

the place of meeting for the next Congress," and that "the American physicians have bent under the 'Prussian yoke,'" says: "We take this occasion to inform our much-ruffled Gallic contemporary that American physicians have neither seen nor even heard mentioned that 'Prussian yoke,' which has so successfully upset his usually calm temperament and generally benign disposition." As the American member of the Committee of the Ninth International Congress, which was appointed to select the place of meeting for the Tenth Congress, to be held in 1890, I may be permitted to supplement the following:

1. The United States were represented on that Committee, as was each nationality having membership in the Congress, by a single member.

2. The representative of France appointed on that Committee, Dr. Landoldt, did not attend its session.

3. Senator Semmola, of Italy, was elected Chairman of the Committee, and he took occasion in returning thanks to propose Berlin as the place of next meeting of the Congress.

4. I followed with a statement that as the first Congress had convened in France (Paris, 1867), the second in Italy (Florence, 1869), the third in Austria (Vienna, 1873), the fourth in Belgium (Brussels, 1875), the fifth in Switzerland (Geneva, 1877), the sixth in Holland (Amsterdam, 1879), the seventh in Great Britain (London, 1881), the eighth in Denmark (Copenhagen, 1884), and the ninth in the United States (Washington, 1887), there remained Germany and Russia as having an *a priori* claim to the selection, and that as preference had been given to Washington over Berlin at the Eighth Congress, at Copenhagen, when the place of meeting of the Ninth was determined, it seemed eminently proper that Berlin should now be chosen and that the American representative should second the nomination made by the representative from Italy, which I then did.

5. Professor Reyher, the representative of Russia upon the Committee, thereupon rose and admitted the justice of the preference given to Berlin, and in doing so said that he wished to put on record that by this acquiescence he established a claim to have the Eleventh Congress meet at St. Petersburg in 1893.

6. Professor A. Martin, the member of the Committee from Germany, upon this, rose to express the gratification himself and colleagues would experience if Berlin were made the place of meeting of the Tenth Congress.

7. The representative from Switzerland, Dr. Cordés, thereupon proposed that the Tenth Congress should be convened at Paris, advancing as a chief reason that the intended Centennial celebration at that city, in 1889, would make time and place especially appropriate for such an international reunion.

8. Several members of the Committee replied that as a triennial period had been practically established, the meeting of the Congress in 1890 could not be coincident with the celebration of 1889, and that consequently this argument for holding a second Congress in France, to the exclusion of Germany and Russia,

where none had yet been held, had manifestly no foundation.

9. The voting was by inscription, and when the Secretary of the Committee, the representative from Roumania, (Dr. Assaki) read the list, it was found that every member had voted for Berlin, excepting the representative of Switzerland, whose vote was recorded for Paris.

10. The result was reported to the General Session of the Congress on the following day, by the Chairman of the Committee, and was unanimously approved without objection or protest.

Consequently, in the face of this ratification by the twenty-three or more nationalities represented in the Congress, it is difficult to understand how the editor of the *Journal de Médecine de Paris*, can assert that "the next meeting will not be an International Congress, but merely a German reunion."

As to personal solicitation, I have further to state that Rome was the only city in whose interest I was strongly approached, but as the Italian representative himself proposed Berlin, for the two-fold reason that a Congress had already been held in Italy and that Berlin had been so strongly advocated at Copenhagen and set aside for Washington, I felt it my duty to acquiesce in his views, and in doing so I certainly do not feel that I have "bent under the Prussian yoke," nor do I believe that MM. LeFort, Recamier, Landolt, Apostoli or any other of the eminent members of the Congress from France, nor Dr. Cordés, of Geneva, who so earnestly advocated the selection of Paris, have ever countenanced any such declaration.

Very respectfully, your obdt servant,

ALBERT L. GIHON, Med. Director U. S. N.

Mare Island, California, November 24, 1887.

#### WHY NOT THE PHARMACISTS?

*Dear Sir:*—The late innovation of having a Section of Dentistry at the Ninth International Medical Congress working so well, and the great excellence of the pharmaceutical display, invite the question, Why not have a Section of Pharmacy in the American Medical Association?

It is simply raised for discussion, adding the following memoranda:

1. Pharmacy is a branch of medicine.

2. In many parts of our country the physician is his own pharmacist, and every man would be his own pharmacist if it could be done consistently with his work.

3. Therapeutical pharmacy is equally as honorable, important, and valuable as any other branch of medicine.

4. Pharmacy has of late instructed the medical profession by therapeutical and medical journals, monographs and publications, forming a literature that medical men must get acquainted with or be left behind; the literature of cocaine for example.

5. Such a Section should be composed of, managed, and under the control of such bodies as the American Pharmaceutical Association, and be an autonomous department regulated by itself, as the Dental Section is.

6. The objection arising from the existence of disreputable and incompetent pharmacists, applies with equal force to physicians, but has not prevented the organization of the American Medical Association.

7. Such a Section would confer a social equality and standing on the pharmacists that would be healthy.

8. It would throw them into professional contact with physicians pleasantly, and conferences could be had as to desirable points to be made, and the result would tend to prevent each from trenching on the other's domains.

9. In the battle with disease, physicians, surgeons, dentists, specialists, pharmacists, and veterinarians, ought to move harmoniously forward against the enemy that means *war*; and *war* means *kill* or *be killed*. Nothing is gained by derision and decrying opposition of one division against the other, which often result in defeat. On the contrary, there is everything to be found by the mutual confidence, respect, and trust which such a Section would inspire and foster.

10. The overture should come from the American Medical Association. E. CUTTER, M.D.  
New York, November, 1887.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

OHIO STATE SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—The fifth annual meeting of this organization will be held in Toledo, February 9 and 10, 1888. President, Prof. E. T. Nelson, of Delavan, O.; Secretary, R. Harvey Reed, M.D., Mansfield, O., from whom further information may be obtained.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE.—In a recent number of THE JOURNAL we stated that Chas. T. Parkes, M.D., of this city, previously Professor of Anatomy, had been appointed to the Chair of Surgery in the Rush Medical College, recently made vacant by the death of Prof. Moses Gunn. We are authorized to state now, that the Chair of Anatomy, made vacant by the transfer of Prof. Parkes, has been filled by the appointment of Arthur D. Bevan, M.D., a member of the Faculty of the Medical Department of Wilamette University, Portland, Oregon, and a graduate of the Rush Medical College, class 1883.

GREAT INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION OF SCIENCES AND INDUSTRY, BRUSSELS, 1888.—Eleventh Competition. Medicine, Chirurgy, Hygiene, Balneology, Public Assistance. Most of the Committees having asked that there should be no special regulations for their competition, it has been decided to refer to the *General Regulations* of the Great International Competition.

The promoters of the Great International Competition have had a happy and fruitful idea. In order to excite the emulation among the competitors, they have decided that the products should be grouped, according to their destination, so as to allow the immediate and complete study of a branch of industry, by the comparison of the similar products among the different nations. Medicine is to our mind especially called to profit by this excellent innovation.

And indeed, the medical sciences, as well as the arts and industries connected with them, have of late realized immense progress. Such are those memorable and fruitful discoveries, made by the anatomo-pathological works, by physiological experiments, by microscopical researches, and by microbiological studies. Such are, besides, those remarkable ameliorations of chirurgy that allow the operator to work on all the organs of the body, even on those that by their position or their contexture, seemed condemned to remain eternally inaccessible to the hand of man.

Such are, besides, the experiments of the laboratories and those scientific observations that have been the point of departure of

those numerous works of hygiene the efficacy of which has shown itself by an increase of human longevity, in spite of the unfavorable conditions of modern life. Such are also the therapeutic applications of the marvellous discoveries of physical sciences, thanks to which the doctor can utilize the greater part of natural agencies.

The Great International Competition of 1888 offers a unique opportunity to make known to the public, that ignores it too often, that medicine has not remained stationary in the middle of the unceasing march of all branches of human activity. We come to solicit your adhesion and coöperation in this generous enterprise, that will allow you to put in relief the part you have taken in these works.

We submit to you the programme of the desiderata that the organizing committee of Class No. 11 has decided to submit to the Competition, as well as the adopted classification for the medical compartment of the Exhibition.

STAS, *President of Committee 11.*

LENTZ, }  
DR. MOELLER, } *Secretaries of Committee 11.*

*General Classification.*—Subdivision 11a. Medicine. Subdivision 11b. Chirurgy. Subdivision 11c. Public and private hygiene. Subdivision 11d. Balneology and therapeutic applications of physical agencies, aeropathy, electrotherapy, hydrotherapy, gymnastics, massage, climato-therapy. Subdivision 11e. Public assistance.

*Officers of Committee No. 11.*—President, Mr. Stas, Vice-President of the Superior Council of Hygiene, at Brussels; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Crocq, Senator, and titular member of the Royal Academy of Belgium, at Brussels, and M. Domis de Semerpont, General Secretary of the Ministry of Justice, at Brussels; Secretaries, M. Lentz, General Director in the Ministry of Justice, at Brussels, and Dr. Moeller, corresponding member of the Royal Medical Academy, at Brussels.

N. B.—The persons who wish to obtain a complete collection of the desiderata formulated by the fifty-six committees, can obtain them by applying to the Executive Committee, No. 22 Rue des Palais, Brussels.

Applications to be filed before January 15, 1888. Entries to be made before April 15, 1888.

ARMSTRONG, KNAUER & Co., *Authorized Agents*,  
822 and 824 Broadway, New York.

### OFFICIAL LIST OF CHANGES IN THE STATIONS AND DUTIES OF OFFICERS SERVING IN THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT U. S. ARMY, FROM DECEMBER 3, 1887, TO DECEMBER 9, 1887.

Capt. Jno. Van R. Hoff, Asst. Surgeon, granted leave of absence for one month, to take effect on or about the 12th proximo. S. O. 128, Dept. Mo., November 30, 1887.

Capt. Benj. Munday, Asst. Surgeon, granted leave of absence for one month, to take effect about December 15, 1887. S. O. 280, A. G. O., December 2, 1887.

### OFFICIAL LIST OF CHANGES OF STATIONS AND DUTIES OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE U. S. MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 12, 1887.

Surgeon J. M. Gassaway, when relieved, to proceed to Cairo, Ill., and assume charge of the Service. December 9, 1887.

Surgeon Fairfax Irwin, promoted and appointed Surgeon from date of oath, December 10, 1887. December 8, 1887. To proceed to Pittsburgh, Pa.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Gallipolis, O.; Evansville, Ind.; Cairo, Ill.; Little Rock, Ark.; Shreveport, La.; New Orleans, La.; Rome, Ga.; Chattanooga and Nashville, Tenn., as inspector. November 12, 1887.

P. A. Surgeon John Guitéras, when relieved, to proceed to Charleston, S. C., and assume charge of the Service. December 12, 1887.

P. A. Surgeon C. E. Banks, to proceed to Portland, Me., and assume charge of the Service. December 9, 1887.

P. A. Surgeon D. A. Carmichael, when relieved, to proceed to Washington, D. C., for temporary duty in the office of the Supervising Surgeon-General. December 9, 1887.

P. A. Surgeon A. D. Bevan, granted leave of absence for twenty days. December 7, 1887.

P. A. Surgeon A. H. Glennan, to proceed to Key West, Fla., and assume charge of the Service. December 12, 1887.

<sup>1</sup> Omitted from previous report.