

ago they had cinchona bark, but not quinine; opium, but not morphine; nux vomica, but not strychnine. Bleeding was in constant use, and the heroic way in which it was performed must evoke our admiration for the courageousness of both patient and physician. They counted blood not by ounces, but by pints. Even after this onslaught upon the life-giving fluid they did not hesitate to follow on with such doses of purgatives and emetics as would cause the ruin of professional standing in any one who ventured on such medication to-day. I can only explain the recovery of their patients by the surmise that they became so limp and helpless that the fair and honorable disease germ retired from the contest rather than gain a victory over so poor an antagonist.

In surgery greater progress has been made than in any other department of our art and science. Wounds in 1800 were supposed to require inflammation to produce union. *Pus bonum et laudibile* accompanied benign forms of inflammation, and indicated that all was going regularly. As they had no anesthetics, they resorted to the use of infusions of tobacco, taken internally, to place their patients in the condition of the sea-sick passenger, who is so prostrate that he cares not what operation is performed so long as the end comes quickly. Too surely, indeed, did death follow the use of the knife, for those who survived the shock had to run the gauntlet of that list of wound infections which has now been almost banished by antiseptics. The appreciation of surgical cleanliness as taught by Lord Lister and his followers has enabled the surgeon to widen the field of his labors so that scarcely any part of the human body has, during the past twenty years, escaped the use of the knife. I have not heard of any one removing the pineal gland, and possibly this holds the proud position of being the only unassailable organ. But I warn it not to be too elated or some surgeon will snatch world-wide fame by removing it. The safety with which major operations can be performed, the slight amount of pain which follows and the rapidity with which the wounds heal make the practice of this branch of medicine an attractive and alluring occupation. It is unnecessary for me to enter into a detailed account of the newer operations now performed, the change has been too recent and too striking to have escaped the notice of every practitioner.

Anesthetics and antiseptics have played a benevolent role, not only in surgery but also in obstetrics. The expectant mother can await her approaching confinement without dread of agonizing pain, as the modern accoucheur will control with chloroform the most violent suffering. Puerperal fever has been largely suppressed by our recently acquired knowledge of its causes and