

disability by accepting the Roddick Bill and so enlarging our opportunities by throwing open practically the whole British Empire to our medical men.

MEDICAL PROGRESS.

It would be useless for me to attempt to describe to you the great advances that have of late been made in medical science, for you are already very familiar with them. For some time it was thought that surgery was outstripping medicine in the race for knowledge, and many regions which were in the exclusive possession of the physician were rudely annexed by the surgeon, and even yet the surgeon is not satisfied, but like the horseleech's daughter, calls for more. Only this year that disease so intimately associated with the physician and named after one—Bright's disease—has been treated surgically and with some success. The surgeon is still struggling for the possession of this, up until now, distinctly medical disease which the physician is not so willing to part with, waiting with his usual caution for more light.

However, medicine has not been standing still, but has made many advances and has done most magnificent work in various departments. It has fought for this knowledge with great courage and has left on the battlefield not a few heroes, who have fallen bravely fighting with their faces to the foe. I refer especially to the magnificent work done in Cuba in regard to the discovery of causes of infection of Yellow Fever. And what is the result? Why, a region which has been for centuries a pest-house at certain periods of the year, has become a veritable sanitarium. Yellow fever has been abolished from Cuba, because it has been proved beyond doubt by experiment that the mosquito conveyed the disease, and that if the breeding places of the mosquito were abolished and the fever patient was isolated so that the mosquitos could not bite him, they could not convey the disease to others. The chief honour and praise in these investigations must be awarded to Walter Reed, Carroll and Agramonte. Good work is still going on in the investigations of malarial fevers and it is the hope of all of us that this troublesome and widespread disease may in time be abolished. It is useless by ordinary means to hope to destroy or rather exterminate the mosquito, but, by removing stagnant water and covering their breeding places with coal oil, and sleeping at night under nettings, the disease may be in many cases avoided; but, until we can discover some such means as inoculating the mosquito with a fatal disease and so exterminate him, malaria will be more or less always with us, especially in the tropics.

We have all heard much of the white plague (tuberculosis) in the lay and medical press, how it is propagated, how it may be prevented,