

held and adorned until his death. Throughout his professional career he was an able contributor to periodical literature. His principal work was on "The treatment of wounds and fractures of the limbs." An earnest advocate of "dry and infrequent dressing," he has done much to bring the present treatment of wounds to its high position. He was a man of great earnestness of purpose and a devoted student of his profession to the last.

Medical Items.

—A female patient recently died in a dentist's office in Brooklyn, N.Y., while taking ether for the extraction of a tooth.

—Sir William Stokes of Dublin, and Mr. Ernest Hart, editor of the *British Medical Journal*, have accepted the office of vice-presidents of the International Medical Congress.

—The number of medical students attending the different German Universities during the past summer session was as follows: Vienna, 2147; Munich, 1304; Berlin, 1175; Dorpat, 862; Wurzburg, 829; Leipzig, 690; Freiburg, 585; Gratz, 464; Greifswald, 461; Breslau, 391; Bonn, 349; Halle, 329; Marburg, 300; Konigsberg, 267; Heidelberg, 266; Kiel, 261; Strasburg, 246; Tubingen, 240; Gottingen, 234; Erlangen, 233; Zurich, 216; Berne, 203; Giessen, 140; Basle, 121; Ghent, 118; Jena, 114; Rostock, 100; Lausanne, 291.

—The recent meeting of the Association of German Naturalists and Physicians was the most successful ever held. The president, Prof. Virchow, delivered a very able address, which we will notice in detail in a future number. There were a large number of deeply interesting medical papers read. Prof. Hitzig of Halle read one on the present position of the cerebral localization question. He did not make a single reference to the labors of the English physiologists in this department. Judging from his paper, one would think that all this work had been performed by Germans. The English physiologists are just as narrow, for in the discussion which took place on the same subject at the late Birmingham meeting of the British Association no reference whatever was made to the work done by outsiders. Unfortunately for the cause of science, this narrowness is not confined to cerebral questions alone. Imagine the barrenness of a discussion on the cerebral centres of vision, where not a single reference was made to the work of Munk of Berlin.