

have been made in medicine, that of Pasteur will always be pre-eminent. He may fairly be credited with having put the germ theory of disease beyond all dispute. Protective inoculation, apart from Jenner's, work, was first understood and successfully applied by him. The surgery of the present day owes its success very largely to him. Lister was stimulated to carry out his early experiments upon suppuration and infection in consequence of following Pasteur's researches upon fermentation, including ammoniacal fermentation of urine in the bladder. More recent therapy owes much to him. His success in the handling of patients who were presumably inoculated with rabies is well known, and there can be little doubt that the serum therapy of to-day comes indirectly from Pasteur's labors. It may be that the results of the work of Pasteur, and a host of others in the lines indicated, are not yet thoroughly understood or appreciated by the profession generally; but the knowledge that we have recently obtained respecting both the diagnosis and treatment of such diseases as hydrophobia, anthrax, tetanus, diphtheria, tuberculosis Asiatic cholera, typhoid fever, and septicæmia has already been productive of good results, and is likely to do much more in the future. Some are still skeptical as to the good that has been accomplished through modern serum therapy, but the ordinary conservatism of our profession has some influence now, as it so frequently had in the past, in preventing us from accepting new theories. One of the most remarkable instances of extreme conservatism that we know of was the opposition that Jenner encountered when he gave to the world the result of his experience in his work in connection with vaccination.

At the present time the number of those opposed to vaccination is very small indeed. The centenary of the vaccination of James Phipps, by Jenner, has recently been celebrated over the civilized world, and well might it be. By the discovery of vaccination, and its subsequent use, more lives have been saved than all the wars devised by the wickedness of man have destroyed; and I think it would be in keeping with the custom of our profession if some resolution were passed by this association expressive of our gratitude for this wonderful discovery.

In considering the different events of the past year, it becomes my melancholy duty to refer to the deaths of some of our ablest and most highly respected members. Drs. Fenwick and Saunders, of Kingston, and Dr. McFarlane, of Toronto, were well known to most of you as highly successful medical practitioners, and worthy and honorable men in all respects. They have gone from our midst, and it is difficult for us who are left to realize the sad fact that we will never more see their kindly faces at our meetings. It is a somewhat remarkable coincidence that these three honored members of our association died from septic poison, received while in