upper lip, brow and right side of forehead.

The patient was entirely free from pain during the intervals between the paroxysms. Excessively tender points would develop during a paroxysm, and continue throughout the duration of the pain. These points corresponded to the position of the mental, infraorbital and supraorbital foramina, inner angle of eye, side of nose and other places. At the close of a paroxysm, tears would flow from the right eye, mucus from the nose and water from the