

had marked all his relations with fellow-practitioners. He upheld the good-will that should prevail in the profession and dwelt upon the value of societies as a means to this end, as well as for advancing professional knowledge—"Each Medical Society should be a centre of intellectual co-operation, comparing, strengthening, fortifying each new idea, each ray of light, which may be thrown on any obscure point, until it intensifies and grows so as to be worthy of the recognition of "science." He was pleased to notice the growing importance of societies throughout the Dominion and the respect they commended in transatlantic centres of learning, and enlarged upon the benefits to arise from co-operation, especially if each one was to form a collective investigation committee.

The remainder of the address reviewed recent advances in the departments of medicine, physiology, pathology and therapeutics, and pointed out many points that required solving. He referred to the prominence and importance of the minute bacteria, the uncertainty of their cause and effect and the problem of their *modus operandi*; and hoped that the result of investigations would continue to be practical and useful, as far as the arrest of disease was concerned. Continuing he pointed out the result of recent investigations which placed the lymphatic fluids along side of blood as a factor in promoting health or disease, and the value of many discoveries in connection with their constituents, particularly leucocytes and albumen. In the field of therapeutics how few of the remedies in use were the result of scientific induction or the outcome of physiological or pathological inquiry, but the non-reliability of materia is daily decreasing by the careful and patient study of philosophical and physiological facts.

In conclusion he pointed out how much original work there was to be accomplished in carrying out the lines of thought, and what a credit it would be to Canada if the profession here were to accomplish its share: "We have an intellectual activity of no low order, and with our native growth, schooled at home and abroad, in the most progressive centres of Great Britain and Europe, we naturally look for, and anticipate competitive scientific enquiry into the complex operations of a system, which has thus far tested the most acute observations in solving the problems of life."

Dr. Hill, after making some complimentary remark, said that Koch had made some wonderful

experiments as well as discoveries with regard to cholera. At present the death rate was about 50 per cent., which was that of older days, so its virulency had not been reduced. In former days he watched all cases of cholera without fear, but it was different with him now. He had noticed himself that the most rapidly fatal cases were those without vomiting or purging, the system collapsing at once. In 1832 we had it here, and so we ought to take sanitary precaution now. It would be well for the society to try anything new in treatment, as it had failed so far. Ice bags to the spine had been used, but it seemed to him the temperature was so low that this could only hasten the end. He then moved that the paper be published. Dr. Sutherland seconded the motion.

Dr. Sutherland proposed devoting a night to the discussion of sanitary matters, and that we have a conjoint meeting with the Board of Health. The city is in a bad state. The city engineer says that more now than twenty drains are properly trapped, and none of the house. The motion was seconded by Dr. Hill. Dr. Prevost consented to read the next medical paper.

Two new members were elected. Dr. Potts and Dr. F. Church, of Hull, P.Q.

Microscopical sections of tumors removed by some of the medical men were then shown.

DR. GRANT, Jr.

Sec. and Treas.

MONTREAL'S PROMINENT PHYSICIANS.

There are few cities of the size of Montreal to be found anywhere in which the medical profession, as a whole, stands so high, and where, in spite of local medical politics, there exists such universal good-feeling among them. This fact is an important one to society. No class of men, when in extensive practice, work harder, and none therefore requires a holiday more. Only think, three or four times every week, a busy Doctor is called out of his bed to attend to professional work. The period of disturbed rest may be only that required to drive a couple of miles—more or less—prescribe, and return. On the other hand, he may barely have retired, when his night bell rings out