

contented with Austrian rule; and ended, after a score of battles—mostly in favor of the Hungarians—had been waged, by the incapacity and unpardonable surrender of the Hungarian leader, Gorgei, to the combined forces of Austria and Russia. A fortnight afterwards the surrender of Komoru to the Austrians closed the war.

Towards the end of 1848 also occurred an insurrection at Rome. The Pope escaped from Rome to Gaeta, whence he issued an appeal to the Catholic Powers, and very soon had the satisfaction of learning that the Romans had capitulated to Marshal Oudinot.

Yet the same year France herself was in revolutionary tumult, at the hands of the Red Republicans, because of the prohibition of the grand reform banquet at Paris. Fearful disorders were then committed. The prisons were opened, the Tuileries was ransacked, and barricades were thrown up. Not until some 16,000 persons were either killed or wounded, and the nation had suffered a loss of 30,000,000fr., was the insurrection crushed.

More trouble was yet to come for France. Another small revolution took place in 1851, and then came the affair of 1870 and 1871, immediately after the defeat of the French arms in the terrible Franco-Prussian War. The Prussian guns about Sedan were hardly silenced when the people of Paris dissolved the Senate, proclaimed a Republic amid tumultuous excitement, and sent the Empress-Regent a fugitive to England. In the following spring a further insurrection, this time by the Communists, threatened France with disaster, but after great bloodshed and grievous damage to public and private property, the disturbance was eventually quelled by the regular army.

In 1860 was witnessed the revolt of Southern Italy from the rule of Francis II., when Garibaldi and his volunteers defeated the Neapolitan generals on the Volturno. It was the year, too, when began the five years' revolution in America, between the Federal army under General Grant, and representing the Northern States, and General Lee's Confederate army of the South.

Though it rescued the South from the incubus of slavery, and settled the question whether the United States was one nation or merely an aggregate of nations, it cost the American people £2,000,000,000 and a loss in life of 600,000 men, besides as many more wounded.

Spain in 1868 was in revolt through corrupt administration. In the two years following she adopted provisional government, the chief event of which, by the choice of Amadeus of Savoy as King, was to furnish the pretext for the Franco-Prussian War. In 1874 the country was again split up by the differences of the Federalists and the Conservative Republicans, which brought about the second Carlist war.

There was no revolt of any importance after this till that of Brazil in 1889, when Dom Pedro and his family were exiled and the country was made a republic. Finally, there is the civil war of 1891 in Chili, caused by the unconstitutional government of President Balmaceda, who was severely defeated in a couple of battles by the Congressionalists, but not before several thousand lives had been left behind on the field of battle.

A Great Surgeon

In an age (says an English periodical) when honors are lavished on men for the skill with which they compass the death of thousands of their fellows, one cannot pay too much homage to those whose mission it is to save, and not to destroy, life; and happily there still remains among us the king of them all, a man on whose monument may some day be inscribed this remarkable legend: 'He saved a quarter of a million lives.'

To no other man who has ever lived can such a tribute be paid; but to assert that Lord Lister, the 'Grand Old Man' of surgery, has snatched 250,000 men from the grave is probably to understate the truth. When Joseph Lister first made his acquaintance with a hospital, about sixty years ago, an operation of any importance meant almost certain death, and even quite simple operations were full of risk. The wounds made by the surgeon's knife refused to heal, putrefaction was followed by suppuration, the patients became delirious, and a startling majority of cases died.

It was Lord Lister who discovered the deadly secret of all this mortality. He found that the putrefaction

of the wound was due to the presence of germs which were introduced from outside; and in carbolic acid he discovered the means to kill these germs, thus by this simple discovery revolutionising surgery and saving countless lives. An early result of this antiseptic treatment was that 'gangrene, which had infected 80 per cent. of the wounds, disappeared entirely'; and to-day operations which would have meant certain death half a century ago are performed daily without the least risk of fatal consequences. Such in briefest outline is the change Lord Lister has wrought in surgery; and one has only to read of the horrors of the hospitals in pre-Listerian days, with their delirious and dying patients, and then to pay a visit to a hospital of to-day, to realise how revolutionary is

The Change Wrought by This One Man.

It is sixty years since young Lister began to study surgery and medicine at University College, London. He was the son of a very clever man, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and the inventor, practically, of the modern microscope; and, as might be expected from the son of such a father, he quickly distinguished himself among his fellow-students, graduating brilliantly and taking the coveted F.R.C.S. before he was twenty-five. Then followed a period of splendid training at Edinburgh under the great surgeon, Mr. Syme, whose daughter he married; and in 1860, at the early age of thirty-three, he was made Regius Professor of Surgery at Glasgow.

It was here that he became so deeply impressed by the terrible mortality due to operations; and he set to work to discover the cause, with the results which we have described. There are still living students who saw him first experiment in antiseptic surgery by making a paste of carbolic acid over the wound; and it was soon admitted that 'Lister's wards' were the healthiest in the world. But like many another prophet he found least appreciation among his own countrymen. Germany, France, and other Continental countries adopted his methods with avidity, and his fame was European before Great Britain became a tardy convert to his teaching.

However, unlike so many world-benefactors, he has lived to see the universal triumph of his discovery, and to reap honors such as fall to few men in a century.

Long years ago the University of Budapest conferred an honorary degree on him amid a scene of unparalleled enthusiasm. In Germany he has long been hailed as the greatest surgeon in all the world—except perhaps Virchow, their idol; and the principal hospital in Rome, the Clinico Umberto I., has over its chief entrance a bas-relief representing Lister in the act of dressing a wound. He has been made a Fellow of the Royal Society; Universities have vied with each other in conferring degrees on him; in 1883 he was created a baronet; and eight years ago he was made a peer and Privy Councillor (the first man in his profession to receive such an honor).

And never, perhaps, did so great a man bear his honors so modestly. At seventy-eight he remains, to quote a great surgeon, 'as simple and lovable as a child.' His old pupils adore him; his numberless friends, respect and love him; the world counts him one of its greatest benefactors. For the rest, he is an ardent lover of nature, skilled in botany and woodcraft; and he declares that the sweetest music on earth is the song of birds.

The 'Irish Independent' had a popularity competition the other day, asking its readers to name the twelve most popular people in Ireland. It is interesting to note the result:—1—Mr. John Redmond, M.P.; 2, his Eminence Cardinal Logue; 3, his Grace Archbishop Walsh; 4, Dr. Douglas Hyde; 5, Mr. John Dillon, M.P.; 6, Sir Antony MacDonnell; 7, Mr. William O'Brien, M.P.; 8, the Lord Lieutenant; 9, Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P.; 10, Mr. Michael Davitt; 11, Countess of Dudley; and, 12, Lord Dunraven. Amongst those whose places come immediately after the favored twelve were:—T. W. Russell, M.P.; W. Redmond, M.P.; Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, T. F. Kiely, Sir Wm. Butler, Very Rev. Dr. O'Riordan, Most Rev. Dr. Healy, Lord Iveagh, Most Rev. Dr. Peacocke, Lady Gilbert, Sir Horace Plunkett, M.A.M., Judge Adams, Father Dineen, Mrs. M. T. Pender, Richard Croker, Seamas MacManus and Miss Alice Furlong. The sporting fraternity did not fail to stand by their own—'Major May,' Denis Horgan, T. F. Kiely, Richard Burke, M.F.H.; Anthony and John Roche topping that particular section.