

only for the province, and that those of us who to-day reside in Ontario, in travelling to Manitoba or British Columbia, require there to pass a period of naturalization before we can even be examined, and then to again pass an examination which proves our qualification to practice—and this in our own country. Surely we are all Canadians, and if the spirit of the time means anything we are united in patriotic feelings and national progress. Why should it be different in medicine? I may express the earnest hope that the time is not far distant when there will be some central Examining Board, or Boards, for the whole Dominion, when a license from such a body will be a qualification to practice from one end of the country to the other."

The Doctor then spoke of the great strides medicine had made; as a result of bacteriological investigations. Curative medicines followed correct diagnosis. Bacteriology was a practical scientific means to aid in this direction. He saw within the next decade a solution to the difficulty which beset the cure of phthisis and such diseases whose causation had during the last decade been established. The science of medicine, like others, must depend upon the co-relation of facts, upon the comparison of cases, alike in many respects, but differing somewhat in their phenomena. Much difficulty there was in ascertaining what cases were sufficiently similar to become comparable—due to insufficient and erroneous records of the phenomena observed. Few men could for and by themselves see and describe the things before them. It took a long time before men could see the difference between measles and scarlatina, between typhus fever and typhoid. Plato said, "He shall be a god to me who can rightly divide and define." Men, the speaker said, who have this faculty we cannot produce by any system of education; they come we know not when or why. It was science, he said, that laid the basis upon which were wrought the revelations in practical medicine.

"Science seams and scars the detested face of hypocrisy and lies, adds beauty to beauty, grace to grace, truth to truth. It decks the flower of the field with loveliness, till all the universe beats with one heart, pants with one breath. It goes hand in hand with art. When the tale of great deeds ceases to thrill, when the age has vanished from the snow-capped peak and deep ravine, when the lily of the field becomes no longer beautiful, when the tale of suffering causes no pity, then, indeed, and not till then, may science be said to have devoured art."

Science and practice, he said, should go together. It should be the work of the pathologist to study the etiology, diagnosis and prognosis of the case. Paget was a pathologist and surgeon; so was Bilroth. Koch was a general practitioner, Cheyne a

consulting physician. In the lines of scientific attainment, Canada was fully abreast of the time. There were too many men in our country, however, who were possessed with the sordid ambition of the utilitarian, who thought they could not leave their practice a day to gather such knowledge and enthusiasm, have their powers of observation quickened, receive such mutual benefit, as would come to them from attending medical associations. The President eulogized the good work of our colleges and the Medical Council of Ontario. In concluding, the President said the Government of the Province was liberal, leaving to the profession the arrangement of its own laws. And did it show worthy intelligence on the part of those claiming to be ornaments of the profession, to urge upon the gubernatorial body the wisdom of withdrawing from them what was justly and legitimately their own? The masses sent their representatives to represent them in certain issues, and if they did not do so they changed their representatives. "This is one law of political economy throughout the world; have the physicians of our Province not enough intelligence to be entrusted with the same privilege?"

Dr. Hingston was voted to the chair. Dr. Bray moved, Dr. Rowe seconded, a vote of thanks to Dr. Sheard for his address. This was carried with applause. The President made a suitable reply.

Dr. J. E. White, of Toronto, seconded by Dr. Bray, of Chatham, made a motion to the effect that a committee be formed to report some scheme whereby the barriers that exist to inter-provincial registration might be overcome, so that practitioners in one province might be enabled to practise anywhere in the whole Dominion without re-examination, and that such committee be composed of Drs. Praeger, of B. C.; Hingston and Mills, of Montreal; Waugh, of London; Sheard, of Toronto; Harrison, of Selkirk; Taylor, of Goderich; Worthington, of Sherbrooke; and Ross, of Toronto. Carried.

The next feature was the report of a case of eclampsia, by J. Campbell, of Seaforth, Ont.

Patient, aged 32, complained of headache, extending down neck to shoulder. Without physical examination he administered something for what he supposed was neuralgia. He had not noticed that she was pregnant. In three hours patient had convulsions; was called again and found patient suffering severe head pain and also in the epigastrium. Temp. normal, pulse full and bounding. Found patient to be about seven months pregnant. Administered an enema of 3j. of chloral. This induced sleep. Had administered elaterium, which was soon effectual. Was unable to get urine. In a few hours called, and while about to give another injection, patient took another convulsion, before CHCL₃ could be given.