

people for which it stands. Opposition from a few from each existing society must be expected. It is second nature with some people to resist change. A society which has taken years to grow may feel reluctant to lose its identity by becoming merged in another, even though it may stand on a larger and grand basis. But the old societies of London, England, whose antiquity and recognized high standing were both unquestionable, did not hesitate for the good of the profession and the enlarging of the medical field to become absorbed into an Academy of Medicine of London.

Dr. Osler advised his hearers to hold out the hand of good-fellowship to all reputable members of the profession with a view to soliciting their enthusiasm, co-operation and partnership. The all-important matter of organization, backed by an earnest and intelligent committee, who could appoint sub-committees to carry out the required work to bring all the different ideas into line, would, he hoped, mean the establishment of such an ideal institution in the near future.

The medical profession is not a tremendously lucrative one. What money is made is made with difficulty, and what money is spent is lost with ease. He hoped that united effort on the part of the profession, intelligent sympathy and help from many sources of the public, and valuable assistance from all the seniors of the profession would soon place this proposed academy in our midst, for all time, an institution which will help every physician who practises in Ontario, and will be an ever-present monument of the advancement, progress and efficiency of medical thought in the Dominion of Canada.

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### THE AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON TUBERCULOSIS.

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We have received a letter from Dr. Clark Bell, the Secretary of the Council of the American International Congress on Tuberculosis, in which he says that the assertion made in our November issue on the statement of Professor Adami, "that no physician of repute in the United States has signified his