

ability of one man to follow up its advancing steps. Cases of cerebral tumor and abscess are operated upon with success. Certain forms of cerebral hemorrhage are now being treated by surgical means, but so far with a very limited amount of success. The technique in operations upon the mastoid has been improved upon of late, for the mastoid cells and antrum are opened along the roof of the auditory canal into the middle meatus, and the diseased bones and ossicles removed if necessary. I recollect many troublesome cases of recurring mastoid suppuration that could have been treated once and for all by the present operations. (Stacke and Schwartze.)

The removal of large goitres and tumors of the neck can now be safely undertaken, even if the growths involve the internal jugular vein and common carotid artery on one side, as portions of these vessels are removed with the growth, without any ill-effects resulting.

The more radical and extensive operations in the cases of cancer of the breast have resulted in greatly improved statistics. As an illustration of the necessity of these measures, a few years ago I had under my care a case of scirrhous of the breast. It was just a small nodule about the size of a hazel-nut, embedded in the breast on the inner side of the nipple. I cut into it and found it to be a cancer. I then removed the whole breast and proceeded to clean out the axilla. There I found a chain of cancerous glands running up under the pectoral muscles towards the clavicle. This was a most deceptive case, because the local lesion was so small that one would have been tempted to just remove the nodule out of the breast, whereas the radical operation was really the only proper treatment.

Wounds of the heart have been sewn up: tubercular cavities and abscess of the lung have been opened and drained successfully. But of the various branches of surgery none perhaps to-day excites as much interest as abdominal surgery, and more particularly the diseases of the stomach. By its means many diseased conditions that were considered hopeless can now be cured or benefited. Every part of the alimentary canal, from the esophagus to the anus, with the exception of the duodenum, can be removed. Dr. Keen, in speaking of complete gastrectomy, says:

"In the hands of surgeons of exceptional skill and wide experience in abdominal surgery, the operation will be advisable in rare and favorable cases. At all events, it is of great interest to know that physiologically the stomach, as I may say is the case with almost all of our internal organs, is a luxury rather than a necessity."

My aim is in this address not to discuss the merits nor to give an historical account of these operations, which have been