

short, crisp, and interesting papers, went home without reading them for lack of time.

Thirdly.—The meeting should break up into sections at a fixed hour every morning and afternoon, instead of allowing long rambling discussions at the dilatory general meeting, to use up the whole day.

Fourthly.—Work and not play should be the first order of the day. The social part of the proceedings should be relegated to the three evenings or late afternoons instead of taking valuable time, in which many of the valuable papers should have been read and discussed.

Fifthly.—If a dinner is to be held at all it should be given on the first night and not the last, when many of the members have to leave by the evening train or else lose a whole day from their practices. *We regret to say that at the Toronto meeting owing to the dinner being held on the last night, there was only one representative of the Montreal contingent able to remain over to it. "Experientiâ docet sapientiam."

We trust that the secretary for the Montreal meeting next year, may profit by the above remarks.

THE TENTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

We devote considerable of our space in this issue to the report of the proceedings of the most remarkable gathering of medical men that has ever been held since the world began. Although there are some who hold that no real work is done at these large assemblies, we still maintain that they mark the mile posts of medical progress, for the simple reason that the great students and pioneers in research reserve their most important communications for these meetings. While it is true that the work is not done there, but during the three years of practice and laboratory research, the result of three silent years of work are then communicated to the world. Whether this is the case or not we shall

leave to our readers to judge for themselves.

The social part of the proceedings was certainly the most elaborate that have ever been prepared at any of the Congresses. From the moment of their arrival until the hour of their departure the guests, to the number of seven or eight thousand, were entertained in the most lavish manner by the Government of Germany, the Municipality of Berlin, and the Profession of Berlin. The reception in the Rathhaus was one which will never be forgotten by those who took part in it. The large hall and every other room in the entire building was thrown open to the guests. In every room there was a large table loaded with refreshments, and the best of wine was as plentiful as water. The wives of the visiting doctors were taken in charge every day by a committee of ladies, composed of the wives and daughters of the Berlin physicians, and were thus prevented from feeling lonely while their husbands were attending the meetings.

Although there were a great many more present who failed to register, there were 5,737 registered physicians present, made up as follows:—

Berlin, 1,166; Germany, outside of Berlin, 1,752; Austria, Hungary, 262; Great Britain and Ireland, 158; Holland, 112; Belgium, 62; Luxembourg, 2; France, 179; Switzerland, 67; Italy, 146; Monaco, 1; Spain, 41; Portugal, 5; Sweden, 108; Norway, 52; Denmark, 139; Russia, 429; Turkey, 12; Greece, 5; Roumania, 32; Servia, 2; Bulgaria, 5; United States, 659; Canada, 24; Brazil, 12; Chili, 14; Mexico, 7; other countries of America, 30; Egypt, 8; Cape Colony, 1; other parts of Africa, 5; China, 2; Japan, 4; E. Indies, 2; Dutch East Indies, 2; Australia, 7.

Unfortunately, the weather was excessively warm in Berlin at that time, as it was in many other countries; and the buildings for holding the general and section meetings were inadequate for the pur-