

tages resulting therefrom? Cutaneous affections are regarded less as local affections, than as local manifestations of a general disturbance. Our own Erasmus Wilson simplifies cutaneous disorders still more by placing them in four groups—an *assimilative* group; a *nutritive* group; a *neurotic* group; and a *specific*, of which syphilis is the only example. "Nearly every new disease of the skin," says he, "might be comprised, therapeutically, under these four heads." What a stride is here made in a most interesting branch of medicine! and yet only in conformity with the experience of every thoughtful and observant practitioner. The tyro in medicine has, or thinks he has, a half dozen remedies for every disease; but as experience is gained, he learns, and with advantage to his patients, to make a fewer number of remedies to suit a much greater number of disorders. And thus it is in surgery; and thus it will be in Gynecology, when the process of resolving the more hidden operations of nature shall have had its limits somewhat defined.

I have always thought, and the belief has strengthened with observation, that the work of grouping diseases for therapeutic purposes is yet to be done. Sir Henry Holland, many years ago, partially guided the current of medical thought in that direction. But the tendency to analysis, which the study of minute anatomy, and the use of the microscope, so greatly favoured, diverted that current, till the observations of a Neumann, of an Auspitz, or of an Erasmus Wilson, showed, in one department of medicine, at least, what might, with great advantage, be accomplished in all. Perhaps some member of this Association may yet achieve in other departments of the healing art what has been so well effected in this.

STATE MEDICINE.

Without taking from the important useful advances in medicine; the splendid triumphs of the surgeon; the wonderful precision of diagnosis of the modern gynecologist;—there is a department as important as any of these; yet one so recent, that it is only within the past few years it has found a distinct place in any of the medical schools of the Dominion. I allude to State Medicine. Its object is, as tersely stated by J. Marion Sims, "to do everything necessary to protect the health of communities and states. It investigates the air we breathe, the water we drink, the food we eat, the clothes we wear, the fuel we burn, the houses we live in, the soil we cultivate, the habits and industries of life, the origin and nature of endemics and epidemics, the methods of their transmission, and the means of their prevention, and of their suppression wherever found *** it endeavours to discover the causes, and to prevent the originating of disease; to prevent its egress, to circumvent it, to extinguish it,

whether it be zymotic, contagious or specific. In short, it is the function of State Medicine to protect the public health, which is the life of the nation."

Gentlemen,—Is there, can there be, a more important work than "to protect the public health, which is the life of the nation?" And to whom does this work of right belong but to those who, already familiar with Physiological and Pathological Sciences can best teach and instruct their application "to the maintenance of the health and life of communities, by the means of agencies which are in common and constant use."

Speaking, as I do to-day, to, and in behalf of the Medical Profession, in this our beautiful and beloved Canada, I should say there is no work more important; no work more philanthropic; no work more benevolent than that of awakening in our population, and through it in Governments and Municipal bodies, a knowledge of, and an interest in, all matters relating to public health. A knowledge of the laws of health should not be confined to the profession. They were openly taught to the people by a Moses, and were not strained through time, but came down to our own day monuments of wisdom.

What is the duty and office of the physician? To deal with abnormal functions, and to change, if possible, or to remove unhealthy structures in the human body; to restore to that thinking faculty in man its pristine powers, that it may receive impressions, understand them, and be affected by, or be mindful of them; to restore health to the sick and wounded in spirit? Such, in a word, is the office of one who professes, or practises, the healing art; or who adopts manual operations for the cure of diseases that are external. But something more is required.

Is it not true that the profession as a body, deals chiefly, if not solely, with that entity when its being or existence is threatened; or when the harmony of its complex movements is disturbed? What a huge share of attention is directed to, and how closely we watch the progress in, that science which seems to deal chiefly with the symptoms of diseases, that we may recognize them truly; and with the effects of diseases, that we may limit or modify, if not hinder those effects. The medical press comes to us from every part of the civilized globe, and almost daily from around us, teeming with new methods of curing disease. New remedies, or new ways of employing old remedies, follow each other, phantasmagoria like, in such rapid succession, as to baffle the efforts of the most diligent experimentalist to examine and to select for future use, without seeming arbitrariness. And yet how often are the best efforts of the physician, even with his ever new and powerful armamentaria, powerless to check the spread of diseases, through the carelessness or