

was very difficult to decide each morning which to attend. The daily programme furnished full information of the subjects to be considered at each session, and the list was usually exhausted at the conclusion of the afternoon meeting. I spent my time chiefly in the pathological, physiological and medical sections. Papers on cognate subjects were, as far as possible, read at the same meeting, and those directly bearing upon any fixed subject of discussion were taken up in connection with it.

In the Pathological section, three very interesting discussions took place on Tubercle, on Germs, and on the relations of Cardiac and Renal Disease. In each a strong array of the chief talent of the profession took part, and it was very pleasant to hear the various points discussed by men whose writings were familiar and whose names are household words among us.

The time of the Physiological section was occupied chiefly in discussing certain set topics; very few papers were read. An animated discussion on Cerebral Localization took place, in which Goltz of Strasburg, Brown-Sequard, Ferrier and others participated. In the Medical section a large number of interesting papers on Nervous Diseases were read by Hughlings-Jackson, Brown-Sequard, Buzzard, Erb and others.

In the section on diseases of children, the attendance was good and the range of subjects discussed very varied. The treatment of Potts' disease and the question of inherited syphilis brought together a large array of the authorities on these subjects.

I gathered from friends that the work in other departments was carried on with equal activity, and a glance at the published abstracts is sufficient to show the variety and extent of the papers.

One of the most instructive parts of the congress was the museum, held in the Geological Society's Rooms. This consisted of illustrations of disease in the living subject, as well as a large assortment of rare and interesting prepared specimens. Among the former, Dr. Ord exhibited a remarkable set of cases, illustrative of the disease to which he has given the name Myxœdema, from the mucoid degeneration of the connective tissues, which produces the general swelling of the skin. The cases are usually in women and the affection is progressive. The patients exhibited