

sat close to those who were only beginning to ascend the ladder. Such men as Underhill, Tait, Simpson, Croom, Hart, Barbour, Bramwell, Frazer, Keiller, Stevenson, Murray, Littlejohn, etc., were present. The president of the Medico-Chirurgical Society regaled the meeting with several songs; the one especially to be mentioned was "The Accoucheur." They were all humorous and of his own composition. The tables looked very beautiful. A string band dispensed the music. The dinner was announced for six o'clock; at this hour the reception took place in a side room by the president. As soon as dinner was ready the secretary stood at the door and read out the names in the order they were to be seated. Speeches were made to the toasts, "The Army, Navy and Reserve Forces," "The Edinburgh Obstetrical Society," "The Lord Provost," "The Universities of Scotland," "The Medical Corporations of Scotland," and "Kindred Societies."

The president, in referring to the past fifty years of the life of the society, said that only six of the original founders of the society were still alive, three of whom we had at the festive board. He paid a glowing tribute to one of the former presidents of the society, the late Sir J. Y. Simpson. He said that from a small gathering of men interested in the branch of obstetrics, gathered together for conversational evenings, the society had now grown to have a place of importance among such similar societies. To this society many of the able and classical papers of Sir J. Y. Simpson had been read. Many very able papers now taking their places among the classical literature of the day had first pleaded to the attentive ears of this society.

Professor Simpson, in proposing the toast, "The Lord Provost," referred in terms of praise to the manner in which the interests of the medical profession had been looked after by the Lord Provost and Town Council.

Professor Lawson Tait, of Queens College, Birmingham, an old Edinburgh student, and former pupil of the late Sir J. Y. Simpson, proposed "The Universities of Scotland" in a speech of great fervor. He was very warmly received. Two of his old preceptors sat near him at the table. Dr. Croom followed with a neat speech with the next toast.

On the following day I visited the Royal Infirmary. It is a magnificent building. On the following morning I was present at the most interesting discussion on electrolysis that I have yet heard. It was a three-sided discussion. On the one hand was a decided non-believer in the virtues of electrolysis in the treatment of uterine myomata. He expressed his views clearly and in moderate tones, still open to conviction. On the other hand was one of the most skilled electricians in the profession to day—a marvel, a perfect genius who not only uses electricity, but invents all his own instruments for using it. His researches with the myograph are well known. He was an ardent believer in electrolysis. He used it faithfully. There could be no question as to the correctness of his methods. Apostoli himself would be lost in his laboratory. He has even invented a more accurate galvanometer than any yet in use. Cases have been put under his care, especially by the third party to the discussion, who was an unbiassed onlooker, at times believing in the virtues claimed for electricity, at times having his belief shaken. Cases were referred to in which a cure seemed assured, but in each case the growth began to increase again in size and the patient became as bad as ever. Cases of endometritis had undoubtedly been cured by it. Spasms of the bladder accompanying enlarged prostate had been relieved, and the prostate so diminished in size that the patient could manage without the use of the catheter. But beyond this small showing they had not obtained satisfactory results.

The discussion was carried on without the heat usual in society discussions. It was a quiet chat between three personal friends, each anxious to hear the best word of the other regarding the use of electricity for uterine myomata. When the discussion was over I felt convinced that electrolysis as a cure for myomata was a dead letter. It is only a palliative and a dangerous palliative at best.

Teaching here has been brought down to a science. The old-time hand drawings on the blackboards have given way to magnificent large plates hung pinned to sheets of canvas that work up and down on numerous rollers like window blinds. There are 3,000 students in Edinburgh,