

department of neural pathology. The remarkable paper is an object lesson to the profession, and worthy of the most careful consideration. The next paper to which I shall refer briefly is by Dr. Webster, of Chicago: "Some Fundamental Problems in Obstetrics and Gynecology." He considers carefully and ably the following subjects, determination of sex, structure of the ovary, function of the ovary, antagonism between maternal organism and ovum, and lastly the functions of the placenta. Dr. Clarence Webster is a Canadian and, when a student in Edinburgh, distinguished himself by original researches on Uterogestation, and made an extensive and instructive pathological collection, which, unfortunately, was destroyed by fire. For a time he held an important position in McGill University, and a few years ago was called to fill a chair in Gynecology in Chicago.

As to sex, Dr. Webster states that all attempts to regulate the production of sex in the human foetus in utero have certainly met with failure. He favors the idea that in the great majority of cases the placenta is the sole route by which micro-organisms and toxins reach the foetus. The entire paper is historic in character, and gives evidence of most careful and matured deliberation. To our profession, the paper of Dr. Robert Saundby, of Birmingham, on "The Indications for Operative Interference in Diseases of the Stomach" is of great moment. He states that all chronic stomach diseases, not amenable to medical treatment, and which cause serious interference with nutrition, are within the field of surgery. Robin, of Paris, says that "No physician of experience in diseases of the stomach would accept the opinion expressed by Maylard, at the Paris Congress, that every case of severe and persistent dyspepsia, justified an early exploratory incision." The paper of Saundby, *British Medical Journal*, Dec. 17, 1904, is a careful exposition of this subject, and an undoubted evidence of advancement in surgical science.

Recently death has called from the ranks of the profession, two able men, Finsen and McCallum, to whom I shall refer briefly. The former, when laid at rest in Copenhagen, was followed to the grave by representatives of three Emperors, and three Kings, besides many regal personages, thus attesting the place he occupied, by the men of the world, learned, titled and professional.

For years he was an invalid and devoted himself almost entirely to laboratory work. The regurgitation of his heart could be heard several feet off, according to Dr. Hopkins, of New York, and he carried in his abdomen several gallons of fluid, for which he was tapped several times. How under such trying circumstances, he conducted his "Institute" was a puzzle to many. In lupus, rodent, ulcer, carcinoma, birth marks, eczema, and cicatrices after operation for malignant disease, the opinion expressed by those able to judge was that his treatment had no equal.

By the death of Dr. Duncan Campbell McCallum, November, 1904,