

plish in parturition, and at what point it is necessary to supplement her powers, or take the work out of her hands in order to best overcome imperfect formations of either mother or child. This art is now almost a perfect one, as is demonstrated by the many valuable lives which are now saved out of a condition of things where formerly destruction alone awaited them.

It shall be my earnest endeavor to so place this subject before you as to secure your attention, and render you masters of an art that will, perhaps, do more toward making you successful in life, than the practice of any other branch of your profession.

The consideration of diseases peculiar to women is of recent origin, and is at present occupying the attention of some of the best minds of the profession as is proved by the almost daily discoveries in their pathology and treatment. Even within the memory of almost the youngest, what advances have been made!

Woman, that most wonderfully attractive being, the fairest and most lovely of all God's creatures, is most exquisitely endowed with a hidden inner life, which until of late, was, in a scientific point of view, comparatively unknown.

When one thinks of the hosts of fair invalids that have gone to a premature grave, how they have silently and uncheered endured sorrow without hope of relief or, that warm heartfelt sympathy which they deserved but received not, we can but thank God for what has been done in this rapidly developing department of our profession.

Ovariectomy, which at its outset was met by every species of slander and derision, is now one of the recognized surgical operations, and from the success to which it has attained may be regarded as an almost perfected branch of surgery. Any vagueness in the diagnosis of abdominal tumors is being rapidly removed by the accumulation of ascertained facts, and more recently still, by the genius of Prof. Simon of Heidleberg, has been placed on as perfect a basis as the operation itself. By this new method, which will be discussed in due time, the differential diagnosis of pelvic and abdominal tumors is certain and clear, and the treatment of some of the heretofore untreated derangements of the abdominal viscera is also possible by the same means. One feels like lingering over such a subject, fraught as it is with new and life-giving impulses to this attractive branch of your studies. This department has progressed to report on every hand, and the treatment of interstitial fibroids of the uterus has been improved and perfected. Much advancement has also been made

in the treatment of other forms of disease, and many a woman is to-day in the enjoyment of health, who but a few months ago would have been thought beyond the hope of any successful operative procedure.

Another subject which receives special attention in this college is the diseases of children. This is as it should be, for there can be no doubt but that vast multitudes of children pass to an early grave for want of a better acquaintance on our part with their diseases and treatment. Of late there has been vast progress made in this department. The profession are learning that too active and strong treatment is worse than trusting to nature alone; also that suitable doses of simple remedies are more efficacious than heroic doses of emetics, purgatives and astringents. These latter have had their day, and a more hopeful era is dawning upon the suffering multitude of children struggling for life. I count it no small privilege to have the pleasure of addressing you during a large part of the present session upon this deeply interesting and important subject.

In this city so beautifully, and one would naturally suppose healthily, situated, our infantile mortality is simply astounding. This great waste of human life must surely lie at our doors, as it cannot be the work of that Beneficent Creator who "makes nothing in vain." His design, that they should fill and replenish the earth is frustrated by our criminal negligence or indifference, and we must bear the responsibility. It is to be sincerely hoped that ere long a thorough system of enregistering births and deaths will give reliable data to work upon; and that sanitary science and a better knowledge of the medicinal and hygienic treatment of infants, will relieve us from the heavy charge of slaughtering the innocents.

Before I conclude I wish to say a word as to the personnel of this Faculty. We are happy to be able to say that no break has occurred in our circle. The Professor of Chemistry, Dr. J. Baker Edwards, is enabled to retain his professorship, the Faculty having unanimously appointed our late distinguished student, Dr. Shaw, his assistant, and lecturer upon that important subject. It has afforded my colleagues and self no small satisfaction that the best man we could obtain for that post was also a graduate of Bishop's College, and we cordially extend to our new lecturer our best wishes.

The working power of this Faculty has also been still further increased by the appointment of an assistant demonstrator of Anatomy, which post we are glad to say has been filled by the best graduate of our first year. We are confident that the work of Practical Ana-