

Senate, and Chamber of Deputies, the Ministers, the Grand Dukes of Russia, members of the Institute, members of the French Academy, the Faculty of the School of Medicine, &c., &c.,

The Hall calculated to contain four hundred persons, contained nearly eight hundred; it was the Hall of the Library, designated the Hall of the Busts, because in it figure six of the principal donors: the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of Brazil, Madame Boucicault, Madame Heine, Count de Laubespiere, and M. Alphonse de Rothschild.

Monsr. Bertrand, Perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Sciences, in place of M. Jurien de la Graviere who was ill, was the first to speak.

He commenced by mentioning the name of Pasteur kindly, and said the 14th Nov., 1888 will be immortal in the history of medicine. He called to mind the names of Biot, Senarmont, Claude Bernard, and Dumas, ending by referring to what a distinguished man had said of Pasteur in 1847. "I fear that his efforts will be fruitless, for he loves problems that are not to be solved," and Monsr. Bertrand added, was there ever a more complete mistake?

M. Grancher succeeded him, pronouncing an eloquent discourse, which commenced in this manner. "The communication that M. Pasteur made to the Academy of Sciences on the 21st Oct., 1885, and in which he announced the successful inoculation of the lad Meister, produced in the scientific world a great impression; it was in effect the first application to man of a general method of treatment of virulent and contagious diseases, and one can easily conceive of the enthusiasm and hopes of some, the scepticism and hostility of others. He enumerated the inoculations which followed those of Meister and Jupille, amounting to 2682 in 1886. Such a labor affected the already delicate health of M. Pasteur who left Paris, entrusting to M. Ducloux the compiling the annals of the Pasteur Institute as a necessity. He showed how the absence of M. Pasteur caused his adversaries to state that the number of deaths was concealed, that these were without number, and all because some unfortunate cases occurred; they went so far as to state that the new method excited rabies instead of curing it; the strife of the friends and enemies of Pasteur was reproduced in the scientific centres of Vienna, Naples, and St. Petersburg. It happened at this time that the English commission that commenced its investigation with a certain amount of distrust, terminated them by declaring that M. Pasteur had discovered a method preventive of rabies comparable to that of vaccination against small-pox.

The discussion of the Academy, added M. Grancher, was closed by M. Charcot in these words:

"Yes, the inventor of anti-rabic vaccination can to-day, more than ever, walk with head erect, and prosecute in the future his glorious work without paying attention to the clamors of systematic contradiction, or the insidious murmurings of slander."

M. Grancher explained in a manner as ingenious as it was opportune, the reason why M. Pasteur must needs have adversaries. He had achieved a radical revolution, and a revolution, even though it be scientific, leaves on all sides the conquered, who do not easily pardon.

He remembered that when in 1881 he announced in the congress at London the attenuation of virus, and the vaccination for chicken cholera and carbuncle, Koch said, "that is too good to be true," and to-day such vaccination was practised in France, Italy, Hungary, Spain, India and Australia.

He explained with great intelligence the motive for the resistance to the doctrines of Pasteur, and exclaimed, "fortunately for him and for us, he is not a medical man, he is only an experimenter, without pre-conceived ideas, and without the prejudices of the schools," nevertheless, he added, medical men like Vulpian, Brocardel, Chareot, Verneuil, Chauvaise, Villamin, and others have seconded him, and anti-rabic laboratories have been established in Russia, (six,) Odessa, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw, Chascon, Samara, and Tiflis; in Italy, (five,) Naples, Milan, Turin, Palermo, Bologna; at Vienna, Barcelona, Bucharest, Rio de Janeiro, Havana, Buenos Ayres, Chicago, and Malta.

The Pasteur Institute is in relation with these laboratories whose chiefs have come here, with the exception of two of them, to study the method of Pasteur, and to apply it to their patients with his progressive improvements.

The number of persons treated in Paris during the years 1886, 1887, and the first half of 1888, amounted to 5734, the mortality was as follows: 1.34 % in 1886, 1.12 % in 1887, and 0.77 % in 1888. Separating from these dates those individuals, who from submitting themselves to treatment too late, died within fifteen days, it results that the mortality amounted in the year 1886 to 0.937; in 1887 to 0.67; and in 1888 to 0.53 %.

This diminution in the mortality is due to the perfection in the treatment employed, and in proof of this Dr. Grancher cites that at Odessa where, in 136 persons submitted to simple treatment, the mortality reached 5.88 %, and to the improved treatment in 999 it has only reached 0.80 %.

Foreign statistics coincide with ours. Here follow statistics from the various laboratories mentioned above, as in affiliation with the Pasteur Institute at Paris.

Hospital Practice.

VICTORIA GENERAL HOSPITAL, HALIFAX.

Report of the Surgical Wards for the Quarter ending March 31st, 1889.

DR. J. F. BLACK, *Attending Surgeon.*

No. of Patients Admitted.....	96
" " Discharged, Well.....	53
" " Improved.....	22
" " Unimproved.....	5
" " Died.....	4
Percentage of deaths.....	4.1%

The following operations were performed:

Amputations:

Minor 12. Major 1, of the Breast.

Excisions:

For Necroses.....	7
Epithelioma of Lip.....	1
Knee, Arthritis.....	1
Nasal Polipus.....	1

Circumcision.....

Incisions:

Exploratory Tumour of Brain.....	1
Stricture Urethra.....	1
Strangulated Hernia.....	1
Fistula In. Ano.....	1

Litholopaxy.....

Ligature and Removal of Hemorrhoids.....