

than ever to study his Bible, "but he will study it in the spirit of modern scientific freedom and of historical research, not under the influence of mere tradition and ecclesiastical authority. And thus only, as it seems to me, can the reconciliation of science and religion ever be brought about."

The address in medicine was delivered by Dr. Clifford Allbutt "On the Classification of Diseases by means of Comparative Nosology;" that in surgery by Sir George McLeod "On the Progress in Surgery during the last Half Century." These men are both giants in their respective spheres, and their addresses were able and original. But the most remarkable contribution presented on that occasion was undoubtedly a paper or address by Dr. William MacEwen, of the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow, "On the Surgery of the Brain and Spinal Cord." He begins his paper in a modest fashion, with an account of several cases in which the lesions were diagnosed and localized and then exposed by operation, completing this portion of his paper with the following statistical resumé: "Of twenty-one cerebral cases (exclusive of fracture of the skull with brain lesions or other immediate effect of injury) in which operations have been performed by me, there have been three deaths and eighteen recoveries. Of those who died all were *in extremis* when operated on. Two were for abscess of the brain, in one of which the pus had already burst into the lateral ventricles; in the other, suppurative thrombosis of the lateral sinus had previously led to pyæmia and septic pneumonia. The third case was one in which there existed, besides a large subdural cyst over the one hemisphere, extensive softening at the seat of cerebral contusion on the opposite hemisphere, accompanied by œdema of the brain. Of the eighteen who recovered, sixteen are still alive in good health, and most are at work, leaving two who have since died, one eight years after the operation, from Bright's disease, she in the interval being quite well and able to work; the other forty-seven days after the operation, after the abscess was perfectly healed, from an acute attack of tubercular enteritis."

Then follow the reports of six cases in which the cord had been exposed for the relief of paraplegia caused by pressure.