

Pathology, which goes hand in hand with bacteriology, has grown to be one of the most important subjects that the medical student has now to grasp. Indeed, anatomy and pathology must be looked upon as two of the corner-stones of your medical education. The Senate of the University has long recognized the importance of this subject by appointing a professor in this faculty whose whole time is devoted to its teaching.

The vast number of text-books published of recent years in almost every country of the world on this subject, testifies to the importance of pathological study in the minds of those who should be competent judges of the question. If you neglect pathology you place yourselves in the position of the sailor, who trusts to dead-reckoning, rather than to solar observation, for his position on the chart; and like him, you will frequently find yourselves considerably out of your course.

Chemistry, also, that science which is to the medical student so frequently a stumbling block, and whose range seems to be illimitable, has contributed very largely to our medical armamentarium, as well as, it must be admitted, to the pernicious habit of self-dosing by some of our patients.

Little was it thought when, some years ago, chemistry discovered the beautiful aniline dyes, that the mother substance, coal-tar, would produce such a large family as the well-known coal-tar compounds. And yet it is probable that no class of remedy, during the last ten years, has been more largely employed than these useful synthetical products. And whilst it is true that when taken wholesale by those who know nothing of their dangers, certain untoward results have occurred, yet on the whole they are a class of remedy which are safe and have been almost invaluable to the profession. For local anesthetics, such as cocaine and eucaine, are we also indebted to the chemist and physiologist, and as a result of their labors we are now able to perform many operations without inflicting the slightest pain upon the patient, and without subjecting him to the dangers of a general anesthetic. Indeed, the employment of local anesthesia in suitable cases, may be classed among the many blessings we enjoy at the close of the nineteenth century.

The greatest attention is now being paid to the matter of sanitation and preventive medicine. Boards of health and medical health officers have been created, and invested with very great power to watch over the public health, to act in emergencies and to superintend the sanitary arrangements of their several districts. Diseases such as small-pox which, in spite of precautions, occasionally find their way to our shores, are thus speedily checked. The quarantine station at Grosse Isle, in the St. Lawrence, one of the great gateways of the Dominion, is a model of efficiency and thoroughness. In this