

elements found in the ovarian fluids, dwelling especially on Drysdale's granular ovarian cell, and on certain groups of large pear-shaped vacuolating cells observed in peritoneal fluid in cases of cancer of omentum and ovary. The remainder of the lecture was occupied by the demonstration of specimens from the museum, to illustrate the diagnosis of different forms of multilocular, dermoid, and solid ovarian tumours, from the various abdominal tumours for which they may be mistaken. Very interesting specimens of splenic tumours removed during life by the lecturer where shown, large tumours of the kidney and liver, a large gall-bladder with thick walls, hydatids of the omentum, aortic aneurisms, false cysts formed by adhesions the result of chronic peritonitis, numerous specimens of intra-abdominal cancer, extra-uterine pregnancy, and tumours of the abdominal wall. The very rich collection of uterine tumours in the museum was reserved for the last lecture of the course.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

THE CITY OF PARIS.

In my first article I gave a general description of the Exhibition, its architectural features, topographical arrangements, and sanitary aspects. I now propose to give an account of the collective exhibition of each country before proceeding to the comparative notice of the same group of objects displayed by the various nations represented at the Exhibition.

And to begin with, I cannot do better, both as a matter of duty and of pleasure, than to devote this article to the City of Paris. Situate in the very centre of the Champs de Mars Palace, between the French section on the one side and the foreign section on the other, stretching out as it were a friendly hand to each, La Ville de Paris has a special pavilion of her own, in which she has gathered all the various features and manifestations of the five great branches which constitute her rather complex administration, and the active working of which combines to render her a city of extraordinary interest and elegance.

The five great branches or "Directions" to which I have referred comprise (1) the Direction of Fine Arts and Historical Works; (2) the Direction of Architecture and Municipal Buildings; (3) the Waters and Sewers of Paris; (4) the General Administration, including the Préfecture de Police and the Assistance Publique; and (5) the Direction of Primary Education. The first of these Directions is under the able presidency of M. Michaux. Since the death of the regretted M. Belgrand, the two Directions of Architecture and Waters have been entrusted to M. Alphand, who enjoys an unequalled

reputation in Paris for taste, ingenuity, and competence in plastic arrangements. M. Albert Gigot directs the Préfecture de Police, whilst the Assistance Publique is now under the liberal and skilful management of M. Michel Moring. The important department of Primary Education is headed by M. Gruyer, member of the French Institute. Each of the Directions has a special display in the pavilion of La Ville de Paris.

Both ends of the pavilion are occupied by the Fine Arts department. This includes the works of departed masters as well as of renowned living artists, and the walls are hung with pictures of Bonnot, Boulanger, Cormon, Delaunay, Flandrin, Fleury, and others. All these works of art, as well as the statues scattered in the neighbouring grounds, are the property of the city of Paris, which buys them from the artists and lends them or gives them in keeping to the churches, the municipal buildings, the theatres, or squares of the city for the purpose of decorating them, but can withdraw them whenever it likes for exhibitions or other occasions. Though many of these artistic productions might, on account of the subjects which they represent, well deserve a passing notice from a medical pen, I shall content myself with admiring them, and pass on to the section of Architecture, where we find plans, drawings, and models of much special interest to us as a great many of them represent the new Hôtel Dieu, the future School of Medicine of Paris, the contemplated Clinique d'Accouchements, the model prison or house of repression at Nanteue, the recently constructed slaughter-houses of La Villette, the ventilation of new schools, mairies, and theatres, the Hospital of Méilmontant, in which the director of the Assistance Publique takes great pride, &c. But even here we need not be detained, as the future excursions of the Congress of Hygiene, which is to meet in August, will allow me to give practical and much more interesting descriptions of all these buildings. I may just say that the architectural exhibition is very complete, and does credit to the organisers of this department of the pavilion.

With the departments of the General Administration we come to subjects of intense interest to the profession. M. Albert Gigot has had the most praiseworthy and happy idea of exhibiting in its real and practical shape a complete specimen of the huts for the drowned, established about five years ago on the banks of the Seine, and of which I gave an account in this journal at the time of their initiation. Nothing is wanting to realise the complete picture of these invaluable huts, the usefulness of which has been proved by the lives of hundreds of people saved since their establishment. The room is exactly similar. There are the bed and mattress; here are the tub and the hot water apparatus; on the table the box of medicaments and the *appareil à fumigation*; nay, there is the