

the most famous in the profession from Europe and America. The addresses were mostly in French that being the most generally understood language. The titles of the addresses were as follows :

"On Morgagni and Anatomical thought," by Dr. Virchow, (Berlin.)

"On the Organization of Science," by Prof. Foster (Cambridge University.)

"On the growth and regeneration of the Organism," by Julius Bizzorero. Prof. of Pathology in the University of Turin.

"On the position of the state in respect to Modern Bacteriological Research," by V. Bates, M. D., Prof. of Experimental Pathology in the University of Bucharest, (Roumania.)

"On Idiopathic hypertrophy of the Heart—and degeneration of Heart muscle," by Prof. Laache of the University of Christiania, (Norway.)

"On the adaptation of the Organism to pathological changes," by Prof. Northnagel, (Vienna.)

"On the part played by Nervous Debility in the production of Fever," by Prof. Bouchard. (Paris.)

On "Non Nocere!" by Dr. Jacobi, (of New York.)

"On the ground substance of protoplasm and its modification by life," by Dr. Danielewski, (St. Petersburg.)

"On the relation of Chemistry to Pharmacotherapy and Materia Medica," by Prof. Stokvis, (Amsterdam.)

I will summarize (briefly a few of them.

Dr. Virchow's address :

Dr. Virchow began by tracing the history of medicine from the time of Hippocrates and Galen (who introduced the Humoral Pathology) to that of the great Morgagni. He reviewed the Medical teachings of ancient Greece and Rome, of Egypt and of India : he described the theories of the Jews and Arabs (who combined a spiritualistic idea of disease, remnants

of which we still find in the animal magnetism and spiritualism of to-day) with an elementary knowledge of Chemistry, which later became the basis of accurate research. He ended the catholic church in the middle ages, with founding Hospitals for the study of disease, but blamed that Institution for placing Galen and Hippocrates on the same footing as fathers of the church ; thus erecting their false pathology into dogmata, to doubt which was almost a sacrilege. The first blow to their teaching came from the Italian schools, when Mondino, Vesalius, Eustachius and others introduced the study of anatomy upon the Cadaver. Another blow was dealt them by the immortal Harvey and his follower Malpighi when they developed the sister science, Physiology. But it was to Paracelsus (a German) and above all to the great Pathologist Morgagni (circa 1700) that belongs the honor of absolutely destroying the old dogmata and founding the 'New Medicine.' His teachings are to be found fully developed in his great work "de sedibus et causis Morborum." This book was written for the purpose of making Anatomical observation in disease serve as the foundation of practical Medicine." Ubi Morbus? asked Morgagni, and he found the answer written in the tissues of the body.

"Anatomical thought," proceeds the author, consists in locating disease, through physiological and chemical knowledge, through previous history and etiological data, when even Pathological Anatomy has failed to answer the question.

Modern research has gone beyond Morgagni and his methods—from investigating tissue change we have got to investigating the changes in the elementary cells themselves. Medical treatment has in consequence, become more localized. To Morgagni however belongs the honor of dealing a death-