

open the abdominal incision and the other his instrument for arresting hæmorrhage without ligatures by means of an enormously powerful crushing machine. The broad ligaments with the ovarian artery is seized and compressed for a minute with such force that it is completely crushed, and when it is taken off no blood flows. I was told in Paris that it was not to be depended upon as several times secondary hæmorrhages had followed. I would prefer to trust Dr. Skene's electric clamp, which dessicates the artery. One of the most interesting features of the meeting was a cinematographic representation of an abdominal hysterectomy given by Doyen, in one of the large halls of the University, at which there were over six hundred doctors present. He is a very rapid operator and has devised a new method which only requires four minutes from the first incision until the whole uterus, including the cervix, is in the dish. The salient features of his method is to put a clamp on the two ovarians and then to catch the cervix through an opening in the vagina in Douglas's cul-de-sac and draw it up forcibly, tearing it away from its connections laterally and to the bladder in front. The uterine arteries are thus distinctly brought into view and clamped.

He only takes two or three minutes for removing the uterus and some eight or ten minutes more are used in tying the arteries and closing the opening in the pelvic peritoneum. I had the pleasure of being one of eight or ten who saw Doyen do two total abdominal hysterectomies for fibroid in Prof. Simpson's service at the Royal Infirmary and he did one of them quite as quickly as the six hundred saw him do it by the cinematograph.

Another interesting figure was Monisanni of Naples, a gentleman very short in stature, about three feet six, but a giant in intellect, who gave an address on "Symphyseotomy," in French, who was followed by Dr. John Moir of Edinburgh, ninety-five years of age, who told of the improvements in obstetrics and gynæcology in his life time.

The hottest discussion of the meeting was on Dr. Milne Murray's paper on the "Use and Abuse of the Forceps," and incidentally Dr. Japp Sinclair's excellent paper read at Montreal last year condemning the too frequent and too early use of the forceps came in for a great deal of abuse. Dr. Sinclair stated that the forcep was responsible for a great deal of injury to women who were confined in the neighborhood of Manchester. It was evident that the majority of those present at the meeting were general practitioners who used the forceps to save time and did not want to be reproached for causing puerperal lesions. There