

Again, research work is somewhat unique in character. In other kinds of work the laborer expects a pecuniary reward, but in this field the reward is not material; it comes in work unselfishly done for the sake of science. Harvey is said to have lost about half his practice on account of the opposition with which his great discovery was met. He was fiercely denounced for teaching scientific facts instead of the dictum of the fathers "The spirit of commercialism should be as foreign to the man of science as it is to the physician, for both should be idealists in the best sense of the word. The fruits of their labors may be gathered by others, but none can rob them of the joy of having brought them forth. The 'practical man' may not appreciate such ideals; he may deride those who cherish them; but he is ever ready to use the discoveries of science for his own ends. The reward of the true pioneer does not lie in what is said by 'the fool multitude who choose by show,' he seeks only 'the wages of going,' he finds his recompence in delving into the wonderland of nature with all its hidden beauties and thereby forgetting the smallness that enters into all men's lives."

We know, from the character of research work, the necessity of having some means of securing publicity. Many Canadians have contributed excellent original papers, but as we have no recognised national organisation or journal, or no published transactions of our medical societies, these are hidden away in either the memories of those who heard the papers, or in local journals. Under these circumstances it is practically impossible for any article, however meritorious, to gain national publicity. The result of this has been very lamentable, in so far as building up a Canadian literature has been concerned. Instead of having an institution that would encourage original workers, they have been left to struggle along without recognition, or allowed only too often to drift away to other countries. We have lost men who could, if they had been kept here, have made Canadian medical literature and practice challenge the attention of the whole world. Whether the loss of men like Osler, Cullen, Barker, *et al.*, is irreparable or not, of this we are certain, that had their works gone out to the world through a Canadian Academy of Medicine they would have given to our medical literature and practice a national status.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has said, "What the nineteenth century was to the United States, the twentieth century will be to Canada." We hope this prophecy may be fulfilled in our medical as in our national life. The nineteenth century saw the whole field of medical science exploited by American writers. Their text-books are listed in all our colleges. If Canadians could only realise the fact that Canada is in a much better position to-day than the United States were much less than even a century ago, it would do much to fire national aspirations. Medical men