

status of this Association are the character of the papers, and the manly speech. From every point of view, Morgagni stands alone as an almost unattainable example to modern medical men."

Amongst his contemporaries were Haller, the celebrated physiologist of Berne; William and John Hunter, in their masterful work in anatomy, surgery and natural history; Cullen in Glasgow and Edinburgh, and Auenbrugger (1722-1809), whose little brochure of some 95 pages on percussion of the chest, although "unsaleable in his time, is to-day held worth far more than its weight in gold." Of his successors we have the brilliant young Frenchman, Bichat, who, although dying at 31, founded the science of histology; Baillie's "The Morbid Anatomy of Some of the Most Important Parts of the Human Body," ran through several editions. Other celebrated clinicians were Bright, Addison, Stokes, Graves and Bennett, and lastly, that great medical triumvirate, Virchow, Pasteur and Lister, the full fruition of whose works we cannot hope to see, unless at some future time we may be allowed an opportunity of looking down upon this mundane sphere through celestial telescopes.

Turning from the old world to the new, we find that *pari passu* with the increase of wealth and population in the United States and Canada there grew up medical schools and universities in all the larger cities. The names of these, as well as of the men who have helped to make them famous, are "part and parcel" of current medical literature, and therefore so well known to all of us that any further mention of them is unnecessary. The later decades of the nineteenth century and the dawn of the twentieth show great progress, in the means and methods employed, in advancing medical education, as well as many radical reforms in the laws governing medical practice.

*British Medical Association.*—Any review of medical literature would be very incomplete without a special reference to this historic organization. In 1832 there met in Worcester a small but very optimistic body of men, amongst whom was Sir Charles Hastings, the founder of this Association. From 1832 until 1849 it was known as the London and Provincial Medical Association, and since then under its present name. It exists for several purposes, such as the collection and advancement of medical knowledge; the study of the sanitary and climatic conditions of the country; the improvement of medical education; to maintain a high standard of medical ethics, etc. There was little of anything in its early history different from that of any other medical society. In 1845 the first of a large number of branches was grafted into the parent stem. And these have not only spread all over the British Isles, but have extended into all the colonies. They now number seventy or eighty. The features which have contributed most to the building up and maintaining of the high