

Watson Cheyne. In his opening address on "The progress and results of pathological work," he pointed out that when he was first introduced to the subject it consisted almost entirely of morbid anatomy, and that the descriptions given were those of the naked eye appearances of the diseased parts, but as to how these changes were brought about hardly any reference was made. The most striking and important advance was the growth of the great science of bacteriology. Twenty-five years ago, as a science it was non-existent, and was not even alluded to in the course of pathology. After pointing out the difficulties arising in making advances in the study of these subjects, and reviewing step by step the progress made, he proceeded to point out the principal results obtained. The diagnosis of many parasitic diseases was now rendered certain and easy by searching for the causal origin. The greatest of all advances had been in the prophylaxis of disease, especially in the prevention of septic diseases after operations. By these discoveries the occurrence of sepsis in wounds was prevented, and numerous lives saved not only in this way, but also by the fact that Listerian treatment permitted the performance of many life-saving operations which could not otherwise be attempted.

Dr. W. T. Connell, Kingston, gave a demonstration with lantern slides, illustrating the morphology and evolution of the flagella of tetanus bacilli. The slides were prepared from specimens made by Dr. Connell while working under Dr. A. A. Kanthack (now deputy professor of pathology at Cambridge University) at St. Bartholmew's hospital, London, and were embodied in a joint paper by them, and read before the Pathological Society of London, and which subsequently appeared in the June, 1897, number of the *Journal of Pathology and Bacteriology*.

The section of anatomy and physiology met together under the presidency of Augustus D. Waller, to listen to the discussion on anæsthetics opened by the president under the heading "The comparative action upon nerve of ether, chloroform and other anæsthetics." The main portion of his remarks was embodied in experimental data, and illustrations of observations made were exhibited by means of lantern slides. In summing up the results of his experiments he emphasized the point that chloroform acted