

technical matters, the President said, among other things, "The practice of medicine in the last decade has been more particularly signalized by the advance of pure science, and the science of bacteriology has now become a science of diagnostic medicine. In the diagnosis of tubercular phthisis the bacteriological examination of the sputa is quite as correct diagnostically and more certain than the examination of the skilled auscultator. In the diagnosis of Asiatic cholera the most expert physician waits for the deliberations and the revelations of the bacteriologist, and in many other ways we see the practical results and usefulness of scientific advancement. It has been the history in the past for diagnostic principles to precede curative measures, and I entertain little doubt that those of us who are spared another ten years may see a solution of the difficulty which besets the cure of phthisis, and such diseases whose causation within the last decade has been established. Science and practice of medicine go hand in hand, as science and art everywhere. Science smoothes the ground for art to follow, never antagonistic, ever in unison.

"We must ever guard against the tendency to separate the science of art and medicine. The more advanced methods of observation, the carefulness and delicacy of manipulation requisite in handling scientific apparatus render it in a measure imperative that one who adopts the scientific fields of labour must withdraw from active practice. The physiologist must not only thoroughly understand the most sensitive electrical apparatus and electrical law, but he must also be a mechanic, a careful dissector and a man of marked ingenuity. Truly, as Oliver Wendell Holmes said, the 'greatest, broadest, the most mutual and attractive of sciences is physiology. The noblest study of mankind is man.' So in chemistry, the details of chemical experiment, the field of chemical investigation is so distinct from the ordinary work of a surgeon that perforce it must be left to the surgeon to proceed upon data separated by chemistry, and when we came into the modern revelations of bacteriology, the preparation of the bacteriologist's media, the careful knowledge of chemistry embodied in his work, the study of air plates and air forms, and delicate micro-organisms common to the atmosphere in which he works, the character of this and that product common to his special class, all

tend to leave the obverse and reverse of medicine's medal distinct. We must do our part as practical physicians to harmonize and combine these lines of observations if we wish for material advancement. Koch was a general practitioner, Watson Cheyne a consulting physician. It is something to the credit of a young country like ours to be able to say that on these lines of scientific attainment Canadians are fully abreast of the times, whilst we may yet be lacking in men of marked original research. This is not due to lack of intelligence and energy. The development of genius is endemic; it is allied to the friction of mind with mind; it is developed by criticism and comparison, possessed with a desire to excel, until at last it lays bare a truth which startles the world and benefits mankind everywhere."

In concluding the President said the Government of the Province was liberal, leaving to the profession the ordinance of its own laws, and did it show worthy intelligence on the part of those claiming to be ornaments of the profession to urge upon the gubernatorial body the wisdom of withdrawing from them what was justly and legitimately their own? The masses sent their representatives to represent them in certain issues, and if they did not do so they changed their representatives. "This is one law of political economy throughout the world. Have the physicians of our Province not enough intelligence to be entrusted with the same privilege?"

A vote of thanks moved by Dr. Bray, of Chatham, seconded by Dr. Reeve, Toronto, was tendered to the President for his able address.

On motion of Dr. J. E. White, seconded by Dr. W. H. B. Aikins, the following committee was appointed to look into interprovincial registration: Drs. Praeger, Nanaimo; Hingston and Mills, Montreal; Waugh, London; Sheard and Ross, Toronto; Harrison, Selkirk; Taylor, Goderich; Worthington, Sherbrooke.

Dr. J. Campbell, Seaforth, read a paper on "Cases in Practice," dealing with Puerperal Eclampsia. Drs. Laphorn Smith, Montreal; Harrison Selkirk; Bethune, Seaforth; Irving, St. Mary's; Holmes, Chatham, took part in the discussion.

Dr. Wm. Canniff, Toronto, read an abstract of a paper on "Sanitary Science—Some of Its Features," which was discussed by Drs. Arnott London; Mills, Montreal; Bethune, Seaforth;