

to do much will accomplish much. Then there were the social benefits to be derived from these meetings. The profession in this province, he went on to say, is now in a very satisfactory state. Peace, harmony and progress happily characterize it. The status of the profession is immeasurably above what it was only twenty years ago. They were all proud of what had been achieved, and though they were thankful they did not desire to rest, but to steadily advance. They lived not for to-day alone, but for the days of their children also. It was their duty and their pleasure to place the society on a broader basis, to make it more thoroughly useful and to make it embrace a large number of their fellows. He suggested that efforts should be made to organize a larger number of local societies in affiliation with the association. Such societies would consolidate the profession and greatly augment the Provincial Association meeting in numbers and in useful work. He thought the changes made two years ago at Hamilton had proved satisfactory. But while providing for their own internal economy and growth, they could not forget that they had much other work to do. It was a source of much pleasure and gratification that our system of medical education is already so complete and that our graduates are second to none. There was, however, abundance of time and ability to reach still higher grades, and it was a matter of deep regret that the colleges graduate in three terms, and that our anomalous medical relations with the Mother Country oblige our council to accept three years. This matter might engage the attention of the association. It was the duty of that association to watch well the course of medical education, to suggest improvements and to let them be known for the guidance of those in authority. A standing committee representing all parts of the province, and comprised of active, well-educated men, should be appointed to carefully watch medical education, gather facts and report their conclusions. Thus the association would be the guardian and director of medical education. The University of Toronto had with liberality and wisdom opened its portals, so that students may go there for degrees without hindrance, and it bids fair to produce a majority of the best men in the future. He suggested also the appointment of a special committee on legislation to aid in procuring legislation necessary for self-improve-

ment. He believed the profession should be more largely represented in legislative halls, so that they might find assistance when required, for they were not without enemies, and self-preservation must not be overlooked. Late efforts to obtain legislation showed how weak the profession is in this respect. It was most lamentable that men holding license to practice an honorable profession degrade themselves to the lowest condition by misrepresentation and falsehood, preying upon the superstition of the ignorant and the fears of the feeble. They obtain money under false pretences, and yet are not amenable to punishment. These were registered side by side with the most honorable men, and paraded that fact to prove a character. There was no legal distinction, and none could be made as the law stands. "We are ashamed of our company," the president said, "and pray for separation." He urged the inauguration of a system of collective investigation of preventible disease. This was a work for the State, and for the whole people. He concluded with these words:—"Should harmony still reign supreme in our young association as it has done hitherto, it should progress onward and upward, achieving a rich harvest in the future, and it shall become a pillar in the temple of the history of our country to represent the power and the glory of the profession."

Dr. Gibson and Dr. Yonkers, of Belleville, presented two patients suffering from hæmaturia, and gave detailed histories of their cases. Unfortunately, after all the trouble which these gentlemen had taken to bring these patients to the city from a considerable distance, no discussion took place and other business proceeded, the President ruling that the time allowed for the opening of such discussion had elapsed.

Dr. Atherton, Toronto, opened the discussion on fractures of the thigh by reading a paper on ordinary fractures. He concluded by emphasizing the

A long discussion followed, taken part in by Drs. Oldright, MacFarlane, Ferguson, Powell, Moore, (Rochester), Tremaine (Buffalo), Carson, J. H. Richardson and McCrae.

Dr. Campbell (Seaforth), gave the history of two cases of placenta previa, and detailed his treatment.

Drs. Stanbry, Temple, Trenholme, Davison, and Canniff took part in the discussion which followed.