

Seville, few avail themselves of the magnificent wildness of Ronda, with its gorges and old Roman bridges. To intending tourists I would say, take a few hours at Ronda. By this route we returned to Gibraltar and sailed for Genoa and Naples. We drove out from the elegance of the shopping and residential portions of Naples to Vesuvius, through the squalid suburbs to Portici, a portion of which overlies Herculaneum. We traversed the greater portion of the inclined railway; a fractional part of it was still buried beneath the recent showers of dust and ashes, and the funicular railway is entirely destroyed. On the following day we met Dr. Cuthbertson, of Chicago, a Toronto graduate, and together we traversed the excavations of Pompeii, and thence drove up to the recently ruined village of Boscorease, and walked across the still hot and smoking debris of lava, by the broken-up masses of which, as by an ice-jam floated down stream, the walls of the opposing houses were crushed in.

Rome and Florence have been so often and so well described that I will not attempt them. We stopped again at Bologna, with its odd, angular leaning towers and its memories in the old Archiginnasio of Vesalius, Arantius, and Malpighi, of Galvani, and, in the far-off haze, of "the Dante." For two weeks we enjoyed the beauties of Switzerland and the unique Venice, with its memories of Middle-Age greatness, not yet wholly disappeared. I ran over to Padua to visit the scene of the early footsteps of dear old Prof. Forneri—my visit and the old university I hope to describe in our *University Monthly*. Please do not say anything of my "going through" on the platform there. From Venice and Padua we went to Milan, one of the objects of my trip being

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in that city. Years ago it was a surprise to some of us to find the Italians forging ahead amongst the alienists, and again taking such a prominent place in bacteriological and pathological research; as witness their work in connection with researches and clinical experiments connected with malaria. And now they have inaugurated and successfully carried through the first International Congress for considering the "physiological and pathological" conditions connected with special industries and spheres of work (physical and mental), and the hygienic factors applicable to such conditions. They were in downright earnest as to the necessity of arriving at the facts, and of acting upon deductions based upon them.