

THE
JOURNAL OF LARYNGOLOGY.
RHINOLOGY, AND OTOLOGY.

Original Articles are accepted by the Editors of this Journal on the condition that they have not previously been published elsewhere.

Twenty-five reprints are allowed each author. If more are required it is requested that this be stated when the article is first forwarded to this Journal. Such extra reprints will be charged to the author.

Editorial Communications are to be addressed to "Editors of JOURNAL OF LARYNGOLOGY, care of Messrs. Adlard and Son, Bartholomew Close, E.C."

**THE SIXTEENTH INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS
AT BUDA-PEST.**

THIS interesting convention was held under the most favourable auspices and was in every respect quite successful. The charm of the locality and the warm-heartedness of the reception added greatly to the enjoyment of the meeting, while the richness of the scientific programme and the activity of the sections amply repaid the many who seriously endeavoured to combine the *utile* with the *dulce*.

The Rhino-Laryngological and the Otological Sections were among the most frequented, the latter having the added importance of being identified with the Eighth International Otological Congress. This identification was found to have its disadvantages, and it was decided that this Congress should never again be held at the same time and place as the General International Medical Congress. The next Otological Congress will therefore be held in 1911 at Boston, in the United States of America, and will without doubt be under the distinguished Presidentship of Dr. Clarence Blake, who is now the *doyen* of otology in America, and among the most senior and respected of living otologists. We feel sure that those who are wise enough to take the opportunity of crossing the Atlantic will derive, not merely much social enjoyment, but a great deal of valuable scientific information at the hands of our progressive English-speaking cousins across the sea.

Among the many distinguished members of the Otological

Congress were, notably, Professor Politzer and Professor Schwartze, while the sittings were under the chief control of Professor Böke, of Buda-Pest, and Professor Lichtenberg, aided by the active secretaries Dr. Erno Vali and Dr. Sigismund Szenes. A large programme was gone through, which included some important lantern and microscopic demonstrations. We intend in an early issue to publish an abstract report of the proceedings, but in the meantime may direct attention to an abstract of Professor Politzer's paper on "Labyrinthine Suppuration" (p. 542). One item of great interest was an investigation by one of the younger otologists as to the result of Wassermann's serum test for the detection of constitutional syphilis in a series of cases of ear disease of all kinds. Contrary to expectation it was negative in all the cases of oto-sclerosis.

An incident of great interest was the adjudication of the Lenz Prize, which was divided between Dr. Neumann of Vienna, and Dr. Albert Gray of Glasgow. The names and works of both are well known to our readers, but it is peculiarly gratifying to find that original investigation, though little encouraged in this country, has a representative among us whose claims to recognition and reward have been accepted by the international tribunal. We are sure that Dr. Albert Gray will still continue a work of which his fellow-countrymen are justly proud.

In the Rhino-Otological Section, presided over by the veteran Professor Navratil and managed mainly by the active secretary Dr. Donogany, work was plentiful and animated. Professor Onodi, who is so well known and so welcome among us, was naturally a guiding spirit both scientifically and socially, and the visitors to the section were indebted to him for the demonstration of his remarkable preparations illustrating the relationship of the optic nerve to the posterior nasal sinuses.

Sir Felix Semon's paper illustrating errors in the diagnosis of intra-laryngeal cancer is one of the most instructive monographs on the subject that has ever been published. In the abstract report which we hope to issue it will be seen that there is a tendency in the direction of conservatism in the treatment of extensive cancer, as also in that of suppuration in the accessory sinuses of the nose. Professor Hajek, of Vienna, emphasised the importance of this aspect of the question in a very lucid communication, in commenting on which Professor Killian stated forcibly, but temperately, the indications for operation.

It is regrettable that various circumstances seemed to have

interfered to prevent many British specialists from being present, as they were indeed poorly represented as far as numbers were concerned. Those who were there were highly gratified with their reception and with the charms of Buda-Pest.

THE OTO-LARYNGOLOGICAL SECTION AT THE BELFAST MEETING OF THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE discussions in the section of Oto-laryngology at the recent meeting of the British Medical Association at Belfast proved of considerable interest.

That of the first day, on the treatment of tinnitus aurium, was introduced in a comprehensive paper by Dr. Barr, of Glasgow, and by Mr. Richard Lake, of London, the latter of whom dealt with the surgical aspect of the question in an able and stimulating address. The speakers in the subsequent discussion, in which the recent methods of treatment by fibrolysin and hot air were alluded to, included several well-known British otologists.

A joint meeting with the Section of Hygiene and Public Health on the second day afforded the members the opportunity of listening to an exhaustive handling of the difficult problem of the treatment of latent diphtheria by authorities such as Drs. Watson Williams (Bristol), R. M. Buchanan (Glasgow), and Duncan Forbes (Brighton). The gist of the introductory papers seemed to be, as one of the speakers in the discussion remarked, that when cultures are taken in a case of suspected diphtheria the nose should be investigated as well as the throat, and that when the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus is found to be present in a latent case, isolation should not be insisted upon unless inoculation of animals shows the organism to be virulent. The discussion was rendered noteworthy by an expression of opinion from Dr. Goodall (London) that too much importance had been placed in the immediate past upon the persistence of the bacillus in the throat or nose, after an attack of clinical diphtheria, as a factor in the spread of the disease in the community.

It was the third day's debate, however, upon the treatment of cicatricial stenosis of the larynx that aroused the keenest interest, for the presence as leaders of the discussion of prominent laryngologists from both hemispheres gave to the meeting the status of an international congress. Mr. Lambert Lack (London) drew attention to those forms of stenosis which are caused by faulty