

alteration, but it is an unfortunate one for the student ; and on his account it behooves the surgeon to do all that he can towards wielding the pathological details of his cases with the clinical features, so as to represent to his class that the two aspects are inseparable, and must always be considered together. If, for instance, he is demonstrating a tuberculous knee-joint, he should, whilst discussing the clinical features of the case, explain precisely the histological changes that are taking place ; and supposing that a resection or amputation is eventually resorted to, he should show on the fresh specimen in what respect the morbid conditions harmonise with or differ from the account which he had described. He should, as far as possible, make his teaching independent of his colleague in the laboratory, for the specimen which the latter takes out of a jar of formalin or alcohol is no more like the condition as it exists in the wards than canned salmon is like a fresh-run fish.

The clinical surgeon has sometimes been a little too much under the influence of the experimental pathologist and bacteriologist. When an important surgical problem awaits a solution which cannot be effected in the ward or on the operating table, the clinical surgeon turns to his enthusiastic and obliging friends in the laboratories, who, in order to help him, straightway proceed with careful thought and gentle hands to sacrifice upon the altar of Hygeia some mongrel curs or a few of those tail-less rodents, which, so far as I can see, have been provided solely for the use of the experimentalist ; then, because such and such a thing happens in such and such circumstances in the laboratory to the dog or the guinea-pig, the pathologist is apt to assume that in different circumstances it must happen also in man himself !

When in due course the pathological and bacteriological Athanasius formulates his Creed, I am afraid that I shall be burned at the stake. But in saying this I trust that no one will jump to the conclusion that I would hinder experimental research. Indeed, I think it absolutely necessary, and I am strongly of opinion that the life of a man is of more value than that of many sparrows (or guinea-pigs), and that the clinical surgeon is deeply indebted to the experimentalist for much valuable collation. But if there is one matter more