

with special satisfaction, had requested no fewer than thirty-four delegates to appear in its name, and the Russian Government had appointed no less a dignitary than the General commanding the Army Medical Staff. Military Medicine was represented by sixty prominent officers of different countries. Dr. Lassar further stated that only the titles of the communications announced for the Congress filled up a book of seventy pages, and that more than 700 addresses had already been announced. This number was constantly increasing, and would soon exceed 1,000. Some 2,500 German physicians had joined the Congress, and an equal number from forty other countries were now in Berlin. Every hour fresh arrivals were announced, and the numbers promised to exceed 6,000. Moreover, the meeting was graced by the presence of over 1,000 ladies accompanying the members. The "world oceans" had willingly placed themselves at the disposal of science, and foreigners from Australia, China, Japan, the Cape of Good Hope, the western parts of the Cordilleras, and the far regions of Mexico, had come to the Congress. The largest contingent was furnished by the United States of America, which had sent 500 doctors; then came Russia and Great Britain and Ireland with about 300 each; then Austria-Hungary and Italy. Dr. Lassar went on to say that he could not conclude his report without mentioning a homage which physics had paid to medicine on this occasion. A layman in medical science had occupied himself with a therapeutical problem, and charged his medical representative, Dr. Bayles, to read a paper before the Congress on his experiments bearing on the electro-medical removal of calculous concretions, and the results thus obtained. Other non-medical men would scarcely be listened to, but this one would undoubtedly be heard with pleasure, for his name was Edison.

Dr. Lassar's report was loudly applauded, and then followed a long series of complimentary speeches. The minister Von Botticher, on behalf of the Chancellor of the Empire, bade the Congress welcome in the name of the Emperor and of the Imperial Government. The Prussian Minister Von Gossler and the Chief Burgomaster Von Forckenbeck spoke for Prussia and its capital; and Dr. Grap for the union of German medical associations. Then came short addresses by the medical representatives of other nations. Dr. Hamilton made some inaudible remarks on behalf of the United States; Sir James Paget, received with a thundering "bravo!" expressed the good will of England; Bouchard, speaking in French, was warmly sympathetic; Baccelli speaking for Italy, made an oration in exquisite Latin; Csatory, in German, represented Hungary; Arctæos spoke for Greece, but used the German language; as did also Paschulin, for Russia; lastly the representative of Uruguay addressed the meeting in Spanish.

The confirmation of the election of officers of the Congress was next carried by acclamation, Sir James Paget, Professor Bouchard, Dr. Csatory, Professor Billroth, Dr. Baccelli, and Professor Stokes being chosen as honorary presidents.

A short pause ensued, during which the audience greatly thinned and barely a third of the numbers reassembled to hear the addresses of Lister and Koch.

On the whole, the Tenth International Congress may be said to be the greatest collection of medical men ever brought together. The hospitality and gallantry of the Germans has been equal to the occasion. Entertainments, private and public, ban-

quets, balls, dances, open-air receptions, municipal soirees, and a function known as "a Court reception" at the Potsdam Palace make an unending round of gaieties. The arrangements for the ladies accompanying the members of the Congress are particularly good, and will be worthy of consideration for future meetings of the British Medical Association. The organization for receiving members is carefully subdivided, and is working well under the enormous strain put upon it. Dr. Lassar, the Secretary-General, is an able administrator and unflinchingly courteous, and all the Berlin profession are taking pride in showing how heartily they welcome the medical guests who have accepted their invitation. The weather is fine and not too hot, and the meeting is an unqualified and unprecedented success.

In subsequent pages will be found an account of the general meetings and of the sectional proceedings, which are overloaded with work, most of it good. With the exception of the Congress hunters, who as usual fill the German medical papers in advance with their wearisome prelections, for which, by early prearrangement, they manage in advance to secure space which others disdain to pre-engage, the general quality of the papers is of a high order. The picked men of Europe and of all the continents are here.

The reserved area on the opening day was an interesting sight; the cosmopolitan character of the gathering, the brilliant diplomatic costumes and orders, the doctoral robes (national dress of the Hungarian Delegates) gave a good deal of colour; while the European reputation of those invited to the seats of honour enhanced the interest. There were to be seen from Austria, Billroth, Notnagel, Albert, Meynert, Stork, Winternitz, Kraft-Ebing; from England, Paget, Lister, Acland, Banks, MacCormac, Dick, Notter (delegate from the War Office), Stokes, Grainger Stewart, Hutchinson, Ernest Hart, Sanderson, Lauder Brunton, Ord, MacAlister, Pridgin Teale; from France, Bouchard, Chauveau, Péan, Proust, Ollier, Riceer, Bouchat, Cornil; from Italy, Mosso, Baccelli, Cantani, Golgi; from Belgium, Van Beneden and Thiry; from Holland, Stokvis, Suelen, Rosenstein, Guye, Pekelharing; from Sweden, Holmgren, Axel Key, Retzius; from America, Wood, Billings, Knapp, Senn, Gihon, Jacobs, Osler, Loomis; and from Japan, Mexico, Chili, and all "outer-land" parts, representatives of all degrees. The function was protracted and dull, but grandiose and imposing. Afterwards began the opening of the Sections, when the concourse of eminent atoms which made up this exceptional whole was still more evident, as on all sides men whose names were as familiar as household words to each other and to the world at large were to be seen making acquaintance or renewing friendships, nourished by but few opportunities of personal intercourse.

FIRST GENERAL MEETING.

The first general meeting was held in the Circus Renz, under the presidency of the Duke Dr. Karl Theodor of Bavaria. Sir Joseph Lister delivered an address on The Present Position of Antiseptic Surgery, and Professor Koch one on "Bacteriological Investigations." Lister was greeted with prolonged applause, and he had to wait some time before he could make himself heard. At the end of his address the Archduke Carl Theodor shook hands with him and proposed a vote of thanks, which was carried amid loud cheering.

The proceedings of the first meeting were not