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Thus:—(1) Biological Sciences—Descriptive and Comparative Anatomy, Histology and Embryology, Physiology with Biological Physics and Chemistry.

- (2) Medical Sciences—General and Experimental Pathology, Bacteriology and Parasitology, Pathological Anatomy and Internal Pathology, Padiatrics, Therapeutics and Pharmacology, Materia Medica, Neurology, Psychiatry, Dermatology and Syphilology.
- (3) Surgical Sciences—General Surgery, Surgery of Infancy, Aural Surgery, Larvingology and Rhinology, Otology, Stomatology,
 - (1) Obstetrics and Gynaecology.
 - (5) Public Medicine-Legal Medicine, Military Surgery, Medicine.

A general catalogue of the main subjects to be treated under these headings has already been extensively circulated, and doubtless is to be had on application to Dr. Beausoleil, Montreal, who is President of the Canadian Section.

Those wishing to contribute to the various discussions, etc., should apply without delay to the general secretary of the Congress, M. Chauffard, Rue St. Guillaume 21, Paris, France.

FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF "PROFESSIONAL MEDICINE," PARIS, 1900.

In addition to the International Congress of Medicine, another International Congress, the first of its kind, will be held in Paris from the 23rd to the 28th of July, 1900, which also is under the patronage of the Republic, and will be conducted along the same lines as the larger Congress of the following week. This is the Congres International de Medicine Professionelle et Deontologie Medicale. It is difficult to find a satisfactory translation for this title in our language, for we do not employ either of the terms, "professional medicine" or "deontology" at all commonly.

The work of the Congress, however, is to deal with the relationship of the medical man with the state and with other corporate bodies; the relationship between medical man and individual; medical ethics and the relationship between medical men (deontology); and lastly, medical defense and medical insurance. Under these headings it will be seen that a very large number of subjects are included.

Among the subjects for discussion will be:—Laws regulating the exercise of medicine; the relationships of medical men towards various charities: relationships of medical men with the judicial authorities,—expert evidence, medical secreey, etc.; the relationship of medical men towards insurance companies: industrial companies and benefit societies; the repression of the illegal exercise of medicine and the relationship of the medical man towards nurses, instrument makers, etc.; the organisation