

been used in this way. I believe it may be set down to the credit of the United States that the Adirondack College Hospital at Saranac Lake, New York, was one of the first of these institutions to open its doors to the poorer class among phthisical patients. I can myself bear testimony in my own experience to the great good my patients have received from a residence in the Adirondacks at this place. Dr. Osler recently said : " We are finding Dr. Trudeau's sanitarium in the Adirondacks a perfect godsend. Why, I can put my hand on not less than a dozen young men whom we sent there with undoubted phthisis, who were returned to us well, and who remain well." I do not wish to intrude upon the address in medicine, which deals with the treatment of tuberculosis, but I could not refrain from referring to the beginning of the sanitarium treatment in our province. Turning from things chiefly affecting us locally, and upon which, perhaps, I have spent so much time as to leave me open to the charge of being narrow and provincial, to the wider field of our profession, what do we see? Advances made in nearly every department.

The whole scientific world has lately been aroused to a high pitch of excitement by the recent wonderful discovery of Prof. Roentgen, of Wurzburg, that it is possible to produce photographic effects through opaque substances such as wood, flesh, and other dense materials, while glass, usually considered the most transparent of media, obstructed the passage of the cathode rays. Photography has long been useful in medicine and surgery, in accurately reproducing deformities and cases with marked physical characteristics; also photographs, colored, of skin affections, give a more correct idea of such cases than any of the best artists can create, but this new departure in photography is a most signal advance indeed, and may possibly be one of the most valuable aids in diagnosis that in recent years has been produced. Just consider : if these rays will penetrate the body as easily as they do the hand, we can solve problems by such aid that no amount of skill and care can now accurately settle. Thus we may hope to see calculi in the kidney, foreign bodies in any of the internal viscera, tuberculous disease in the bone, calcareous degeneration of vessels, or some equally definite results. I am glad to say a practical demonstration of this important subject is to be given at this meeting. It has been said that in the world's history the nineteenth will ever be known as the great scientific century, when the human mind first gained its great mastery over the forces of nature, and compelled her to reveal some of her greatest secrets. The sciences akin to medicine have made rapid progress, and rational medicine no longer guesses and gropes in the dark, but, helped by scientific methods of enquiry, is ever gaining deeper and broader knowledge. Among the departments of medicine surgery has ever held a foremost place. By the very nature of his art the surgeon can render greater help than the physician, fighting, as the latter does,