

gress being made in the vast collection of medical and surgical appliances, and, in fact, everything that tends to the welfare of the public requiring their assistance in their particular spheres of duty. I feel confident that the sentiments expressed by our worthy President, Dr. Roddick, as to the languishing of our Society are overdrawn—it appear to me that fuller life and vigour is being thrown into the Association—and at the next meeting at Ottawa I hope to see a large increase in the attendance from the various sections of the Dominion. Medical gatherings are now the order of the day. Recently a great congress of Hygiene, numbering some 3,700 members, from all parts of the civilized world, assembled in London. There the most important questions with reference to hygiene and hygienic precautions were discussed in an able and comprehensive manner, and there was one undoubted evidence of advancement which touches very closely the workings of the institutions of our own country, and for that reason I wish to advert to it very briefly—it is the necessity of an alliance of veterinary science and pathology with medical science in order to trace up more closely the intimate relationship that exists between the quadruped species and genus homo. Much good of a practical nature will thus be accomplished tending to advance the welfare of the people. The subject of tuberculous meat, and the spread of consumption from the use of this form of impure food, is certainly worthy of the closest investigation. I trust the day is not far distant when the Government of Canada, like that of Germany, will see the necessity of the establishment of abattoirs presided over by scientific experts, who will test carefully the various descriptions of meat before they are distributed to the public. Thus, undoubtedly, the spread of disease through such channels would be very materially curtailed. Again, the closer association of veterinary science and medicine, if only resulting in the organiza-

tion of a board to watch carefully the cattle trade of England and Canada, would certainly be productive of great benefit to our race. The progress of medical science at the present day is very marked in every department, and to keep abreast with it, the most careful observation and the closest inquiry and study are required, such as we have an opportunity of pursuing in meetings like this of the Canadian Medical Association. Time is an important factor in the accomplishment of everything, and when we trace the grand achievements brought about by that father of medicine, Sydenham, who laboured so vigorously in the 17th century, it should be a source of encouragement to us who are now laboring in the same field of study. We have with us this evening many devoted teachers in the various rôles of our profession, and no position in life stands higher than the noble calling of him who devotes his energy and ability to the imparting of information such as is necessary for the thorough comprehension of the operation of the human system. Many of our old teachers are to-day absent in person, but they are here in spirit. Their influence lives after them, and as the outcome of their life's work we find at the present moment active, able, and energetic professors carrying on the onerous duties connected with our medical institutions. How gratifying it would have been to such men as Campbell and Howard, Fraser and MacCulloch, Bruneau and Hall, to witness the marked progress of our young professors in the hospitals to-day, and certainly they would delight also in the names of such men as Osler and Mills, and that of the able gentleman who now presides over the Canadian Medical Association, Dr. Roddick. The pleasurable emotions of teachers towards their pupils are not characteristic only of the present, but were strongly perceptible in the past amongst the great ones of the earth whose names have descended to us as cherished heirlooms. Voltaire said of Homer he de-