

There are two or three points that bear out the clinical history of such cases as recorded by others.

1. The sudden onset of the symptoms, after some violent injury or exertion.
2. The sudden obstruction of the rectum through tension of the utero-sacral folds.
3. The peculiar mucus discharge, like pink stained white of an egg, as diagnostic of rectal irritation. I have seen this symptom in other cases, and especially in a case of an abscess in a male, between bladder and rectum.
4. The good effect of operation, both immediate and remote. In cases with the fluid high up away from the vagina, I should always open them through the abdominal wall.

### THE NECESSITY OF ENCOURAGING SCIENTIFIC WORK.\*

BY VICTOR C. VAUGHAN, M.D.,

Professor of Bacteriology in the University of Michigan.

Science is knowledge; art is the application of knowledge. Science consists of facts; art utilizes these facts. Science investigates; art adapts. Science is the foundation; art is the superstructure. Science is the mariner who sails out over the seas of ignorance, and discovers fair islands and broad continents of truth; art is the immigrant who comes later, and tills the soil, and builds the cities.

We are fond of saying that this is a practical age. By this we mean that our knowledge is utilized for some purpose. We are prone to speak lightly of those who may give their time and attention to the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake. But we should remember that we must possess knowledge before we can apply it. Science must always precede art. Convert all of your investigators, who are the discoverers of knowledge, into adapters of knowledge, and you will arrest the world's progress. Without a Franklin and a Faraday, there could have been neither a Morse nor an Edison. What would have been the condition of applied chemistry to-day, had not the Priestlys and Scheeles of 100 years ago worked and plodded? At that time the study of chemistry was pursued as a pure science, and its devotees were re-

garded as but little better than fanatics. To-day a hundred arts make practical applications of the discoveries of chemistry. The industries founded upon the researches of the humble chemist now feed and clothe millions, and enrich thousands. It has been stated that the commercial value of the discovery of the aniline dyes alone has repaid Germany a thousand-fold for all the money which that Government, as liberal as it has been in this direction, has invested in its numerous and well-equipped chemical laboratories. There is scarcely an honorable trade or profession which is not indebted to a greater or less degree for its position and efficiency to the labors of the scientific chemists of the past. Without a knowledge of the chemistry of metals none of our vehicles of transportation, from the dainty baby cart to the great ironclad of war, from the cheap dray of the poor man to the elegant private car of the rich man, could have been constructed. Without these labors, which are said to have been begun by Tubal Cain, the world to-day, instead of being occupied for the most part by great nations, would have remained a wilderness, with its solitude broken only by the cry of wild beast and savage man. No great cities, indeed, not even a hamlet, could have been built. There would be no commerce, no learning, no religion.

You must not understand from what I have said that chemistry is the only science which has benefited mankind. I have simply taken it as an illustration, and I do not know that it has any claim to first rank. Rob us of the knowledge which constitutes any of our great sciences and we are affected seriously, physically, intellectually, and morally. A wise nation will foster the sciences, for upon these depends its prosperity. Germany has been pre-eminently wise on this point. It has built and equipped universities as no other nation has done. It has filled Strasburg with soldiers and has walled and entrenched the quaint old city with the magazines of war, but the most impregnable fortress raised by the confederation in Alsace is the great university, to which many of the wisest and most learned men of the empire have been called, and the intelligent citizen who is still French in his patriotism, will tell you that his city has more cause of self-congratulation

\* An address delivered at the Opening of the New Building of the Biological Department, University of Toronto.