gas. It has been tried hundreds of times on animals and at the bedside without an explosion. One of the first experiments he made was on himself. In reference to colotomy, he would say that he did not mean to condemn this operation. He advocated its use in several cases, but he did repeat the statement that lumbar colotomy might become obsolete. The operation is done for the purpose of securing to the bowel perfect physiological rest, which cannot be done by a lumbar colotomy.

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DR. HOWARD A. KELLY read a paper on *Palpation of the Ureters in the Female.* He thought that Carl Pawlik's method was a very valuable means of examining for calcareous masses lodged in the ureters or kidneys. Inflammatory conditions also could be diagnosed. The bladder should be dilated with some bland fluid as a preparation.

During the discussion upon Dr. Kelly's paper, DR. WM. POLK of New York spoke of the ease with which the ureters can, at present, be palpated either per rectum or vaginam, and that it was a method of examination with which every one should make himself familiar.

DR. STANSBURY SUTTON of Pittsburg read a paper on *Pelvic Abscess.* He spoke of two forms—septic and aseptic. When we cannot trace any septic origin, we are inclined to say that the inflammation arises from cold. Warm poultices in treatment did no good, and were only used as a matter of ancient usage. He preferred a blister or ice applications.

DR. GOODELL, in discussion, said he never saw a case of pelvic abscess arise from gonorrhœa; it is almost invariably due to septic infection; occasionally from cold during menstruation. He operated early, and when he had to deal with a rectal opening he inserted a probe into it and cut down upon the probe through the vagina, thus converting the rectal into a vaginal fistula, and the rectal opening closes.

DR. PARRISH of Philadelphia did not use aspiration as a curative method of treatment, only as a means of diagnosis. He thought it was not safe to use so strong a solution of the bichlo-