

devoted to an address by Prof. Lister, in reply to various objections which have been made to the antiseptic system. Prof. Lister was received with the greatest enthusiasm, the whole assembly rising to their feet, and with repeated rounds of cheering, waving of hats and handkerchiefs, hailed him with shouts of applause, couched in all languages. The scene is said to have been unprecedented in the history of medical science. When the applause subsided Prof. Donders stepped forward and taking Lister by the hand said, "it is not only our admiration which we offer to you; it is our gratitude and that of the nations to which we belong." Prof. Lister delivered his address in French, with but few notes, in which he answered with great vigor some of the objections which have been urged theoretically and practically to the antiseptic method.

Prof. Virchow delivered an able address on "Medical Education," but being somewhat long and delivered with so little animation it was not by any means a success. He, however, redeemed his reputation as an orator of great brilliancy, in his address to the students on the occasion of their torchlight procession in honor of the Congress. It was a brilliant, noble, and earnest speech, like sparks of fire, "inciting them to noble aspirations, love of truth, and the onward march of science; full of hope, full of promise, and full of solemn warning—such an address as makes an epoch in many a young life."

A paper was read by Dr. Seguin, of New York, on "Uniformity in Weights and Measures," in which he referred to the progress made in the United States, and asked for the formation of an international commission for the purpose of obtaining uniformity in medical records, which was granted. Many other most valuable papers were read in the various sections, and the meeting was in every respect a most successful one. Many specimens of instruments and Pharmaceutical preparations were shown, but the electrical polyscopes by Mr. Trouvé of Paris attracted most attention. By means of these instruments, it is possible to so illuminate the interior of the stomach or bladder as to see into them with perfect clearness.

The next meeting of the Congress will be held in Great Britain.

T. L. BROWN, of Ottawa, has been elected by his fellow-students of McGill Medical College, Montreal, as their valedictorian for the year.

AMERICAN GYNECOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The fourth annual meeting of this society met in the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, on the 17th of September, under the Presidency of Dr. T. G. Thomas of New York. There was a large attendance of members present and some very interesting and practical papers were read and discussed.

Dr. J. P. White of Buffalo read an admirable paper on "Intra-uterine Medication," and exhibited the instruments he used in its application. He commonly used the following as a local application, viz: Iodine 3j., iodide of potassium 3ss, tannin 3j, dissolved in glycerine. Dr. Battey of Rome, Ga., also read a paper on "Intra-Uterine Medication by Iodized Phenol." For ordinary purposes he recommended a solution of iodine in liquefied carbolic acid in the proportion of 2 to 8, to be applied by means of a small swab of cotton. The iodine was absorbed and produced a beneficial effect. A prolonged and interesting discussion followed the reading of these two papers in which Dr. Sims, Isaac E. Taylor, Fordyce Barker, Byrne, Mundé, Bozeman, Wilson and Reamy took part. The gist of the discussion showed, that harsh intra-uterine medication was not free from danger, and that greater attention should be paid to the correction of faulty position of the womb, when milder applications would be found to yield equally satisfactory results.

A paper was read by the Secretary from Dr. E. W. Jenks, of Chicago, on "Intra-uterine injections in Puerperal Septicæmia." Another was read by Dr. Chadwick of Boston on "Idiopathic Septicæmia in Gynecological Practice." He included obstetrical cases, and defined septicæmia as a constitutional disorder of limited duration, caused by the entrance into the circulation of a certain quantity of septic material. He preferred to use injections of permanganate of potash as a disinfectant, making a solution of a deep claret color. Putrid matter, he said, when present, changed the color of the solution, when used, to yellow. "Puerperal Septicæmia" was also the subject of an interesting paper, by Dr. A. D. Sinclair, of Boston. He reported 21 cases, of which 9 died and 13 recovered. The treatment was quinine, alcohol, uterine douches of permanganate of potash every three hours, sponge baths, and nutriment in the shape of milk, beef tea, egg-nogg, etc.