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suffice to say that our minds and aspirations were tuned to the breaking point and that to me personally it has been a source of endless satisfaction and of educational value to have been born an M.D. the very year Listerian methods were first introduced into this country by Roddick. It seemed to require only this dawn of the new birth to awaken the keen intellects of the day to the enormity of the past and to lighten the horizon in all directions with an aurora that was shown not to have been extinguished, but only smothered and hidden by uncleanness then but dimly understood. To say that methods and practices began to be revolutionized will only feebly express the daily happenings, the quickly altering results, comfort succeeding misery, hope implanted that formerly was well nigh obliterated, new ventures for a time only dreamed of and spoken about with bated breath, here and there a triumph, regions of the body invaded that had up to now been held sacred, and all the time the gospel of a sepsis shedding its benign rays upon all who worshipped at its shrine.

To come nearer home, I recall with ease the first beginnings of abdominal work in Ottawa and the delight which followed on the successful surgical treatment of that bugbear to all physicians of the day—inflammation of the bowels—so called.

Each of you can picture for himself the stages of progress all along the line and how modernized methods from year to year have facilitated the work of cure in all departments.

Another interesting paragraph could be constructed in relation to the subject of internal medicine, but considering that only two weeks ago we had the advantage of listening to Dr. Hamilton, of Montreal, on a branch of this subject, viz., the ductless glands and their secretions, it will be superfluous for me more than to advert to it here. It is more in the line of the pathologist and laboratory worker to talk to you about the advances in serum-therapy and our attitude generally to the varying ailments affecting human life, but the work and observation of the clinician must not be lost sight of. His triumphs are often silent tributes to patient oversight and careful recording and while they are not accompanied by the brilliancy with the public of surgical victories, which in the main can be seen or felt, yet they are none the less great triumphs born of logical reasoning and profound research. Just at this juncture a meed of praise must be given to our venerable and revered colleague, Sir James Grant, who, as far back as 1861, observed the effect of the vaccine serum in assisting materially to hasten the cure of an obstinate skin rash. That this was not overlooked or passed