

I have the good fortune to be able to make another announcement which will be highly appreciated. It is an old story that Professor Ramsay Wright has ever done noble work for our Faculty. It is well-known to you that he has been enabled, through the generosity of the Vice-Chancellor, to spend several months in Berlin, participating in and watching the progress of investigation in what will always be one of the most memorable times in the history of science and medicine; for whatever value the future may assign to Koch's treatment for tuberculosis, which is still *sub judice*, there can be no doubt that it opens up new avenues of research in the effort to combat human bacterial diseases, and that no more powerful stimulus to investigation could be conceived of than the announcement of its discovery has proved.

Provision is consequently being made for the teaching of bacteriology in universities where none previously existed; and I am glad to say that we are not to be behind in this respect. The subject has indeed been included in the curriculum of the Honor Natural Science Department in Arts; but Professor Wright is prepared to devote an entire month, after the ordinary work of the session is over, to giving a course suitable for graduates in medicine similar to that given in the institutes of Koch and Pasteur. This he is prepared to do without remuneration, and the participants in the course will merely pay such a charge as will meet its running expenses; but Professor Wright requires \$1,000 to convert one of his laboratories into a bacteriological workroom suitable for the all-day work of some twenty students, and to provide the apparatus necessary. I would be pleased to hear within a week that some wealthy and generous citizen of Toronto had sent him a cheque for this amount.

It was announced last spring by our Dean that the Medical Faculty had decided to make our post-graduate course of lectures an annual one. In our efforts in this direction in the past, we have been much indebted to distinguished physicians and scientists from the United States who have given us such valuable assistance on various occasions. We do not propose to impose on their good nature for our next course. We have decided that our course next April or May will cover two weeks, and the lectures and

demonstrations will be given exclusively by the members of our own Faculty, who have offered to give their services free of charge, for the benefit of the profession of this province.

The wondrous advances in modern medicine were well described by Professor Graham in his admirable opening address delivered last year. One of the things most frequently told to classes of students in recent years—and it can scarcely be told too often—is that all our knowledge must rest on a scientific basis. Science is not especially interesting excepting to her devotees, and it is somewhat difficult to get even educated and intelligent physicians to appreciate in full the importance of the modern methods of teaching, which have reached such perfection in Germany.

A large proportion of our profession think that physics is an unimportant and useless subject added to modern curricula by visionary enthusiasts. Others think that our modern ideas about chemistry are all wrong. It would certainly be difficult to obtain a consensus of opinion even among the scientists of the present day as to the exact amount of work which should be required from medical students in the various departments of science. All would probably agree, however, that their early work should be directed chiefly towards physics, chemistry, and biology, inasmuch as all vital processes are regulated by physical and chemical laws, and physiology has been well defined by Roscoe as the physics and chemistry of the animal body.

When we look back a couple of centuries and compare the medicine of that time with the medicine of to-day, we find a marvellous contrast presented to our view. Renouard tells us that before the "reform period" medicine was a mixture of dogmatism, empiricism, and mysticism. It was considered a rank heresy to question the authority of Hippocrates or Galen. Molière, who lived in the seventeenth century, which is described by Conklin of Dayton, Ohio, as the dividing line between ancient and modern medicine, indulged in some of his keenest satire at the expense of some of the physicians then attached to the court of Louis XIV. He described a consultation of four doctors, who had a profound reverence for authority and a keen appreciation of the beauties of medical etiquette. After giving an outline of the treatment to the