

shake and many expressions of brotherly love were manifested. This spirit of unity was a sign of progress.

The President then spoke of the status of the profession, contending that it should stand second at least among the professions. Its noble work was not sufficiently appreciated. Its portals were guarded by stricter examinations than all others. They were trusted by all classes, they went into the abodes of the sick and, exercising their glorious art, succouring those who were smitten with the breath of pestilence, when deprived of all other friends.

" Hour after hour each busy day has found
The good physician on his lonely round."

Its members performed more gratuitous work than all other professions in relieving suffering humanity. It had been asked, Was it right and just that the State and public should allow the medical profession to do their medical charity when it received such scant recognition at the hands of either? It might be safely claimed that the remuneration paid by the State to any of its medical officers would not equal that paid to a third-class lawyer. It was estimated that in London one out of every two persons received charitable medical relief. This great and laborious work was freely given, no plaudits being asked for except Heaven's "Well done." When hospitals were State-supported and endowed, and were sustained by pay patients, they should pay their physicians, like members of other professions were paid for services performed. The State had no claim upon them, and it was certain the tax-gatherer did not forget them. In the formation of medical and hospital boards physicians should be included, for who should know better what was needed to be done than they? As an example of the way they were used by Boards the speaker quoted the case of a London hospital Board, which proposed a resolution requiring medical men on the staff to be in their place from 6 to 9 each evening to give advice to those out patients who could not leave their work in time. Good sense prevailed, however, and the resolution did not carry. The doctor denounced the practice of treating at hospital, as pauper patients, those who could easily pay for their advice and medicine.

The next part of the address he reviewed the work physicians were doing in the line of preventive medicine, and the great saving to life resulting from the introduction of sanitary measures. The way medical health officers were treated in the way of remuneration came under the aged doctor's lash. The authorities made provision for grants to railroads, school-houses, and for the improvement of breeds