

when they relegated the monument to Jenner placed in Trafalgar Square to an obscure corner at the far end of the Serpentine to be admired by nurse-maids engaged in keeping children from falling into its stagnant water. No such indignity was offered to the memory of the man who originated the postage stamp system. It is well that the charm of the profession lies in the variety of its work, in the sympathy for the sick, and in the scientific interest in its pursuits, not in the shadowy prospects of honours. When one reflects that, he who can tickle the ears of poetry lovers with fine sentiments is created a lord, or a general commanding the bravest troops directing them against a semi-savage horde, himself keeping without the range of shot and shell, receives the thanks of parliament, is presented with a large donation in money, and is created a Lord or an Earl. While the honours conferred upon the members of our profession range from a Baronetcy to that of the lowest grade of Knighthood, and often below that of a politician, a teacher of music, a railroad manager and a play-actor. This is not flattering to the profession. It may be assumed that the honour is bestowed on account of some beneficial service performed by the recipient. And no reasoning mind will compare the service rendered by those named with the beneficent work of Jenner, who, it is claimed, has saved more lives than have been destroyed by gun-powder and the sword since the time of Marlborough; Lister, who, by his antiseptic system, is said to have saved more lives than the wars of the 19th century have destroyed; Simpson, who, by his application of anæsthetics, has annihilated the horrors of the operating table; and Spencer Wells, who it is estimated by his establishment of the operation for ovariotomy has in England and America alone directly contributed more than 30,000 years of active life to woman.

This injustice is so marked that the profession should seek the cause and secure a remedy. It may be asked does not the cause in some measure rest with ourselves? Does such union and cohesion exist among us as should and I think would command influence? Do we support our confrere because he is such? I do not mean to imply that we should follow the dictum of the "noble statesman" whose monument is about to adorn this city, when he said, "he did not thank a man for supporting him when he was right, he wanted his support when he was wrong." I will not go quite so far as that, but I will say support him until you find him wrong. Indeed if we think little of each other the public will assuredly think less.

As we increase the standard of the profession, so its influence should be increased. We may close its portals to all but those who