OPINIONS OF FAMOUS SURGEONS.

1909 gave us four field in surgery than in a great many others. There must be a bit of skill to do so. The great surgeon is far more than a surgeon, he is a leader, a teacher, a doer. He is a man of many gifts, much of which is revealed in the work of his hands, in the results of his skill, in the satisfaction of his content. The great surgeon is not only a master in his craft, but he is a master in his art. He is a man of the people, of the nation, of the world. He is a man of the future, a man of the present, a man of the past. He is a man of the mind, of the heart, of the soul. He is a man of the body, of the spirit, of the mind. He is a man of the senses, of the emotions, of the intellect. He is a man of the body, of the spirit, of the mind. He is a man of the body, of the spirit, of the mind. He is a man of the body, of the spirit, of the mind. He is a man of the body, of the spirit, of the mind. He is a man of the body, of the spirit, of the mind. He is a man of the body, of the spirit, of the mind. He is a man of the body, of the spirit, of the mind. He is a man of the body, of the spirit, of the mind. He is a man of the body, of the spirit, of the mind. He is a man of the body, of the spirit, of the mind. He is a man of the body, of the spirit, of the mind.
of that unknown relation which exists between the ductless glands.

"Brain surgery, especially the improvement in our treatment of hydrocephalus and of lesions of the hypophysis, will undoubtedly be advanced by better methods introduced for treating the nerves and painful affections of neural origin. I do not look for much progress in nerve transplantation and nerve grafting other than technical. Operations for the repair of the spinal cord will become more successful as diagnostic advances are made. The cranium offers a most promising field for the dext and intelligent surgeon. The heart, surgically speaking, is subject to repair from injuries, but more brilliant work upon this organ and its sacs will be looked for in the future.

"The surgery of the blood vessels will in future include much freer use of nature's establishment of anaesthetics. Resection of the colon will come into play, since Carrel has already shown how perfectly this may be accomplished in animals.

"The intricate tissues and organs from animals to man, or from man to man, should be thoroughly considered. The surgical method which Carrel has used in his histologic cabinet is only one of limited application in operations upon these organs. If any apparatus is indicated, it may be found in some simpler form, such as was first employed by Dalton and later by Feil.

"The stomach offers wide opportunities for surgical treatment, but this will depend in a large measure on what improvements are made in diagnosis. The early recognition of gastric cancer and ulcer is yet a problem that no doubt will be solved before ten years shall have passed. What applies to the stomach is virtually true of the intestines and the other abdominal viscera.

"The right lobe region, the great wounder of the abdomen, has yet to learn its lesson. Bloodless operations have not yet emerged from the experimental stage, but there is evidence of knifeless procedure—while tedious—becoming popular. It is hoped that some means will be devised for relieving the paraesthesia, for he who has not been as much surgical consideration as he deserves. We may look for, and with reasonable confidence expect, enlargements in our knowledge of the infectious arthropathies.

"The advantages of the blood clot and its power of forming new tissue are being more and more appreciated. Fingers known to have been severed a half to one hour have been stitched in place and have lived. Vascular grafts and antiseptic dressings have undergone complete restoration, so that finally, under the use of superheated air and massage, they have completely regained their functions.

"In the future, it is one practice, why should not masses of apparently lifeless flesh be replaced in the four great extremities of the human body? This new organ is provided with muscles, the portion of the sular muscles had been torn away, and in another where there was a defect of three inches in the flexor muscles of the forearm, the blood clot with moist dressing replaced the lost tissue.

"The question of restoring destroyed tissue of whatever character by the use of the blood clot under moist antiseptic dressings is yet a problem which is fully and fairly appreciated. New integument, muscles, ligaments, nerves, arteries, veins, and osseous structure may be formed by resort to the blood clot, and especially does this apply to the man with the mangled and crushed hand and foot.

"Timely diagnosis and simplicity is the keynote to future successful surgery. I must beg you to realize the difficulties a condition becomes when you are called upon to play the role of a prophet, and yet, considering the recent past, why should we not have many of our predictions come true? In the meantime I crave your leniency on such prophecies as have been outlined."