

Papers were read in the section by Paulson, of Christiania, on the Poisonous Properties of the Liquid Extract of Male Fern; by Plugge on Andromedoloxin; and Corput on Poisoning by Phosphorus.

Chloroform.—The discussion on chloroform, to be opened by Dr. Lauder Brunton, was deferred until Wednesday, in order that it might take place in conjunction with the Surgical Section.

SECTION OF OPHTHALMOLOGY.

Capsulotomy.—On Monday, August 4th, the scientific work of the Section was introduced by Professor Knapp (New York) with a paper on Capsulotomy. All methods were objectionable except that of peripheral section and subsequent secondary operation. The latter was quite harmless, and alone able to effect a permanent cure. The old vertical incision in the capsule left a cicatrix, and so did free scraping of the capsule, while partial removal with forceps, with or without previous capsulotomy, was either successful or dislocated the lens, and causes loss of vitreous. MM. Dufour, Wickerkiewicz, Gayet, O. Haab, and Professor Schweigger spoke, and Professor Knapp replied. The discussion showed that every method had its advocates and its detractors.

Cataract.—Dr. Vignes (Paris) read a paper on operations for secondary cataract, and exhibited a new scissors for dividing secondary cataracts. Dr. Chisholm (Baltimore) presented a communication on the after treatment of cataract operations by isinglass plaster, the second eye being uncovered. Dr. Roosa observed that the method was neither novel or useful. Drs. Fuchs and Greening also spoke.

Trachoma.—On August 5th a discussion on trachoma took place, in which Drs. Raehlmann, Schmidt-Kimpler, Ivan Burnett, Chibret, Liebrecht, Sattler, Loetschnikoff, Goldzieher, Wickerkiewicz, Heisrath-Konigsberg, Cohn, Knapp, Hirschberg, and Van Millingen took part. It seemed to be generally admitted that the principal disposing influences in the production of trachoma were race, climate, and hygienic conditions, some races and some districts being remarkably free from the disease, and the upper classes everywhere generally exempt.

Contagious Conjunctivitis.—Dr. Weeks (New York) read a paper on the pathology of acute contagious conjunctivitis.

Prophylaxis of Blennorrhœa Neonatorum.—Dr. Karl Grossmann (Liverpool) spoke on the prophylaxis of blennorrhœa of infants, and proposed three resolutions. 1. Each midwife ought to be instructed during her time of apprenticeship about the symptoms and treatment of infantile ophthalmia. This ought to be notified on her certificate. 2. In every case where the signs of an inflammation of the eyes occurs during confinement, the midwife should be compelled to give notice to a medical man (in case of the poor, to the parish doctor) or some other authority. 3. In case the midwife omits any of these points, her certificate should be withdrawn or a fine imposed. The Section was unanimously in favor of the above propositions, but it was thought wiser to leave the regulation of such matters to the authorities of each separate country, and not to come to any resolution on the subject.

Latent Strabismus.—Dr. Gradle (Chicago) exhibited an ingenious instrument for determining the angle in latent strabismus, and Dr. Berry (Edinburgh) showed a stereoscopic phenomenon, and Maddox's device for determining the point of

equilibrium of the ocular muscles. In the subsequent discussion, Jewal stated that astigmatism was usually the cause of asthenopia and latent strabismus, and Roosa asserted roundly that muscular insufficiency had no existence, but was always an effect of astigmatism. Landolt, Hirschberg, and Stevens protested against these views, and asserted their belief in pure muscular asthenopia.

Other Papers.—The following papers were also read:—1. M. Valude: A Pathogenical Study. 2. Dr. Schneller (Danzig): Contribution to the theory of squinting on the basis of Anatomico-pathological Researches. 3. Dr. Landolt (Paris): The determination of the Prisms in Ophthalmological Practice. 4. Dr. Swan M. Burnett (Washington): A Metric System of numbering and measuring Prisms with exhibition of an instrument for setting Prisms.

SECTION OF LARYNGOLOGY AND RHINOLOGY.

On August 4th an introductory address on the progress of Laryngology since the Congress of 1887 was given by Professor B. Frankel (Berlin), the chairman of the organizing committee for the Section. The constitution of the Section was then proceeded with, Professor B. Frankel being elected President, together with numerous honorary presidents for the different countries represented at the Congress.

Ozæna.—The formal business was followed by several very interesting papers on the nature and treatment of ozæna.

Diseases of Accessory Cavities of Nose.—On August 5th papers were read by Professor Schech (Munich) and Dr. P. McBride (Edinburgh) on the Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases of the Accessory Cavities of the Nose, and the latter showed a photoscopic tub, which he had found to add materially to the efficacy of Professor Hering's through-illumination method in diagnosing empyema of the antrum. Dr. Volksen (Frankfort) gave a demonstration of a method of illuminating the frontal sinuses with a view to diagnosis of suppuration in them. Professor Hering also exhibited a modified form of his antral illuminator adapted for the frontal sinuses.

Deviations of Nasal Septum.—Dr. E. J. Moure (Bordeaux) and Dr. Hartmann (Berlin) read papers on Deviations and Spurs of the Nasal Septum. The former described an electrolytic method of dealing with these when causing nasal obstruction, and the latter showed a series of preparations illustrating the mode of development of these septal irregularities.

Cancer of the Larynx.—At the third sitting of the Section in the afternoon Mr. H. T. Butlin (London) read a paper on the Diagnosis and Treatment of Cancer of the Larynx, in which he compared the results of thyrotomy, partial excision, and total excision for this disease, and dwelt especially on the careful selection of cases for operation and the means of warding off the complications which have hitherto been so disastrous, especially the securing of a sepsis locally and the keeping clear of the air passages. Papers on the same subject then followed from Drs. J. H. Bosworth (New York), Neumann, Pienazek, Stork, Chiari, etc.

SECTION OF PHYSIOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY.

The opening meeting of this Section, under Professor Dubois Reymond as President, on Monday, August 4th, was of a formal character, for the purpose of electing the Committee and arranging the dates for the various papers and demonstrations.

In view of the experiments and demonstrations,