

concluded till nearly half-past three, having lasted over four hours.

The sections afterwards began their work in the Austellungs-Park (Exhibition Park.)

SECOND GENERAL MEETING.

The second general meeting took place on Wednesday. On the platform surrounding Prof. Virchow sat the Honorary Presidents representing the various nationalities, namely, Duke Karl Theodor of Bavaria (Germany), Sir James Paget (Great Britain), and Drs. Grainger Stewart (Scotland), Stokes (Ireland), Billings (the United States), Billroth (Austria), Csatory (Hungary), Crocq (Belgium), Lange (Denmark), Bouchard (France), Rubis (Spain), Bacelli (Italy), Lavista (Mexico), Laache (Norway), Stokvis (Holland), Asaki (Roumania), Sklifassovsky (Russia), Holmgren (Sweden), Socin (Switzerland), Aretæos (Greece), and Guarch (Uruguay).

Statistics of the Congress.—The meeting was largely attended, over 3,500 members being present, and the fair sex was also well represented.

The proceedings were opened by Professor Virchow, who communicated to the members the statistics of the Congress. There are, it appears, 5,561 members and 11,161 associates present in Berlin. Of these 623 are Americans, 421 Russians, 353 English, 171 French, 139 Danes, 111 Dutch, 106 Swedes, besides Germans and others, and 1,379 ladies.

Next Meeting.—In regard to the choice of the place of the next congress, Professor Virchow stated that, after a long discussion, it had ultimately been decided that the invitation of which Signor Bacelli was the bearer should be accepted, and that the Eleventh International Congress should meet at Rome in September, or possibly at Easter, 1893. St. Petersburg was proposed, but was negatived on account of the persecution of the Russian Jews. Professor Virchow then resigned the chair to Sir James Paget, after which several addresses were delivered.

Professor Bouchard (Paris) spoke on the Mechanism of Infection, and the means of securing immunity.

Dr. Wood (Philadelphia) dealt with the question of *Anæsthesia*.

Dr. Axel Key (Stockholm) afterwards spoke on the Development of Puberty and its Relation to Morbid Phenomena among the Young. He showed that social as well as climatic causes accelerated and retarded this and all other phenomena of growth. The children of the poor, as a rule, developed more slowly than those of the rich, and puberty began later in the former than in the latter, though its conclusion in both cases was synchronous. Dr. Axel Key further showed that children gain more in weight in summer than in winter, and that they are most exposed to disease in the transition period. He drew from the facts he had observed certain very important inferences, deserving the widest attention as regards the necessary organisation of schools.

SECTION OF MEDICINE.

Professor Leyden's Address.—The section met on Monday, August 4th, for the purpose of constituting itself. Professor Leyden, the President of the Provisional or Organising Committee, in a few appropriate and well-chosen words, welcomed the members. He especially dwelt on the international character of the Congress, with its peace-bringing and humanising influences. He drew attention to

the fact that though medicine was gradually being split up into specialities, yet these, like grown-up daughters, were coming back to the mother, and in this Section, the *alma mater* of the other Sections, the fruit of their labours was made further use of. The advance of medicine had shown them that disease itself must be separated from the body. The object of medicine, however, was not only to recognise the disease germ, its great object was to heal, to comfort and to relieve. He further drew attention to the gradually increasing tendency to treat diseases constitutionally, while in recent times hygienic and dietetic therapeutics was again coming to the front.

Election of Officers.—The Parliament Committee, the Honorary Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were then elected, and the meeting adjourned to Tuesday, August 5th, when the regular work of the Section commenced.

Treatment of Bright's Disease.—On August 5th the Section met at 9 A.M. M. Lepine (Lyons) and Professor Grainger Stewart opened the discussion on the Treatment of Bright's Disease. Of the other speakers who followed may be mentioned Professor Rosenstein (Leyden), Professor Senator (Berlin), and Dr. Aufrecht (Mudgebourg). The outcome of the discussion was that medical treatment could only play a subordinate part, and the best treatment was the dietetic treatment. Milk and low diet were especially recommended by Grainger Stewart, and in giving milk one ought to guard against producing gastric disturbances and constipation. This was the best obviated by giving milk diluted with water, and not in too large quantities. Iron might be given for the anæmia; diaphoretics and tapping were indicated when there was much œdema and dropsy. Professor Rosenstein believed that drugs often did more harm than good, and recommended for Bright's disease rest in bed and carefully-regulated diet. Senator mentioned as the drug of which he saw some good results iodide of potassium, which, however, was only indicated in cases of intestinal nephritis which increased arterial tension.

Treatment of Tuberculosis.—The subject next for discussion was the treatment of tuberculosis. Dr. H. Weber (London) opened the discussion, and recommended the treatment of phthisis in institutions (Heilenstalten) after the fashion of the English hospitals at Ventnor and in other places. Without underrating the value of a good climate, he believed that proper attention to food, exercise, etc., which could be properly supervised by the medical man, was of the greatest importance. Dr. Weber advocated the establishment of these sanatoria so as to be accessible to the poorer classes, and expressed the hope that the Congress would take the matter up. Professor Leyden followed, and strongly supported the views of Dr. Weber. Dr. Dettweiler who had paid special attention to the subject, followed in the same strain. Dr. Neffzer gave an interesting account of the Hospital for Consumption in America.

Other Papers.—In the afternoon several papers were read, including one of Dr. Adamkiewicz, on Intracranial Pressure. His views are well known. Professor Ebsterin and Nicolater demonstrated Renal and Vesical Calculi, consisting of oxamid, albuminous matter, and urine-coloring matter, which they produced by feeding animals with oxamid.

SECTION OF SURGERY.

Professor von Bergmann's Demonstration of his Aseptic Method.—On Monday, August 4th, in a