

the committee that it was proposed to form, and further that, although many of the terms used were very inappropriate, yet they were classical, and held a place in the history of anatomy, and that British anatomists would never consent to give them up. A small committee was finally appointed to take the question into further consideration. Sir William Turner and Professor Cunningham were asked to act on this committee, and they undertook to do so.

Histogenesis and Interconnection of the Nerve Elements.—On Thursday the chief feature of the sitting was a discussion which was opened by Professor His upon the histogenesis and interconnection of the nerve elements. Professor Schäfer of London, Küppfer, and Kölliker joined in the discussion. Schäfer in his remarks referred to the observations which have recently been made by Professor Paterson of Dundee and Dr. Mott of London.

Muscle Fibre.—On Friday Professor Rutherford (Edinburgh) gave an exhaustive account of his views on muscle fibre, and illustrated his remarks by means of some excellent models and diagrams. His paper excited a great deal of interest, and was discussed very favourably by Professor Merkel of Göttingen.

The Cardiac Ventricles.—At the same sitting Dr. G. A. Gibson (Edinburgh) read a paper upon the relative thickness of the walls of the two ventricles of the heart at different stages in its development and growth. Professor Hasse made some important remarks on the same subject. Professor Cunningham also read a paper. In all, somewhere about forty-five separate communications were made. This will give an idea of the large amount of work done.

Models, etc.—Some very beautiful models were exhibited in the Section, and also in the exhibition. His has added to his series of topographical models, and both old and new were on view. Gerlach showed a most ingenious model which he had constructed to illustrate some of the changes which take place during nuclear division, and Edinger (Frankfurt) spoke of a model which he had prepared with the view of illustrating the paths followed by the different nerve strands in the spinal cords and medulla oblongata. Unfortunately the box containing it had gone astray in transit, so that he could not exhibit it. Braune showed some very instructive specimens of inflated and dried human lungs, and a series of drawings which showed the line of gravity in a soldier during the several movements which he is called upon to perform when handling his musket.

In the forenoon of each day the Section sat from nine o'clock till one o'clock. There was then an interval of two hours, and at three o'clock the Section again met in the Anatomical Institute in Luisenstrasse.

Histological Preparations, etc.—It was here perhaps that the most instructive part of the proceedings took place. A large room was set aside for the exhibition of histological preparations, whilst a continuous series of demonstrations on new processes, etc., were given in the lecture theatre. It is only possible to mention a few of the more striking of the specimens exhibited. In the front rank we would put the wonderful microscopic preparations of Flemming, of Kiel. Those who are familiar with his papers on nuclear division realised how accurate his drawings and illustrations are. Preparations exhibiting the extension of the polar bodies from the ovum, the behaviour of the male and female pronuclei in the ovum, segmentation of the ovum, etc., were very plentiful, and some of

them were extremely beautiful. Kölliker showed a series of sections through the spinal cord, etc., prepared by Professor Goldi's method. The manner in which the axis cylinders were brought out was very remarkable. Weigert also exhibited some specimens which showed the fibrillar nature of the neuroglia of the nervous system.

Festivities.—But the anatomists did not spend all their time in the discussion of intricate morphological questions. We have referred to the frequent adjournments which it was necessary to make on account of the peculiar construction of the room in which they met. Convenient to the door of the room was a Biergarten, and it was with great difficulty that the President rallied his dispersed forces after each such pause in the business. Further, on Wednesday night the anatomists, conjoined with the physiologists, dined at the Hôtel de Rome. This was really a delightful dinner, and marked throughout by the greatest good feeling on all sides. Kölliker proposed the toast of the foreign guests, and spoke of his former close connection with both England and Scotland. He referred to his intimacy with the late John Goodsir, Allen Thomson, and Sharpey. Sir William Turner replied in a peculiarly happy manner.

SECTION OF PHYSIOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY.

(Continued.)

Owing to the general meeting in the Circus Renz there was no morning sitting on Wednesday, August 6th.

In the afternoon the following papers were read:—*Cortical Faradisation of Brain and Associated Eye Movements.*—Professor Schäfer and Dr. Mott (London) read a paper on associated eye movements produced by cortical faradisation of the monkey's brain. The authors divided their paper into four heads: (1) associated movements produced by unilateral faradisation of the frontal region of the cortex; (2) effects of bilateral faradisation of the frontal cortex; (3) effects of bilateral faradisation of the cortex of the occipital lobes; (4) effects of simultaneous excitation of the occipital lobe of the one, and of the frontal lobe of the other, hemisphere. Under the first heading they stated that as regards conjugate deviation of the eyes this frontal area may be regarded as consisting of three zones, namely: (1) a middle zone immediately below the horizontal part of the pre-central sulcus, faradisation of which is followed by simple lateral deviation, well marked, and without either upward or downward inclination; (2) an upper zone immediately above this, which may extend to and include part of the marginal gyrus, giving on faradisation downward inclination, usually combined with lateral deviation; and (3) a lower zone immediately below the middle one, and sometimes extending nearly to the lower margin of the hemisphere, which gives upward inclination, usually also combined with lateral deviation. Under the second heading, of applying a current of equal strength simultaneously to both sides, they found that the effect was not equal on the two sides, so that even a minimal stimulus which would excite one side would produce no appreciable effect on the other. Under the third heading they gave results comparable to those obtained by stimulation of the frontal areas. Under the fourth head they found that the action of the frontal cortex invariably preponderated, so that a simple effect of lateral deviation was obtained. All these points were afterwards demonstrated on the living animal.