

sition he made at the last International Medical Congress, "That the laryngologist of the future must be more the rhinologist, and the rhinologist more the surgeon than the physician."

Dr. R. H. Thomas, of Baltimore, read a paper upon "The Causes and Treatment of Hay Fever."

Dr. Klingensmith read a paper upon the same subject.

These papers were fully discussed.

Dr. Ingalls introduced the subject of Epistaxis, stating that ordinary cases require but little treatment, often being nature's safe-guard in plethoric subjects.

SECTION OF DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

President, Dr. J. Lewis Smith, of New York City.

The first paper on the programme was "Cerebral Irritation in Children," by Dr. Jules Simon, Paris, France. Dr. Simon was unable to be present in person, and the paper was read by Dr. Judson, Vice-President of the Section.

Second paper, "Deleterious Results in Children of a Narrow Prepuce and Preputial Adhesions," by Prof. Lewis A. Sayre, M.D., New York City.

Dr. de Saint-Germain, of Paris, contributed "Not a Stone for the Edifice; Not Even a Pebble, But Only a Grain of Sand." His short paper ably advocated ignipuncture of the tonsils in place of tonsillotomy. He inserts the thermo-cautery to the depth of three-eighths of an inch, repeating the operation every week, and at the end of three or four weeks the tonsil is reduced to an insignificant stump.

He also in a brief surgical note advocated the substitution of dilation of the prepuce with Nélaton's dilator for circumcision, the operation to be followed by daily massage of glans and prepuce.

A paper entitled "An Investigation to Determine whether the Absence of Sewerage and of Water Pollution Diminishes the Prevalence and Severity of Diphtheria," by Dr. Chas. Warrington Earle, Chicago, Ill., was read.

SECTION OF GYNECOLOGY.

President, Dr. Henry O. Waray, Boston.

After a few remarks by the President, Dr. Nathan Bozeman, New York, read a paper on "Artificial and Combined Drainage of the Bladder, Kidney, and Uterus through the Vagina, with and without Graduated Pressure in the Treatment of Vesical and Fecal Fistulae."

A paper on "Sterility," by T. More Madden, of Dublin, Ireland. Read by Dr. S. W. Cushing.

We have given above a list of the papers read at the several sections during the *first day only*, Monday, Sept. 5th. And this list by no means shows the amount of work done on that day, for cases were reported, discussions took place, and

new instruments and diagrams were exhibited and explained, making each day's work at once most interesting, and at the same time covering a great deal of ground.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN GYNECOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The American Gynecological Society held their 12th annual meeting on the 13th, 14th and 15th of September. The papers this year were unusually good, as indeed the names of some of the readers, as Drs. Fordyce Barker, Emmett, Mundé, Lusk, Parvin, Skene, and Bantock, of London, of ovariotomy fame, testify. A great many gynecologists of note staid over from the International Congress to attend and take part in the discussions, and we had the pleasure of seeing and hearing such able authorities as Professor Simpson, of Edinburgh, Drs. Bantock and Grailey Hewitt, of London, Martin, of Berlin, of hysterectomy fame, Unna, of Hamburg, etc., so that this year's meeting was especially interesting and profitable.

Among other papers was one on "Cysto-Colpocele complicating Labor and Pregnancy," by Dr. Busey, of Washington. The doctor pointed out that this condition was one that demanded far more attention from obstetricians and obstetric writers than it has received so far. Although it is a very rare condition his reported cases and those of one or two gentlemen who took up the discussion shewed it to be a very grave one. He describes the tumor as a soft, yielding, pediculated cyst, suspended from the anterior vaginal wall, generally pear shaped and varying in size from a small egg to a child's head, that this tumor may be mistaken for the bag of membranes or a hydrocephalic head is very likely, but when the os is felt for it can not be found, having been pushed up beyond reach. The practical point is that this condition may come on days and even weeks before the term, and may so closely simulate labor as to cause the accoucheur a great deal of uneasiness, so that he may even undertake some operative procedure. Dr. Busey quoted one of his cases, occurring a month before labor, and Dr. Bookell a case occurring some days before. The abnormal distention of the bladder and the foreign body in the vagina causing pains very much like labor