

and subjected to restraint, confinement, torture, chains and fetters. But fifty years of progress and advancement have abolished all this, and to-day the bond and the straight-jacket are the things of the past, while sunshine, comparative happiness, home comforts, the development of restful surroundings, proper nourishment, freedom from care, and the supplying of well-regulated pleasure have become the lot of this class of sufferers. Again, when we turn to the department of surgery, and survey even superficially the marvellous progress and attainments of this department of our art, when we stand in horror before the pictures of the suffering, torture and agonies endured prior to the time of Sir James Y. Simpson; when we read in our literature of the hemorrhage from the amputated stump being checked by the application of melting tar and red-hot iron; when we endeavor to enumerate those regions of our body which were forbidden the surgeon because of the writhings unavoidable in the absence of anesthesia; when we see to-day the results of the ligature and antiseptics; when we read of the success of the abdominal surgeon and the almost fairy pictures revealed in intra-cranietomy rendered possible alone by the quiet and unostentatious yet unremitting labors of the plodding student, is it any wonder that we should apply for some measure of recognition from governing bodies, or from the great mass of the public, who either do not know, or do not heed these great achievements? When we look again at what has been achieved by the pioneers in medicine we find a great improvement in sanitary conditions, a marked diminution of preventable diseases, and an almost total suppression of some of the devastating plagues so prevalent fifty years ago.

If this country is to keep its place, if it is to sustain its reputation and its scientific prowess, two things must assuredly happen. The Government must recognize more fully than it has in the past the real commercial value of scientific education and scientific work; and the creator of wealth must also realize that he owes some measure of his success, and some of the money made, to the great institutions whose walls sheltered the quiet and unknown student in his scientific investigations, the results of which are too often absorbed by what the public recognize as the successful manufacturer. It remains with the Government to do its part in this great amalgamated scheme, and realize the necessity at once of endowing such Chairs as Bacteriology, Hygiene and Pathology, and in furnishing sufficient funds for securing teachers who will be able to give their undivided attention to these all-important branches. It remains for the wealthy merchant to follow the examples of those in the republic to the south of us.