

It remains for us as men of science, to shew our special title to join in the general sorrow. It is well known to us, though probably not to all, that among the accomplishments that so pre-eminently distinguish your well stored mind, a profound knowledge of the human frame has been a rare characteristic, and we naturally are gratified at the interest you take in that study, which is the peculiar business of our lives.

Coming as we do from the widely separated people of this province, and we may say from the firesides of its inhabitants, we are well able to testify that the farewell addresses your Excellency is receiving, are not mere words of form, but rise from the deep heart of a great community, deeply feeling the loss they are about to sustain, and we most cordially join in wishing that God may bless you and your amiable Countess, and grant you long life, happiness and prosperity.

We have the honor to be. &c., &c.

GENTLEMEN,

I need not assure you that I am very sensible of the honour conferred upon me by the address with which you have presented me from the Council of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

From the days of Homer, the healing art has been justly considered one of the noblest pursuits to which the human intellect can devote itself. Its secrets were supposed to have reached mankind by direct inspiration from Heaven, and its first professor was the reputed son of a god. Ever since, the muse of history has endowed with deathless renown the names of those great benefactors of the human race, who, by their exceptional genius and skill, have succeeded in arresting the ravages of disease, or in mitigating the tortures which it occasions. Even in our own prosaic times, when the paths of distinction have become so multiplied and crowded, there is no career invested with a nobler prestige than that of the surgeon and physician, while so marvellous are the strides your art has made, that the achievements by which it has been recently signalized, would a few hundred years ago have been universally attributed to the direct inter-position of Providence.

I am proud to think that amongst my own ancestors I can point to a Regius Professor of Medicine in the University of Paris.

Holding then, gentlemen, the pursuit you follow

in such high estimation, you can well believe that I am extremely gratified by the flattering expressions of good will and confidence you bring me from those whom you represent. Occupied as you are, in the absorbing pursuits of your profession, I could hardly have expected that my humble efforts to advance the interests of Canada should have attracted your attention, and still less, that you should have turned aside to honour me with these marks of your approbation.

Possessing as I do, so many personal friends amongst the most distinguished of the medical men of England, I am well aware of the high estimation in which many of the eminent names appended to your address are held at home. Already in your own researches, Dr. Grant, as well as in those of Dr. Campbell, and of many others, the Dominion has contributed her full quota of discovery to the scientific achievements of the age, and I make no doubt that the large field of observation compressed within our borders, varied as it is by so many peculiar ethnological, climatic, and material conditions, will afford you in the future, ever-widening opportunities of still further adding to the acknowledged reputation of our Canadian School of Medicine and Surgery.

I cannot conclude without expressing my appreciation of the lovely artistic designs with which your address is embellished.

Quebec, Sept. 10th. 1878.

Books and Pamphlets.

ON THE THERAPEUTIC FORCES. By Thos. J. Mays, M.D., pp. 143. Philadelphia: 1878, Lindsay & Blakiston. Toronto: Willing & Williamson.

This little work consists of seven chapters, and contains much matter for reflection. Chapter first is devoted to the subject of nutrition, in which the author endeavors to show that fats are more valuable as generators of force than the albuminoids. In the second chapter the author discusses in a general way the law of the action of forces on the animal body. The third chapter embraces chemical stimulants, hydro-carbons, phosphorus and oxygen. Chapter fourth, is devoted to a consideration of the bitter tonics, opium, ammonia, iodine, cold, &c. Chapter fifth, includes such remedies as antimony, croton oil, &c. The sixth