

from this place only a damp, low cellar for a laboratory. Perhaps it was there that he contracted the disease which carried him off. On learning what you intended for me here, the recollection of Claude Bernard at once came back to me. I salute the memory of that great man. Gentlemen, it seems that by an ingenious and delicate inspiration you have wished to make my whole life pass again before my eyes. One of my countrymen, of the department of Jura, the mayor of the town of Dôle, has brought me a photograph of the lowly dwelling where my father and mother led a life of hard struggle. The presence of all these students of the École Normale recalls to me the dazzling brightness of my first scientific enthusiasms. The representatives of the Faculty of Lille bring back the memory of my first studies on crystallography and fermentation, which opened up a new world to me. With what hopes was I filled when the feeling began to grow within me that there were laws behind so many obscure phenomena. By what series of deductions I, working by the experimental method, have been permitted to extend my researches to the domain of physiology, you yourselves, my dear *confrères*, have been witnesses. If occasionally I have disturbed the calm atmosphere of our academies by somewhat lively discussions, it is because I was passionate in upholding the truth. Lastly you, delegates of foreign nations, who have come so far to give proof of your sympathy with France, you bring me the deepest joy that can be felt by a man who has an invincible belief that science and peace will triumph over ignorance and war, that nations will come to an agreement not to destroy but to construct, and that the future will belong to those who shall have done most for suffering humanity. As to this I appeal to you, my dear Lister, and to all of you, illustrious representatives of Science, of Medicine, and of Surgery. Young men, young men, put your trust in those sure and powerful methods of which we yet know only the first secrets; and all of you, whatever be your pursuit, I entreat you not to allow yourselves to be taken possession of by sneering and barren scepticism, and not to allow yourselves to be discouraged by the sadness of certain hours through which a nation has to pass. Spend your lives in the serene peace of laboratories and libraries. Say to your-

selves at first, "What have I done for my own instruction?" Then as you make progress say to yourselves, "What have I done for my country?" and continue to ask yourselves this question till the time comes when haply you may have the exceeding gladness of thinking that you have in some measure contributed to the progress and well-being of mankind. But whether your efforts are more favoured or less by life, at any rate be in a position when the great goal draws near to say to yourselves, "I have done what I could." Gentlemen, I wish to express the profound emotion and the lively gratitude which I feel. Just as that great artist, Roty, has, on the reverse of this medal, hidden under roses the date which shows the heavy load of years which weighs upon my life, so you, my dear *confrères*, have wished to give my old age the sight most fitted to make it rejoice still more, that of all this youth so full of life and love.

Meetings of Medical Societies.

THE TORONTO CLINICAL SOCIETY.

Regular meeting of the Toronto Clinical Society was held December 14th, 1892, Dr. Temple, President, in the chair. After the regular routine business, Drs. L. M. Sweetnam and R. B. Nevitt were elected fellows of the Society.

Dr. Burns was then called upon to read his clinical notes on a case of gall stones. (See page 231.)

Dr. JOHNSON—*Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,*—I do not know whether it has been the experience of the other members, but my experience is, that where you have gall stones, and a gall stone fixed in the cystic duct, you have a thin mucus present. Sometimes the gall bladder is enlarged, but the presence of much bile in it is very unusual. These cases of gall stones are possibly very much more frequent than many of us would suppose. It has been estimated that one man out of fifty is the subject of gall stones. A great many have gall stones, and they are living and have no symptoms, and even when symptoms do occur, they are of such a doubtful character that there is great difficulty in coming to a conclusion as to whether the case is one of gall stones or one of indigestion.