

eminently fitted him for the important part it was his peculiar privilege to play in the magnificent ceremonies of the Jubilee. A French-Canadian, Sir Wilfred's presence in England as the chosen representative of the Dominion was an object lesson to the Empire and to the world in the harmony existing between the two nationalities which comprise the Canadian people.

And here let me express on behalf of every representative from the British Isles, and on behalf of every Canadian present, the genuine pleasure we feel in having among us on this memorable occasion so many of our brethren from the United States. This only proves the cosmopolitan character of our profession; this is only another recognition of the unity of medicine. Legislators may squabble, the air may be filled with wild alarms, and war may appear imminent day by day, but our relations are not disturbed in the slightest degree; our interests are common—we are kinsmen in science; we go forward hand in hand, irrespective of race or creed or colour, having one intent only: the advancement of our noble profession, and through that the amelioration of the ills of mankind.

It is my privilege also to welcome the representative of another Republic, La Belle France, to whose gifted men of science our profession is so greatly indebted. This gentleman, who bears the credentials of his Government, and officially represents the great nation of which he is so bright an ornament, is known far and wide as the Professor of Physiology in the University of France, Dr. Charles Richet. In coming to Canada it cannot be said, nor will he feel, that he comes to a foreign country, for in the Province of Quebec he will find another France, with a delightful mingling of the old and the new: his own beautiful language spoken with all the grace and purity of the old *régime*.

But we are further honoured by the presence among us to-day of the most illustrious surgeon of our generation, Lord Lister, who stands for the rise and zenith of modern surgery. It has been well and truly said that as long as surgery is scientifically discussed Lord Lister's name cannot fail to be mentioned. We have only to compare the surgery of the time before 1873 with the surgery as practised to-day to appreciate all that he has done for the science. Can it be for a moment questioned that Lord Lister has made operative proceedings possible which only twenty-five years ago would have been considered criminal? Undoubtedly, the most powerful agency in the development of surgery in this century has been the introduction of the antiseptic and aseptic methods of wound treatment which he initiated. It is due to his efforts that surgical wards have been freed