

scientific work along lines of more immediate value to the clinician, as exemplified by the revival of interest in the study of therapeutics, and the brilliant researches of Sir A. E. Wright. This closer association of the science with the art of medicine will more strongly appeal to men of our race. The maxim of Sir Astley Cooper still reflects the attitude of the majority of our profession: "Profound erudition is good for a man of means—useful and practical knowledge for the physician and surgeon."

The outlook in all branches of medicine was never so bright as at the present time, and in the progress that is bound to take place during the twentieth century no country is more favorably circumstanced than our own for playing an important part. That Canadians are possessed of the intellectual capacity, the energy and the zeal, has been amply demonstrated by what our countrymen have already accomplished, and it should be a source of no small degree of pride to a country so young that Dr William Osler, a fellow-citizen, should be the greatest living exponent of internal medicine. As for Toronto, the most favorably located city on the continent, medically speaking, with a great university, one of the largest medical schools in the world, with the assurance in the near future of the best hospital facilities and abundance of clinical material, with a medical profession unsurpassed in the average of attainment, and supported by a country of unlimited resources, if we avail ourselves of the opportunities presented, and fulfil our stewardship to posterity as faithfully as the Fathers of Medicine in the province did for us, we may indulge the most sanguine hopes of its future as a centre of medical activity.