

three months before an investigation satisfied the authorities that there was such a country as Canada and I was given leave to reside in Vienna. Again, when in London as a student, placards were posted on the church doors by order of the Privy Council, stating that information had been received from Ontario, the *Capital of Canada*, that the potato bug had arrived and warning the people of England against its introduction into that country.

Now in the fiftieth year of the formation of our nation how different is the picture! Since the war began the name "Canadian" has quite a distinctive significance apart from "American". How often have Canadians and Americans been synonymous terms, even with our fellow subjects in Great Britain. But now since the deeds of our soldiers have been so illustrious on the battle fields of Flanders and France, all the world knows the "Canadians" and never again will we be confused with our neighbours across the line. Not only have the Canadian soldiers given us a distinctive place in the eyes of the world, but our Canadian hospitals and ambulances and Canadian surgeons and physicians in France by their splendid work have also written their names on the tablets of history and have become a separate entity. We are not now classified as Americans, but as Canadians. This is a very great advantage to all of us and will in future make us more self reliant and make us believe more in ourselves and tend to form a school of medicine of which we can all be proud, and teach us to draw less heavily on the knowledge furnished by others, not Canadians. Now in this connexion, why should we not have our Royal Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians affiliated with those of Great Britain which we respect and reverence so much. Why should we be dependent on the Americans for our titles as surgeons or physicians? Why should not we have F.R.C.S.&P. of Canada after our names? Some years ago this Association nominated a committee to look into this matter, but like so many other committees it has never reported.

My view of surgery extends back for many years, to pre-antiseptic days, and I esteem it a great privilege that I saw the birth, growth, and triumph of the principles of antiseptic surgery. It has been a wonderful experience and no one who has not lived through this period can fully appreciate the vast changes and advantages it introduced to the great benefit of all mankind. The only analagous epoch-making discovery was that of anæsthesia. Pre-anæsthetic and anæsthetic times were comparable somewhat to pre-antiseptic and antiseptic times. In my student days the