

States to a consciousness of their responsibilities and opportunities has caused unparalleled changes, which have given an impetus to medical work which has already borne a rich harvest. Within two hundred years who can say where the intellectual centre of the Anglo-Saxon race will be? The mother country herself has only become an intellectual nation of the first rank within a period altogether too short to justify a prediction that she has reached the zenith. She will probably reverse the history of Hellas, in which the mental superiority was at first with the colonies. At the end of the next century ardent old-world students may come to this side 'as o'er a brook,' seeking inspiration from great masters, perhaps in this very city; or the current may turn towards the schools of the great nations of the South. Under new and previously unknown conditions the Africander, the Australian, or the New Zealander may reach a development before which even the 'glory that was Greece' may pale. Visionary as this may appear, it is not one whit more improbable to-day than would have been a prophecy made in 1797 that such a gathering as the present would be possible within a century on the banks of the St. Lawrence.

Meanwhile to the throbbing vitality of modern medicine the two great meetings held this month, in lands so widely distant, bear eloquent testimony. Free, cosmopolitan, no longer hampered by the dogmas of schools, we may feel a just pride in a profession almost totally emancipated from the bondage of error and prejudice. Distinctions of race, nationality, color and creed are unknown within the portals of the temple of Aesculapius. Dare we dream that this harmony and cohesion so rapidly developing in medicine, obliterating the strongest lines of division, knowing no tie of loyalty but loyalty to truth—dare we hope, I say, that in the wider range of human affairs a similar solidarity might ultimately be reached? Who can say that the forges of Time will weld no links between man and man stronger than those of religion or of

country? Some Son of Beor, touched with a prophetic vision, piercing the clouds which now veil the eternal sunshine of the mountain top, some spectator of all time and all existence (to use Plato's expression), might see in this gathering of men of one blood and one tongue a gleam of hope for the future, of hope at any rate that the great race, so dominant on the earth to-day, may progress in the bonis of peace—a faint glimmer, perhaps, of the larger hope of humanity of that day when "the common sense of most shall hold a fretful 'world' in awe." But these, I fear, are the dreams of the closest student who knows not the world nor its ways. There remains for us, Greater Britons, of whatsoever land, the bounden duty to cherish the best traditions of our fathers, and particularly of the men who gave to British medicine its most distinctive features, of the men, too, who found for us the light and liberty of Greek thought—Linacre, Harvey and Sydenham, those "ancient founts of inspiration," and models for all time in Literature, Science and Practice.

EXPERIMENTAL OVARIAN GRAFTING.

The *Presse medicale* for July 24th contains a report of the proceedings of a recent meeting of the Paris Anatomical Society at which M. Jayle stated that he had begun a series of experiments in ovarian grafting. He showed several animals that had ovaries which had not originally belonged to them—rabbits with ovaries from other rabbits or from guinea-pigs and guinea-pigs with ovaries from other guinea-pigs or from rabbits. He stated that he had begun to experiment in the fecundation of such animals, and would ultimately report the results. Among other things, he was going to remove the ovaries from a rabbit and replace them with those of a guinea-pig, and then inject the semen of a guinea-pig into the rabbit. All these experiments were undertaken for the purpose of testing the law of the immutability of species, and to produce hybrids by a new means.