

organs which have from time immemorial been regarded as sacred. The causes of this advance have been two in number—the discovery of anæsthesia and the introduction of antiseptic surgery, with which the name of Lister will ever be associated. Formerly, surgery was regarded as a mere mechanical art, and practitioners of medicine looked down upon the surgeon as one who practised a trade. How different is the relationship now. Surgery now takes the lead, and the surgeon has wrested from the physician many regions which he thought to be essentially his own. The abdomen, for a long time the hunting ground of the physician, has been almost completely surrendered to the surgeon, and with what brilliant results you all know. Certain diseases of the kidney, liver, ovaries, lungs, brain, etc., which were formerly purely medical, have become chiefly surgical; and owing to modern methods of operative treatment, many lives have been saved which heretofore the physicians let slip through their fingers as being beyond their skill to cure, though they endeavored by a copious and, it is to be hoped, judicious use of the various preparations in the pharmacopœia to alleviate the sufferings of their unfortunate patients. The brain, within the last few years, has yielded not a few results to surgery which medicine has striven for in vain. The victorious advance of surgery has been positive, and the success which follows its onward course stimulates to further exertions. Still medicine and surgery are not opposed to one another, and should go hand in hand. Without the aid of the physician, many cases would escape the beneficent treatment of the surgeon; and one cannot afford to do without the other. In an address given by Prof. Bergmann before the German Scientific Medical Association in 1887, he says: “There is more or less rivalry between medicine and surgery in the cure of disease, but further progress in surgery can only take place through an increased knowledge of internal medicine. Surgeons must now avail themselves more of the accurate means of investigation which we owe to physicians—auscultation and percussion, thermometry, chemical, microscopical, and electrical investigation. As long as internal medicine remains the guardian of scientific methods and scientific principles, so long will it remain