

**Annual address of the president of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia / by James Cornelius Wilson.**

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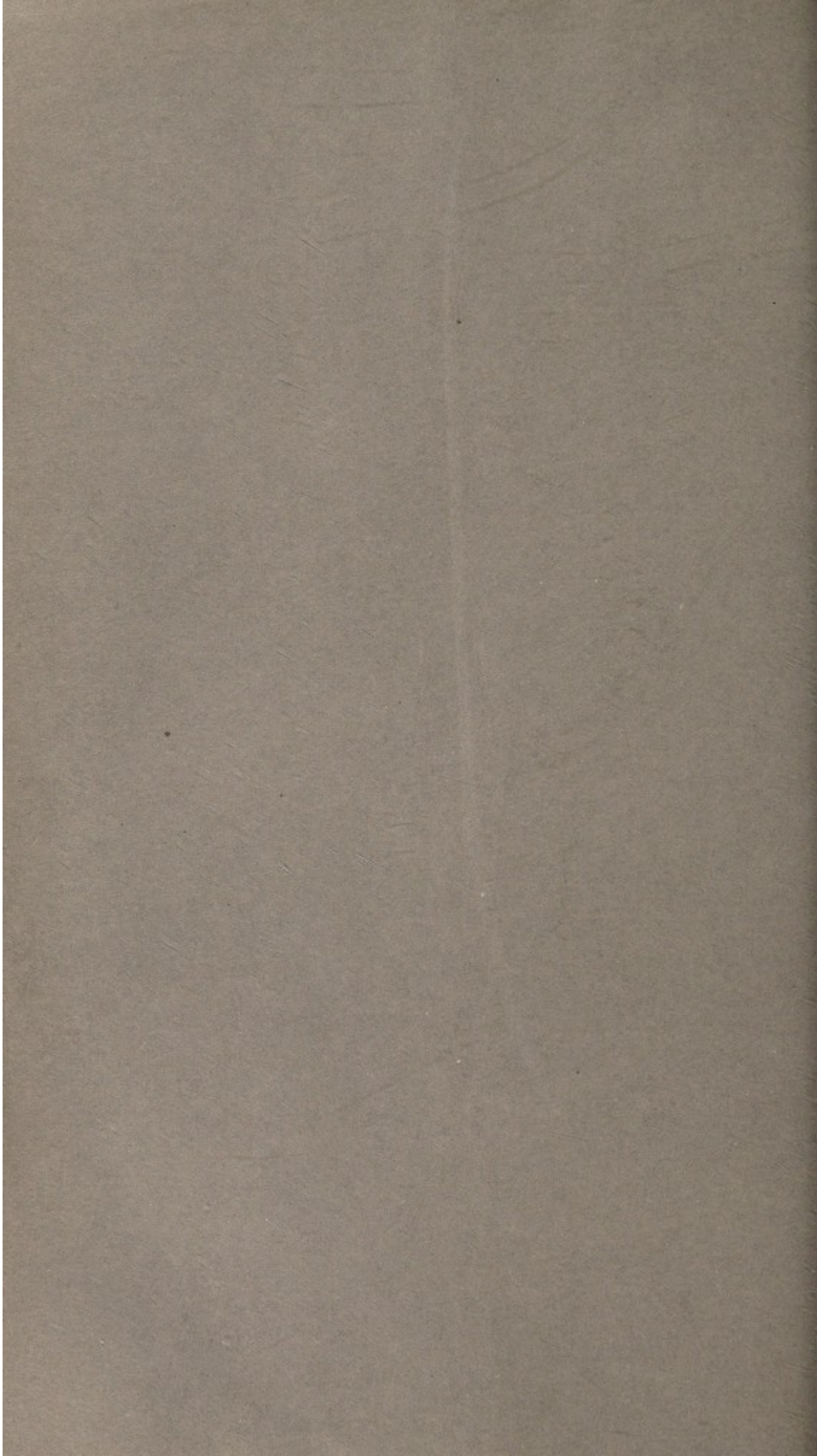
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ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT  
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OF PHILADELPHIA

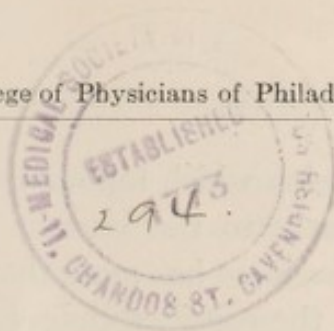
BY  
JAMES CORNELIUS WILSON, A.M., M.D.



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## THE ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT<sup>1</sup>

By JAMES CORNELIUS WILSON, A.M., M.D.

FOR the third time it has become my duty to communicate to you from the chair a brief review of our affairs at the close of a College year.

There were during the twelvemonth just ended nine stated meetings at which the average attendance was  $50\frac{2}{3}$ , a falling off of 6 from the mean of the preceding year.

One special meeting was held at the call of the President to listen to an Address by Doctor Victor Clarence Vaughn, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, entitled: "A Study of Camp and Military Hygiene, its Sanitation and its Relation to War Mortality."

There have been no memoirs of deceased Fellows read before the College during the past year.

The scientific business has continued to advance the laudable purposes which the Founders of the College had in view as set forth in the Charter which was Granted them and Enacted into a law, at Philadelphia, on Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the Authority of the same, as duly attested by Richard Peters, Speaker, and Peter Zachary Lloyd, Clerk.

Twenty-two papers were read at the stated meetings, mainly by the Fellows of the College; but seven gentlemen not Fellows took part in their presentation by special invitation. Six of these communications were illustrated by means of the projectoscope.

<sup>1</sup> Read January 5, 1916.



The discussion which followed was in most instances general and added greatly to the interest of the meetings. This year the scientific business has more than maintained the traditions of the College in the consideration of the results of the most advanced thought and rigid investigation in the several departments of medicine. In fact, a majority of the communications concerned matters of vital importance to the Art of Medicine which are now engaging the attention alike of laboratory workers and clinicians in a world-wide study to ascertain their usefulness and determine their limitations in actual practice—a field of work explicitly set forth in the application of the Founders for the charter.

The Sections of the College have been carried on with increasing activity and success and the attendance has been larger than in former years. It is earnestly to be hoped that the plan to publish the work of these important departments in the annual TRANSACTIONS will be realized in the near future.

The Committee on Publication again deserves the thanks of the College for the efficient manner in which it has performed its laborious duties. Volume XXXVI of the Third Series of the Transactions was published early in 1915. It contains cxiv + 388 pages, 107 less than that of last year. Four important memorial addresses commemorating the life and labors of deceased Fellows, all of them of great interest and historical value, occupy 56 pages; 58 pages contain the lists of officers, members of the Committees and the Fellows, while the remaining 388 pages are devoted to the Address of the President and the Scientific Business presented at the meetings. The fact that the twenty-two communications upon medical subjects during this year are presented upon 107 fewer pages than the nineteen papers of the previous year indicates in a general way a growing tendency to conciseness and directness of statement and increased care in the preparation of this part of our work, which is greatly to be commended. For the first time the back of the title page of the TRANSACTIONS bears the statement that "This volume is published in part by the income from the Francis Houston Wyeth Fund."

The Library Committee has presented a report that is most



satisfactory to the Fellows of the College. It shows a steady growth and increasing usefulness of this department of our organization, which more perhaps than any other of our activities justifies our established position as an Institution of Learning. This report is largely statistical and will, in accordance with the custom of the College, be printed as a separate document. I desire, however, to emphasize certain matters of importance, to which it calls attention.

The total number of books, including bound volumes and 10,287 unbound "Reports" and TRANSACTIONS, is 107,782, an increase of 2242. There are in addition to this number 12,949 unbound "Theses" and "Dissertations" and 90,870 unbound "Pamphlets." From all sources we received during the year, 3724 volumes, 12,522 pamphlets and 20,790 numbers of various periodicals; very many of these were duplicates. The individual donors numbered 461. The number of new publications added to the Library during the year was 574. Of these 52 were written or edited by Fellows of the College. The visits paid to the Library during 1915 numbered 8270; of these visits 3263 were made by Fellows of the College. In this connection it is well to remind you that ours is in a certain sense a free library. The general as well as the professional public are welcome to consult any of the books in the Reading Room, or the periodicals in the Journal Room. Many persons, not physicians, but interested in medical history or the collateral sciences and an occasional literary person avail themselves of this opportunity. The greater number of visitors to the Library are, however, members of the medical profession. The Library has been kept open two evenings each week and on the six minor legal holidays. The number of books consulted in the Library was 25,770; the number taken out 4799. The "Study Rooms" have been in constant demand during the year, the average number of volumes called for and retained in use in these rooms being 175.

During the past year the Library Endowment Funds have been increased by the Louis A. Duhring Book Fund \$5000, and the Louis A. Duhring bequest for the general purposes of the Library,



\$181,122.02. The Library Endowment Funds now aggregate \$292,318.85.

The following is a list of the rare medical books and works of special interest received during the past year:

*Incunabula*

[Total number of incunabula at this date, 187]

Aegidius Columna. [De regimine principum.] Romae, Planck, 1482. F°. [Hain no. 108.]

Fund for Rare Books.

Albertus Magnus. [Physicorum sive de physico auditu libri octo.] Venetiis, de Forlivio, 1488. F°. [Hain no. 518.]

Fund for Rare Books.

Aristotelis. [Opera graece.] Venetiis, Aldus, 1495-98. 5 vols. F°. [Hain no. 1657.]

A superb copy of the first edition of the work of Aristotle, printed in Greek characters. The value of this work is increased by the fact that it was one of the earliest examples of books printed entirely in Greek characters. Dr. Fielding H. Garrison says: "The greatest scientific name after Hippocrates is that of the 'Master of those who knew,' the Asclepiad Aristotle (384-322 B.C.) who gave to medicine the beginnings of zoölogy, comparative anatomy and embryology, and the use of formal logic as an instrument of precision."

Presented by Henry Reed Hatfield, Esq.

Bergomensis, J. P. [Supplementum chronicarum.] [Venetiis], Bernardino de Banaliis, 1483. F°. [Hain no. 2805.]

Fund for Rare Books.

Ficinus Florentinus, Marsilius. De triplici vita. [Parisiis, Wolf, ca. 1492.] 16°. [Copinger no. 2497.]

Fund for Rare Books.

Firminus Maternus, Julius. De nativitatibus. Venetiis, Simon de Bevilacqua, 1497. F°. [Hain no. 7121 bis.]

This is a first edition with a good example of a Xylographic Gothic title, and a woodcut printer's device on the last page. This work is quite rare, and, while not medical as a whole, contains much pertaining to medicine.

Presented by Drs. Charles W. Burr and Edward B. Krumbhaar.

Jung, Ambrosius. [Tractatus perutilis de pestilentia ex diversis auctoribus congregatus.] Augsburg, Schonsperger, 1494. 4°. [Hain no. 9473.]

A rare German incunabulum.

Presented by Drs. James M. Anders, Thomas G. Ashton, George M. Boyd, Charles W. Burr, Barton Cooke Hirst, David Riesman, Joseph Sailer, James C. Wilson, George Woodward and Sir William Osler, Bart.

Lactantius Firmianus, L. C. [Opera.] [Venice], 1471. F°. [Hain no. 9809.]

Fund for Rare Books.

Rodericus Sanctius. Bishop of Zamora. [Speculum vitae humanae.] Augsburg, Zainer, 1471. F°. [Hain no. 13940.]

A very rare and beautiful specimen from the first press at Augsburg. This is the earliest dated book in the Library of the College, and, while not a medical work, contains a number of passages relating to medical subjects.

Presented by Drs. George E. de Schweinitz and Richard H. Harte.

Serapion [Joan] the younger. [Liber Serapionis aggregatus in medicinis simplicibus.] Venetiis, Raynaldus de Novimagio, 1479. F°. [Hain no. 14692.]

Fund for Rare Books.

Wirecker, Nigellus. [Speculum stultorum.] [Leipzig, Kachelosen, ca. 1494.] 8°. [Hain no. 16217.]

Fund for Rare Books.

### *Works of Special Interest*

Bayle, Pierre. Dictionnaire historique et critique. 3 ed. Rotterdam, Bohm, 1720. 4 vols. F°.

This bibliographical dictionary is considered Bayle's masterpiece.

It was first issued in 1695-97 and has become quite rare.

Presented by Dr. Richard H. Harte.

Brandt, Sebastien. [Stultafera navis.] [Basel, Joh. Bergmann de Olpe, 1505.] 8°.

This book is a Latin version, by Jacobus Locher, of Sebastien Brandt's famous "Das Narrenschiff" (Ship of Fools), which first appeared in 1494. This copy lacks the title page and several pages of text.

Presented by Dr. Edward B. Krumbhaar.



Cardanus, Hieronymus. *Metaposcopia*. Lutitiae Parisiorum, Jolly, 1658. F°.

This book is quite rare, not having been included in the collected editions of the works of Cardanus.

Presented by Dr. John K. Mitchell.

Carmona, J. *Tractatus de peste ac febribus cum particularis*. Hispali, Maldonado, [1582]. 24°.

By Purchase.

Clark, James. *Treatise on the yellow fever as it appeared in the island of Dominica in the years 1793-4-5-6*. London, Murray, 1797.

By Purchase.

Goodall, Charles. *The Royal College of Physicians of London*. London, Kettilby, 1684. 8°.

Presented by Sir William Osler, Bart.

Ingram, Dale. *Historical account of the several plagues that have appeared in the world since 1346*. London, Baldwin, 1755. 8°.

Fund for Rare Books.

Mercado, Luiz. *Libellus de essentia causis, signis, et curatione febris malignae*. Pinciae, D. F. à Corduba, 1574. 24°.

By Purchase.

Pirogoff, N. I. *Anatome topographica*. Petropoli, Trey, 1859. 5 vols. F°.

Pirogoff, the greatest Russian surgeon of his time, is remembered today by his operation of amputation of the foot—"Pirogoff's amputation;" but his *Anatomy*, a monumental work of great value, in which frozen sections were first used in the process of illustration, seems almost unknown to the present generation. Complete copies are quite rare.

Fund for Rare Books.

Priestley, Joseph. *Directions for impregnating water with fixed air*. London, Johnson, 1772.

Presented by Sir William Osler, Bart.

Röslin, Eucharius. *Der swangern Frauwen und Heebamen Rosengarten*. Argentine, Flach, 1513. 4°.

First edition of the first work printed on obstetrics. This work is based on a manuscript by Moschion, a writer of the second century. The "*Rosengarten*" was translated into English by Thomas Raynald, under the title "*The Birth of Mankynd*." The binding is an excellent example of early sixteenth century German work.

Presented by Drs. James M. Anders, Thomas G. Ashton, George M. Boyd, Charles W. Burr, Barton Cooke Hirst, David Riesman, Joseph Sailer, James C. Wilson, George Woodward, and Sir William Osler, Bart.

Sophia, Marsiliis de Sancta. Opus aureum ac preclarum, de recenti memoria in lucem traditum. Lugduni, 1517. 12°.

Fund for Rare Books.

*Other Interesting Additions*

Aesculapius. Photograph of a statue.

Presented by Dr. James V. Ingham.

American Association for the Advancement of Science. Silver badge, 1914.

Presented by Dr. W. W. Keen.

Cow-Pock, or the Wonderful Effects of Inoculation. Engraving.

Presented by Miss Mary Lee.

Duhring, Louis A. Portrait in oils by H. H. Breckenridge.

Ordered by Resolution of the College.

La Roche, René. Portrait in oils. (Artist unknown.)

Presented by J. Percy Keating, Esq.

Purgation-Calendar, 1453. Facsimile of original, printed in Gutenberg types, in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.

Presented by Dr. Fielding H. Garrison.

Vesalius, Andreas. Engraving of the painting "Vesalius Demonstrating."

In Exchange.

We have also received during the year many interesting and more or less valuable autograph letters.

Through the generosity of Dr. Francis R. Packard, the Library Committee have been enabled to have additional steel cases erected in the "Packard Room" to give much needed space for our growing collection of bound manuscripts.

The Committee on the Mütter Museum report the frequent use of the specimens to illustrate lectures delivered and papers read before the College and at meetings of various societies held in the College Building. The number of visits to the Museum has greatly increased, especially on Wednesday and Friday evenings. New cases have been placed along the railing of the balcony, greatly facilitating the study of the specimens and improving the appearance of the hall. Further plans looking to these ends are to be carried out in the near future. The lecture for 1915 by Professor Rudolph Matas, of New Orleans, upon



"The Principles Governing the Surgical Treatment of Peripheral Aneurisms," announced for December 17th, was postponed on account of serious illness in the family of the lecturer.

The financial condition of the Mütter foundation is most satisfactory.

The Hall Committee has administered its exacting and responsible duties with economy and efficiency. There has been some delay in carrying into effect contemplated changes in the lighting system in order to be sure of obtaining improvements that will be permanently satisfactory. The Sinkler Memorial Garden has been during the greater part of the year a source of great pleasure to the Fellows of the College and others and the general condition of the Hall has been in every respect satisfactory.

The Committee on the Directory for Nurses report a year of success is every particular. I must again remind the Fellows that the Directory of the College is administered in the interest of the medical profession and the nurses alike, but chiefly in the interest of the public, and that its methods and efficiency fully justify its asking for the full support of these three groups of citizens.

The Committee on Finance, of which the Treasurer is an active member, has not only discharged its routine duties with remarkable faithfulness and skill but has also closely watched our financial interests in every particular. These interests have during the year just ended been of unusual importance, owing to the fact that a large number of miscellaneous securities have come into the possession of the College in the settlement of the Duhring Estate. The Treasurer has been untiring in his efforts to administer the duties of his office and his labors have been crowned with success. The management of this department of the College involves increased responsibility as our resources grow. We must never overlook the fact that such income as comes to us is to be spent in increasing our usefulness to the community, and that in regard to our expenditures we are in all cases to exercise that reasonable prudence which is proper to an institution of learning.



The successful work of the Committee on Scientific Business has been laid before you in the early portion of my remarks. The efficiency of this important Committee must be ascribed to its ability to secure communications of a very high order for our meetings and to keep the Fellows interested and alert in this essential field of our activity. This Committee has again been able to conduct its work without expense to the College.

The Committee in Public Health and Preventive Medicine has manifested a revival of interest on the part of the College in matters regarded as most important in our early history but which for a period had attracted less attention than was proper. During the year it arranged a "Symposium on National Hygiene," which was held at the stated meeting of April 7, and in response to public demand obtained for the Director of Public Health and Charities the opinion of the College in regard to the proper disposition of cases of tuberculosis constituting a menace to the health of those surrounding them; and forwarded to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania a copy of a resolution, unanimously passed by the College, in opposition to a bill inimical to housing and sanitary conditions in Philadelphia. At the last meeting of the College this Committee submitted to the College a resolution in regard to the treatment of victims of various drug-habits, offered in order to obtain the sense of the College in reference to a request from the Advisory Committee of the Misdemeanants Court. In view of the importance of the matter the College referred the matter to the Council.

To all these Committees and their Chairmen the College desires to express its sense of appreciation of their labors and its warm thanks.

At the December Meeting the College adopted the Resolutions recommended by the Council, presented by Dr. C. H. Frazier, Chairman of the Sub-Committee in Efficient Laws on Insanity: "That a separate State Board be appointed charged with the sole duty of seeing to it that the provisions of the various Acts of Assembly relating to the insane, defectives, and epileptics, respectively, in this State are carried out," etc.



At the same meeting the College adopted the Preamble and Resolutions presented to the Council by the Committee on Public Health and Preventive Medicine, and favorably recommended, in regard to the prevention of the plague and other diseases caused by internal parasites.

Dr. Packard, as Chairman of the Committee appointed to gather information concerning the Fellows who served as officers in the Army, Navy, and Public Health and Marine Hospital Service of the United States during the time of the Civil War, presented two volumes for preservation in the Library, one containing a list of the names of the Fellows with such data as could be obtained, the second containing the maps, letters, and photographs relating to the Hospitals at Gettysburg, received from Dr. S. Weir Mitchell and Colonel Nicholson.

The report was accepted and the Committee discharged. The thanks of the College were extended to Dr. Packard for these volumes and the admirable manner in which the papers had been mounted and bound for preservation.

At the same meeting two important amendments to the By-Laws were adopted; the first reducing the entrance fee and annual dues; the second creating the Committee on the Weir Mitchell Oration. To these changes I alluded in my address of last year.

At the June meeting the President announced that he had issued a circular letter to a number of prominent educational and scientific institutions stating that "the College of Physicians of Philadelphia has in preparation a list of such bodies with which it desires the honor and privilege of exchanging the courtesy of representation by official delegates at important public ceremonies of general interest," and read a number of invitations received by him officially as President of the College.

At the same meeting the President announced the receipt of five thousand dollars (\$5000), a bequest under the will of Elizabeth S. Shippen, deceased; also the receipt of securities and cash in the matter of the settlement of the estate of Louis A. Duhring.

At the October meeting the President announced the appoint-



ment by the Committee on the Weir Mitchell Oration, of Dr. George E. de Schweinitz to deliver the first oration in the Autumn of 1916.

The Alvarenga Prize for 1915 was awarded to Dr. J. E. Sweet, of Philadelphia, for his essay entitled, "The Surgery of the Pancreas."

In the course of the year just ended the College has lost by death six Fellows:

Dr. Richard Flavel Woods, elected a Fellow in 1901, died on February 10, 1915. Dr. Woods was educated at Princeton College, receiving his A.B. degree in 1892, and that of A.M. three years later. He entered upon his medical studies at the University of Pennsylvania in 1892, and after graduation in due course served as resident physician in the Pennsylvania Hospital and later engaged in dispensary work in the Pennsylvania and Presbyterian Hospitals. He subsequently became interested in gynecology and was at the time of his death assistant surgeon to the Gynceean Hospital and gynecologist to the Presbyterian Hospital. Upon the death of his father he succeeded to a large private practice to which he chiefly devoted himself until his health began to fail early in the year 1913. Gifted with unusual literary ability, he was an occasional and most acceptable contributor to current magazine literature and to the medical journals. He was, however, most useful to his day and generation as a medical practitioner of high type, skilful, conscientious and devoted.

Dr. Thomas Biddle, elected a Fellow in 1884, died on February 19, 1915. The son of Jonathan Williams and Emily Meigs Biddle, Thomas Biddle was born in Philadelphia in 1853. He was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1876 and practised his profession in Philadelphia for some years. For a time also he was interested in public affairs and served with probity and wisdom on the Board of Guardians of the Poor. He early developed an unusual fondness for natural history and became known throughout the world as a naturalist. It was possible for him to devote his abilities to scientific studies and he became closely identified with the Philadelphia Zoölogical



Society and the Academy of Natural Sciences. In both of these organizations he was until the time of his death an active spirit and efficient officer. He presented many rare and important specimens to these institutions, together with valuable books and photographs. His virile intellect, his generosity, unselfishness and kindliness of manner endeared him to a wide circle of friends.

Dr. Fred Harlen Klaer, elected a Fellow in 1910, died February 27, 1915. Dr. Klaer was graduated at Amherst College in 1900 and entered at once upon the study of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his M.A. degree in 1904. He then became resident physician to the Hospital of the latter institution and was appointed at the close of his service chief resident physician, a position which he held for some years, resigning it in order to enter the medical dispensary. He was subsequently placed in charge of this service, which under his efficient supervision became in a few years one of the best organized medical dispensaries in the United States. During this period he was connected with the Medical School of the University, first as an assistant; subsequently as medical instructor, a position which he held at the time of his death. He was active among the younger men in the medical life of Philadelphia, and served for some years as recorder of the Pathological Society. He died of tuberculosis of the meningeal type, the victim of an infection contracted in the discharge of professional duty.

Dr. Thomas Hewson Bradford, elected a Fellow in 1884, died June 25, 1915. Dr. Bradford was graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1874. His early interests were in gynecology as a specialty, and he served several years as physician to this department in the out-patient service of the Pennsylvania Hospital. He did excellent work also in the dispensary of the Children's Hospital. Meanwhile he acquired a large and important private practice and established a high reputation as a practitioner. After several years he became deeply interested in the medical considerations of life insurance and gave up his general professional work to accept the appointment as medical director in two important companies, positions which he continued to



hold until his death. Dr. Bradford was led by hereditary inclination and a general fondness for local history to devote much of his leisure to the study of the early conditions of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and was for a long time an officer in the Society of the Colonial Wars. To high intelligence and force of character he added a very affable disposition and courteous manners, traits which endeared him to many friends.

Dr. John Bacon, elected a Fellow in 1903, died August 2, 1915. A graduate of Haverford College, Dr. Bacon studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his degree of M.D. in the year 1889. After graduation he served as resident physician in the University Hospital and later at the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore. He was for two years physician to the Eastern Penitentiary. For the succeeding period of his life he devoted himself to the general practise of his profession at Torresdale, occupying the enviable position of family physician throughout the countryside. Notwithstanding the arduous duties of a large country practice, Dr. Bacon took a warm interest in medicine as an organized profession, and was a member of the American Medical Association, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, and a frequent attendant at the meetings of this College.

Dr. Albert Roscoe Moulton, elected a Fellow in 1904, died August 16, 1915. Graduated in medicine at the Medical School of Maine in 1876, he early devoted himself to nervous and mental diseases as a specialty, and secured appointments which enabled him to pursue his studies in this field of medicine. He was for many years senior assistant physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane; later physician to the Out-Patient Department for Nervous and Mental Diseases at the Pennsylvania Hospital, and professor of mental diseases in the Maine Medical School (Bowdoin College). Dr. Moulton's long experience in psychiatry and his unusual temperamental qualifications for this branch of medicine enabled him to render efficient and helpful service to a large proportion of the patients in every walk of life who came under his care in institutional work.

Of Associate Fellows the College has lost during the year two.



Dr. Charles J. Finlay died at his home in Havana August 20, 1915, and Dr. George M. Sternberg died at Washington, D. C., November 3, 1915.

Ten Fellows have resigned: three have forfeited their Fellowship, and two Fellows, deserving such distinction, have been relieved from the payment of the annual contribution.

The roll of the College on December 1, 1915 shows:

Fellows . . . . .	462
Associate Fellows:	
American . . . . .	19
Foreign . . . . .	14
	— 33
Corresponding Members . . . . .	3
	—
	498

It is of interest to consider the place that the College of Physicians has occupied in the medical life of our city. Organized in 1787, two years before its charter was granted, it has now been in continuous active existence for more than a century and a quarter. For over fifty years during which Philadelphia established and maintained, as it continues to maintain, its reputation as the medical centre of the country, with successful medical schools and great hospitals, it was the only society composed of graduates of some years' standing and experience coming together for mutual assistance and the general medical service of the community.

The American Medical Association was formed in 1847, with an organization of the most complete kind, comprising in its membership State and County societies and including every section of the country. This epoch-making event marked the beginning of medicine as an organized profession in America. What the significance of the movement was is evident in the solidarity of the profession in our times and its splendid service to the public. In 1849 the Medical Society of the County of Philadelphia came into existence. That it should be numerically



great and correspondingly influential was a foregone conclusion. Never was it so powerful and useful as today. Every physician of good standing is eligible for membership and should belong to it.

There are thus two general medical societies in the community existing side by side, each doing the same work but doing it in different ways. There are many other societies, perhaps too many, devoted to the specialties and various particular interests. But the members of all these are also, with few exceptions, members of the County Society. This is especially true of the College of Physicians. Its Fellows are, with scarcely an exception, members of the County Society. The Fellowship of the College is, indeed must be, in the nature of things, recruited from the sister society. In fact, we do more than take our Fellows; we take our Officers from the same source.

The College has had 20 presidents. Since 1849 it has had 13, and 5 of these had previously served as presidents of the County Society. The latter has had 54 presidents, of whom 49 have been Fellows of the College and 5 its president. It is thus seen that we not only have the same interests and do the same work, but that we are also largely made up of the same men. We therefore work in close harmony. They give us their best men and when they have become familiar with our history and customs, our aims and purposes and have well and faithfully served the College, we elect from among them as opportunity occurs, our presiding officer.

The period of three years during which it has been my agreeable duty to act as your executive officer has been a period of singular good fortune to the College. Our friends have been very generous to us. The list of incunabula, rare books, pictures and oil portraits they have given us is a long and most interesting one. The Library, notwithstanding the almost complete arrest of scientific publications and medical journals in the belligerent countries, has made a reasonable increase. Its committee has been able to lay up funds for the purchase of valuable and rare books, which will appear in the market upon the coming of peace.



and the resumption of commerce. It is peculiarly fortunate in the recent accessions to its special funds and in a large endowment for its general purposes. Our Hall and its beautiful garden are in excellent condition. The administration is of the best training and experience and highly efficient. The committees have known their duty and faithfully performed it. We have been the recipient of large gifts of money from the living and by bequest.

But more than all this, the scientific work and the service to the profession and the public which constitute the purpose of our corporate existence have been maintained at the high level of our best traditions.

We have had losses:

"Time takes them home that we loved, fair names and famous,"

but the quick hand catches the torch from the hand that falters, and as the beloved Fellow falls by the way, the ranks are filled and the College moves on in its course of usefulness and power.

