A paper on the pathogenesis of yellow-fever was read by Dr. Alvara of Mexico, in which he expressed the opinion that yellow-fever is an auto-blood-poisoning, either by the acid phosphate of soda of the same blood or by the phospho-glyceric acid set free from the lecithin as a result of the action of microbes on the blood. 

Dr. Lester of Missouri regards pneumonia as an infectious disease, influenced by malaria and improper hygienic surroundings. Dr. Didamore of Syracuse referred to the discovery of the micrococcus of pneumonia and to the experiments which showed that when this is inoculated pneumonia will result.

Dr. Gilon, United States Navy, read a paper on the domain of climatology and demography as dependencies of medicine. He claims place for climatology, especially as one of the sisterhood of medical sciences. Climatology and demography are contributory sciences to preventive medicine, and this is more important than curative medicine. The diseases which are truly climatic are but few. Malaria is not one of these. The reduction of the death-rate of the Italian army to one-third what it formerly was, is due to the drainage of the Roman marshes. Local unsanitary conditions cause the disease than the climate. He criticised vital statistics as usually prepared and published, stating that more facts are needed than the simple number of births, deaths, and marriages. Records, if they are to be accurate and of value, must not be voluntary, but under governmental direction.

Dr. Rolé of Baltimore, in a paper on the meteorological elements of climate and their effects upon the human organism, said that climatologists do not at the present time believe that ozone has any influence either in preventing or in causing disease. Some believe that peroxide of hydrogen is an important antiseptic element in the atmosphere, but further investigation in this direction is needed.

Dr. Parker of Newport spoke of a number of health-resorts which he regarded as adapted for the stay of the sick. He recommended a wagon-drive across the plains as one of the best means of obtaining the advantages of a health-resort.

Dr. Taylor, United States Ships' Surgeon, presented a paper on the necessity for a more careful examination of the water-supply of military posts, where an unusual amount of sickness prevails, and examination of hygienic surroundings. At some of the military posts the death-rate is great, owing to enteric and malarial fevers, which would be much reduced if proper attention was paid to the water-supply and to the general sanitation of these posts. Dr. Marston of England had no doubt but that certain epidemics of disease which he had observed among soldiers, were caused by impure water. While malaria might be in some instances due to the same cause, the influence of freshly disturbed soil was a most important one. It was believed in China that the simple scratching of the soil by chickens resulted in the production of malaria in those persons who lived near by. He had also witnessed an epidemic of goitre, which was directly traced to one of the use of drinking-water which contained lime salts.

Dr. Thomas of Baltimore read a paper on the causes of so-called hay-fever. The exciting causes he classified as follows: 1. Inert substances floating in air, dust, pollen, etc.; 2. Psychical impressions; 3. Meteorological changes, sunlight, wind, etc.; 4. Morbid changes or growths; 5. Irritation reflected from distant parts of the body. In speaking of the treatment, he said that the use of cocaine gives temporary relief, but there is danger to tissues from protracted use.

Dr. Collins of Philadelphia described the construction of field-hospitals, mentioning more particularly the depot field-hospital of the army of the Potomac at City Point, Va., in 1864-65. This hospital occupied two hundred acres of land, and could accommodate ten thousand patients. During the war, 71,323 soldiers were treated there. Dr. Varian of Titusville, Penn., recommended tents for hos-