

for much that has been done in the matter of serum treatment, especially in diphtheria and rabies, we may look forward to even greater things; great as these advances seem, the possibilities seem greater. The surgeon, as is well known, is too often the victim of so-called blood poisoning. It has claimed as its victims many of the most skillful and cultured of our profession, besides placing many others near the brink of the great beyond. It is needless to mention names, they are well-known to us all. There are many living to-day who feel that they have narrowly escaped the jaws of death—I might say the jaws of the microbe—and only a vigorous constitution, or a rather attenuated attack of the microbe, has spared them a few years more. I appeal again to the philanthropist to assist us in our work of research. There is no fight on now of greater import than the battle against the disease-producing microbes. As it is, I rather think the microbes have a little the best of it, perhaps a good deal the best, but I hope ere long through the work of research, aided and abetted by the lovers of humanity, that the microbe will suffer defeat, in fact, be annihilated, or at least rendered harmless. And while I am on the matter of research work, let me pursue it a little farther. It is not our ignorance of the habits of the microbe that many diseases are prevalent; take for example the somewhat common disease of diabetes melitus—how little is known concerning its origin, its prevention and successful treatment? And again, take the epileptic—their number is legion. There are being, very properly, sanatoriums established for their care and maintenance. We are well aware that the great majority of epileptics are epileptics to the end. These are simply examples to show what a great field there is for research work other than what the microbes give us. It would be well if many of our clever gold kings would study medicine, and pursue with their surplus wealth the great field of research. I think it would be better if they would use it for the establishment of schools for research work, wherein those who are known in our profession for their abilities may pursue the work. We are well aware that a school of this kind has been established in Washington by the king of the iron industries. While I am not jealous of our neighbors—I am indebted very much to them—I would like to see in this fair province of ours a school for research work in medicine that would be untrammelled, unfettered by the want of financial support. This is not unreasonable. It was through the air of Ontario that the telephone wire first came into use—not in one of our large centres, but from a country residence, Tuteia Heights—to the now City of Brantford. I can recall how I was thrilled when listening in the first Brantford Office to music produced at the country residence of Prof. Bell.

Canadians have already done considerable research work. While it may be that research work can be carried on in our larger cities