

nal. The hospitals give evidences of thorough ventilation and ample supply of light, and all the modern improvements for sewage and water supply, very important factors in the treatment of the sick. The articles of diet are being carefully investigated. Milk is now known to be a prolific source both of scarlet fever and diphtheria, and in early life being a common source of diet, how necessary are the investigations of the sanitarian. Less than half a century ago Farr of London gave a great impulse to the progress of sanitary science by the introduction of tabulated statistics as to the life and death rate. In the various medical institutions in this country, as well as in Canada, the subject of sanitary science is receiving the most careful consideration, and very justly so, inasmuch as it pertains most closely to the welfare of society at large.

Let me draw your attention for a few moments to a great gymnasium of the human system, of which we have evidence in the surgery of the abdominal cavity. This country has reason to feel proud of what has been accomplished in this department. The name of Ephraim McDowell of Kentucky with you, as with ourselves, is a household word. He possessed the skill, the forethought and the knowledge which enabled him to undertake the first ovariotomy. Following rapidly in his path came Dunlop of Ohio and Kimball of Lowell, Mass., the latter of whom maintains the vigor of youth although considerably over his seventieth year. These men constitute an intellectual tripod, if I may so term it, in the domain of abdominal surgery. Before me I see a gentleman whose name I cannot refrain from giving expression to—Dr. Senn of Chicago—who has accomplished so much with reference to the lesions of the intestinal canal. His name will undoubtedly become a household word amongst the members of our profession. While adverting thus personally to what your men have achieved, I feel confident you will join with me in recognizing the admirable achievements in the same line of thought brought about by such men as Sir Spencer Wells, Drs. Thornton, Bantock, Lawson Tait, and Keith of Edinburgh. Almost every organ in this cavity has been operated on successfully, and the achievements mark beyond a doubt the progress of surgery during the latter half of this century.