

unofficially on the evening of Tuesday, the 29th August, by a social gathering of the members and their ladies in the Herrenhaust, which, together with its charming gardens and flowing fountains, presented a magnificent picture. At nine the next morning business was formally opened under the presidency of the veteran Frankel, and the gathering was welcomed on the part of Germany by no less a personage than the Prince, fourth son of the Emperor, who, standing over six feet and in full uniform, made a capital address, and afterwards welcomed the members of the international committee in an ante-room, shaking hands with each and conversing freely in whatever language was required. It is remarkable that neither the Governments of Britain nor the United States think it worth while to acknowledge sciences, officially in such a manner, and one felt mortified that, while Austria, France, Italy, etc., were officially represented by Government delegates, our English-speaking countries were not so. This official acknowledgment of the value of science is not the least of the reason of the preeminence of the German therein. There were four official reports presented at the beginning of each of the four morning sessions:—The Relations of the Experimental Phonetics to Laryngology, by Gutzman, of Berlin, and Struyken, of Bred; Bronchoscopy and Oesophagoscopy, their Indications and Contra-indications, by Killian, of Freiberg, Kahler of Vienna, and Jackson, of Pittsburg; The Lymphatic Apparatus of the Nose and Naso Pharynx in its relation to the rest of the body, by Broeckaert, of Ghent, Poli, of Genoa, and Turner, of Edinburgh; and, finally, the so-called Fibrous Polypi of the Naso Pharynx, the Place and Mode of their Insertion and Treatment, by Jaques, of Nancy, and Hellat, of St. Petersburg. These and the discussions thereon, together with 130 other communications from the members, kept the session fully occupied, every speaker ascended the rostrum, and the programme was dealt with without the loss of a minute. Those desiring to address the congress handed in their names beforehand, and were called in turn. Some of the lantern demonstrations were most instructive, particularly those by Killian, and during the hours of adjournment many interesting demonstrations could be seen in the side rooms.

The papers contributed upon phonetics and the exhibition in connection therewith opened up a field which was quite new to the English-speaking members.

The exhibition filled the halls and rooms of the second floor, and was complete in every detail. One large room was devoted to a display of every instrument illustrative of the steps in the progress of bronchoscopy and oesophagoscopy to the present time. A similar room was