## THE SIXTEENTH INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS AT BUDAPEST

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THE Congress was in convention from August 29th to September 4th, and was attended by upwards of 5,000 members. The various delegates converged upon Budapest from all quarters, by far the majority coming from the west, and not a few, including the writer, making the journey from Vienna to Budapest by boat down the Danube. The largest number of those who registered from any one country were Hungarians, the Germans, French, Austrians and Russians had about equal representation; next in order came the United States and Italy, whilst the British Empire had the smallest number of delegates.

The Organizing Committee held a reception of welcome on Saturday evening, August 28th, in the Fine Arts Building in the City Park. The heat was intense and the rooms were overcrowded. These conditions seemed to stimulate the guests to heroic efforts to secure enjoyment at any cost, and the struggles which characterized the precipitous descent upon the refreshment tables and the rush later for the cloak rooms were subsequently described in terms which would lead one to believe that pandemonium reigned for a time, and such was not far from the truth.

Fortunately for the ultimate success of the Congress all other receptions and sessions passed off smoothly, and in addition the weather moderated so that a succession of cool days contributed greatly to the enjoyment of the week spent in that interesting city.

The inaugural session was convened on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock in the beautiful reception hall of the Municipal Buildings (Redoute). His Royal Imperial Highness Archduke Joseph greeted the Congress in the name of the King of Hungary, the official patron of the Congress. He spoke in French, as did also the other officials who welcomed us. This fact was commented upon freely by many in the assembly, and it appeared that the unsettled state of the political atmosphere in Hungary accounted for the deliberate way in which the French language was used in preference to German. It was only one of many incidents which lent color to the report that relations between Austria and Hungary were strained, many going so far as to insinuate that it was only the personal influence of the Emperor Francis Joseph which preserved the integrity of the present compact between Austria and Hungary and on the death of that aged monarch a disruption was sure to