

Parliament to provide for the government of this new colony, thereafter to be known as British Columbia. From this date the real settlement of the Province begins. The discovery of gold in the Fraser and Cariboo soon made these districts as famous and as widely known as Sacramento or Ballarat and a great inrush of population was the result. But a very few years later the conception of that colossal and momentous undertaking, the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway, began to shape itself in men's minds, and was finally carried out. You are all, doubtless, familiar with the history of this great undertaking and know the almost insuperable difficulties its earlier promoters had to contend with, and how in the end, in spite of political, natural and every other obstacle and hindrance, they successfully carried through the scheme and made possible the union of British Columbia and the great North-West with the rest of Canada, and gave us as a result that splendid heritage, that united land which stretches from ocean to ocean, from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof—a land of which all her sons and daughters are so proud—our beloved Canada.

It is gratifying to the profession to know that it has been ably and honorably represented among those history-makers in the persons of Drs. Helmcken and Tolmie, who were the first medical men to settle in the colony, about the middle of the last century. Both took prominent parts in the earlier events of the Province. The former still remains with us; the latter has gone to his rest. Prior to their advent the native Medicine-man had it all his own way.

There is a significance, not without interest to my mind, in the fact that this Association, representing as it does to-day in its various members the highest medical knowledge of this enlightened part of the world's history, should meet here in this new country, where Shamatism, or the cult of the savage Medicine-man, so recently prevailed, and does to some extent still prevail. The old and the new order of things are thus brought into suggestive contrast and juxtaposition, and we are led naturally to reflect upon the stages and steps we have passed since the days when all medical knowledge was comprised in the superstitious and rude practices of our savage prototypes; and in spite of our sometime failures and our lack of knowledge, still in certain directions the reflection on the whole is a pleasant and gratifying one, both to ourselves and humanity at large. It certainly would not be the least interesting of subjects were I to attempt on this occasion a general survey of the march and progress of medical