

For British Columbia—Dr. N. True, New Westminster, President; Dr. Milne, Victoria, Secretary. The next place of meeting will be Ottawa.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NINTH INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS.

SECTION OF GENERAL MEDICINE.

Monday, Sep. 5th, 1887.

The President, Prof. A. B. Arnold, of Baltimore, read an opening address on "The Practice of Medicine at the Present Day."

The next paper was entitled "Some Suggestions upon the Pathogenesis of Yellow Fever," by Dr. Ignacio Alvarado, a delegate sent by the Mexican government.

The third paper was upon "Pneumonia, as met with in various parts of Canada," by Prof. Walter B. Geikie, Dean of Trinity Medical College, Toronto. A somewhat lengthy and most interesting discussion took place after the reading of this paper, during which many practical matters of great importance were brought out.

SECTION OF GENERAL SURGERY.

The section of General Surgery was opened by an address by its President, W. T. Briggs.

The section having been formally declared open by the President, Dr. C. I. Parkes, of Chicago, presented a paper entitled "A Contribution to the Study of Gun-Shot Wounds of the Intestines."

Dr. N. Senn then presented a paper entitled "A Contribution to Experimental Intestinal Surgery," and presented numerous specimens showing the great advantages gained by making intestinal anastomosis rather than resection, in case of intestinal injury. The paper called forth rapt attention from the audience, and Dr. Senn was allowed to speak for more than hour, instead of the legal twenty minutes. The subject was too elaborate to be briefly reported, but the coming report in the published transactions of the Congress will be eagerly awaited.

SECTION OF OBSTETRICS.

The Obstetric section was opened by an address from Prof. Miller, its President, on 1, "The due Restriction of the Operation of Craniotomy"; 2, "The Careful Diagnosis of Extra-Uterine Pregnancy"; and 3, "The Desirability of Rendering

the Condition of Patients during the Puerperal State Aseptic, and doing this safely." Then

Dr. J. Braxton Hicks, of London, England, had sent his paper "On the Contractions of the Uterus throughout Pregnancy, and their Value in the Diagnosis of Pregnancy, both Normal and Complicated," which was read by Prof. Earle, of Chicago. The paper presented in detail five points: 1. During the whole period of pregnancy, contractions of the uterus occur at intervals of from five to twenty minutes, which last for from three to five minutes. 2. If external palpation is made during contraction, the uterus will be felt hard and distinct; if during relaxation, it will be felt soft and indistinct. 3. This phenomenon is of value in the diagnosis of normal pregnancy from tumors. 4. The physiological importance of the contractions is to empty the uterine veins of the carbonized blood. 5. There is a constant relation between the presence of the carbonized blood in the uterine veins and the movements of the fetus, and between the latter and the uterine contractions.

Dr. Duncan C. MacCallum, of Montreal, presented a paper on "Vicarious Menstruation."

Prof. T. Lazarewitch, of St. Petersburg, sent a pair of forceps and a paper describing them, which was read by Dr. Jaggard.

SECTION OF THERAPEUTICS AND MATERIA MEDICA.

Opened by an address by Dr. Phillips, the Vice-President.

Dr. J. M. Carter, M.D., of Waukegan, Ill., read a brief synopsis of the "Medical Botany of the United States," including 140 orders, 620 genera, and more than 1300 species, which are indigenous in the United States.

Dr. J. E. Stewart, of Wilmington, Del., read—"A proposed investigation of the Materia Medica of the world, by the government of the United States.—A plan to promote progress in the science of drugs."

SECTION OF MILITARY AND NAVAL SURGERY AND MEDICINE.

The President, Henry Hollingsworth Smith, M.D., delivered an address on "The Influences of the Geographic and Social Characteristics of the United States upon its Military Service, especially its Medical Staff."

The first paper called was, "On a Short Scheme