

keep pace with the progress of medical science in its various departments. Let us then as an Association encourage and uphold our journals and contribute in every possible way towards building up and sustaining so worthy and so requisite a branch of literature.

In conclusion, I would merely advert briefly to the subject of Sanitary Science, identified as it is with national progress, and surrounded at present with more than an ordinary degree of interest. We are daily in possession of telegraphic news as to the prevalence in the Southern States of a much dreaded disease. Under such circumstances, I cannot permit this opportunity to pass without calling upon all interested to bring about, in every possible way, such sanitary measures as will tend to lessen the spread of cholera, should we be so unfortunate as to have a visitation of that disease. In the absence of danger, sanitary measures are frequently lost sight of, and even a moderate expenditure is a sufficient cause for the delay observed in carrying into operation the necessary precautions. While there is no occasion for alarm, there is a necessity for action on the part of health authorities. Mr. SIMON, the Medical Officer of the Privy Council of England, says:

"The dangers which particularly have to be guarded against, as favouring the spread of cholera contagion, are particularly two: first, and above all, there is danger of water supplies, which are in any degree tainted by house refuse or other like kinds of filth, as where there is overflow, leakage or filtration, from sewers, house drains, cesspools, foul ditches, or the like, into streams, springs, wells or reservoirs, from which the supply of water is drawn, or into the soil of which the wells are situate,—a danger which may exist on a small scale at the pump of a private house, or on a large scale, in the source of supply of public waterworks; and, secondly, there is the danger of breathing air which is foul with effluvia from the same sorts of impurity."

Filth percolating into well water is a very fertile source of disease. The report of Dr. BALLARD, of Islington, concerning the propagation of enteric fever, by milk polluted with enteric fever poison, through leakage into the well which supplied the cattle with water, is conclusive evidence as to the occasional origin of so trying a disease.

The subject of sanitary legislation is one of vast importance inasmuch as by preventable diseases, thousands of lives are lost which might be saved annually. We require fresh air, pure water and clean food; this brought about, even in a moderate degree, would confer an inestimable blessing on society at large. So strongly impressed are the members of

the American Medical Association, on this subject, that at their last meeting, at St. Louis, in June, a strong resolution was passed recommending the establishment of a "National Sanitary Bureau," with relation to the general Government at Washington, similar to the Bureau of Agriculture. It is quite evident, considerable new life must be thrown into this subject, and should sanitary regulations be thoroughly and systematically carried out, by skilled operatives, the advantage which would accrue to this Dominion would be beyond computation. An enlightened opinion would thus be built up, through the exercise of which, we might possibly effect such sanitary changes, as would be most conducive to the best interests of the general public.

Gentlemen of the Canada Medical Association,—We have assembled here for very important purposes, the eyes of the community at large are upon us; watching, cheering and guiding us along, in the performance of duty. At best we have only a few short years before us, and in the multiplicity and diversity of work, a single life can accomplish but little. Let that little be well done, keeping steadily before us the remarkable and striking aphorism of Hippocrates, which has been paraphrased by one of our greatest lyrics;—

"Art is long and time is fleeting;
And our hearts, thought stout and brave,
Still like muffled drums are beating
Funeral marches to the grave."

A CASE OF MYELOID TUMOR OF THE METATARSAL BONE OF GREAT TOE.

By EDWARD H. TRENBOLME, M.D., B.C., and Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, University of Bishop's College.

The patient in this case is of spare habits, and delicate state of health, about 45 years of age. Four years ago a horse stepped on the foot, bruising it in the vicinity of the metatarsal pharyngeal articulation. After the acute inflammatory symptoms had subsided, a chronic condition of irritability of the joint supervened, accompanied by a more or less persistent pain for two years, when I was consulted in May, 1871. At that time the trouble seemed to be limited to the joint alone. The cartilage of the metatarsal portion of the joint was gone, and the crepitation of the bony surface well marked. Believing the disease to be limited, as just stated, and being unable to work without intense suffering, I advised excision of the joint, which was objected to. The man returned to his farm near Ottawa, and I heard nothing more of the case till I was called to see him at the house of his brother in this city, on 15th June last. On examination the whole of the metatarsal bone of the great toe was found to be enlarged, thought to be about one and a half