

In regard to the surgery of the spleen, the same may be said. General surgeons removed the spleen as far back as 1549, when this operation was successfully performed at Naples by Zaccharelli and Fioravanti. Latterly the general surgeons have performed splenectomy quite frequently. I might mention in connection with the surgery of the spleen the names of such general surgeons as Chiarleoni of Milan, Ceci of Genoa, Franzolini of Undine (Italy), Credé of Dresden, Billroth of Vienna, Haward and Bryant of London, and many others.

In the surgery of the pancreas but little has yet been done, and that little by general surgeons.

Excluding the pelvic organs,† the liver only now remains, and in this field of surgery one gynæcologist (or as he now prefers to be called "abdominal surgeon") has distinguished himself more perhaps than the general surgeon. I refer to Mr. Lawson Tait, under whose ægis most gynæcologists now shelter themselves, and who, perhaps, more than any other man has performed wonders in connection with intra-peritoneal surgery. But this does not prove that all the advances in abdominal surgery are due to the gynæcologist any more than one swallow makes a summer. In the surgery of the liver, Langenbuch, a general surgeon, has also distinguished himself; so have Lindemann, Lihotzky, Trendelenburg, Schede, Cripps, Lange, and many others.

The first ovariologists were not gynæcologists, and even Spencer Wells commenced to perform ovariectomy as a general surgeon, and never became a gynæcologist.

I think I have shown that while the general surgeon has been occupied with advancing the condition of the surgery of the whole body, he has not neglected the abdomen, and need not fear comparison with the gynæcologist. The surgery of the thorax, head, neck and extremities has advanced *pari passu* with that of the abdomen, but perchance these regions, when the abdomen has been exhausted, will also be invaded by the omniverous gynæcologist. I see a vision in the future of the special organs belonging to the male in the ruthless and sacrilegious hands of the ubiquitous gynæcologist, who is continually, like Alexander, seeking new worlds to conquer. Then, alas! will come the deluge, for testicles will be much easier to remove than ovaries. But while waiting for the coming millenium (?), when the gynæcologist shall possess all things, what is the poor male, who also possesses an abdomen, to do? Is he to trust himself in the hands of the general surgeon and die the death?

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† The recent great advances in the surgery of the bladder have been entirely due to general surgeons—*e.g.*, Sir H. Thompson, Volkmann, Harrison, etc.