

structure. Such, also, was the impression conveyed to me by Tuke of Edinburgh. These, of course, may be looked upon as irregular cases, as usually insanity rarely takes place without some definable reason in the great nervous centre. Under these circumstances, is not the trite and laconic observation of *Punch* brought home to us with more than ordinary force: "What is matter? never mind; and what is mind? that's the matter." Pursuing this subject still further, the investigations of our physiologists within the past quarter of a century have certainly accomplished much as regards our knowledge of the nervous system. Disturbed cerebral centres frequently telegraph their abnormal condition to the peripheral surface, producing an abnormal condition of facial expression. By a process of careful analytical induction, such men as Ferrier of London, Hamilton and Seguin of New York, and Hammond of Washington, have been enabled to take stock of the changes and define the region of the disturbed centres. This embraces the great recent advances in the subject of cerebral localization, and is the very cue to the advances in cranial surgery undertaken by such men as Horsley of London, Macewen of Glasgow, and Seguin and Warren of New York.

In looking around me on this platform, I am extremely grateful to find present one of the ex-Presidents of this Association, Dr. Bowditch of Boston, whose name is so closely associated with the subject of pleuritic effusion, and who worked so vigorously to convey his accurate impressions as regards the treatment of this important thoracic disease. Not alone have his observations been confined to the chest, but in the domain of preventive medicine he has also been one of the pioneers. It has been well said that "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure," and notwithstanding the fact that the members of the medical profession, in the advocacy of sanitary science, are curtailing very effectively the means of their ordinary livelihood, still their philanthropic efforts are never stayed where they can be of advantage to the public at large. The great public institutions of this country give evidence of the principles of sanitary science. The jails are made comfortable even for the most dejected crimi-