

usually suitable for such journeys. The more extensive tuberculous lesions in the larynx, such as require special local treatment, must be treated at home. This is rendered necessary by there being but few climatic resorts in which we find the specialist sufficiently acquainted with laryngology.

The contra-indications for sending patients with laryngeal or pulmonary tuberculosis to climatic stations are sudden decline of general health, fever, gross changes in the lungs, diarrhoea, dysphagia consequent upon gross lesions in the larynx, stenosis of the larynx requiring constant and special care in order to avoid dyspnoea threatening life, hæmoptysis, and last, but not least, the want of the suitable means.

I pass now to the choice of climatic resorts for laryngeal phthisis. I agree with Schech that the most suitable are those which afford sufficient humidity and are absolutely free from dust as well as rapid changes of temperature. Ajaccio, Capri, and perhaps Cannes and San Remo, may be mentioned from amongst the winter resorts, and Falkenstein and Reichenhall of the summer resorts.

Besides the purely climatic resorts, there are others in which the mineral waters, as well as the pure mountain air are of service in the earlier stages of the disease. To these places belong Szczawnica (in Poland), Ems, and Gleichenberg.

Although the treatment of laryngeal tuberculosis has undoubtedly made great progress, complete and permanent cures are still very rare. We must not forget that the so-called cured cases of laryngeal tuberculosis die sooner or later from pulmonary tuberculosis, and until we have established a remedy for pulmonary tuberculosis it is idle to speak of recovery from laryngeal tuberculosis in the full sense of the word.

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### THE BRITISH CONGRESS ON TUBERCULOSIS.

THE programme of the British Congress on Tuberculosis, to be opened in London on Monday, July 22, under the patronage of the King, will be read with more than ordinary interest by all engaged in the study and treatment of diseases of the upper air passages. At a glance it is apparent that tuberculosis will be discussed in all its amplitude. The work will be divided into four sections, which will meet every morning from Tuesday till Friday, from 9.30 to 1.30. The official subjects will be first disposed of, some of which will be jointly discussed.

In addition to the work of the sections described below, the following public addresses will be given to the whole Congress—viz., on Tuesday afternoon (the 23rd) by Professor KOCH, of Berlin; on Wednesday afternoon by Professor BROUARDEL, of Paris; on Thursday afternoon by Professor McFADYEAN, of the Royal Veterinary College. On Friday afternoon there will be a final meeting to pass resolutions arising out of the work of the Congress.

In connection with the Congress, a Loan Museum will be formed to illustrate the Pathology, Treatment, and Prevention of Tuberculosis. It will consist of two sections: (1) Pathological and bacteriological preparations and specimens illustrating tuberculosis in man and animals, and charts and documents bearing upon the historical, geographical, and statistical aspects of the subject; (2) Plans and models of hospitals and sanatoria.

It is hoped that any preparations or specimens in connection with work contributed to the Congress will be exhibited in the Museum. A fully descriptive Museum Catalogue will be published. It is desirable, therefore, that all descriptions should be forwarded at the latest on or before *June the first*.

Definite information about the date and place for forwarding exhibits will be sent to intending exhibitors. In the meantime, the Museum Committee are anxious to obtain as much information as possible concerning the material available for exhibition and the amount of space required.

The Reception Committee are making arrangements for the entertainment of members by conversazioni and receptions. The Earl of Derby has intimated his desire to receive the members of the Congress at a reception to be given by him on one of the evenings. A Ladies' Committee is being formed, under the presidency of the Countess of Derby, for the purpose of arranging entertainments for ladies. Saturday, July 27, will be given up to excursions to Sanatoria and other places of interest.

The work of the sections as at present arranged will be as follows:

### Section I.—State and Municipal.

In this section detailed consideration will be given to the following questions, and resolutions relative thereto will be submitted when deemed necessary.

#### DIVISION I.—STATISTICAL.

What conclusions may be drawn from the statistics available as to connection between the Mortality from Phthisis and the conditions contributing to it?

In this connection regard will be had to the following points :

1. The Behaviour of Mortality from Phthisis in England and Wales during the Reign of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria.
2. The Geographical Distribution of Phthisis in England and Wales.
3. The Incidence of Phthisis Mortality in Particular Occupations.
4. The Age and Sex Distribution of Phthisis.
5. The Distribution of Phthisis in the several Sanitary Areas of London.
6. The Statistical Evidence against the Heredity of Phthisis.
7. *Tabes mesenterica* in Relation to Milk-supply.
8. A Statistical Study of Phthisis in Relation to Soil.
9. The Indications for Future Statistical Research.

#### DIVISIONS II. AND III.—THE NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

How can the Voluntary Notification of Advanced Tuberculosis be best encouraged and effected? What has been the experience of compulsory notification in the States of New York, Buffalo, and Washington?

#### THE INFLUENCE OF HOUSING AND AGGREGATION.

(a) By what means can a higher standard be attained in respect of personal cleanliness, and in the case of households invaded with phthisis? How far are additional lighting and ventilation necessary to insure a much higher standard of bacteriological cleanliness, and what additional legislation, if any, is required to render these advantages available?

(b) How may cleanliness, with a sufficiency of light and pure air, be secured in factories and workshops, and in places of assembly generally, including steam-ships, railway-carriages, and other means of transit?

#### DIVISION IV.—CONTROL OF MILK AND MEAT SUPPLIES.

(a) What changes are requisite in existing legislative measures and administration for improving the conditions of cowsheds and insuring the health and cleanliness of milch cows?

(b) What *exact* statistics are there to show the certainty or otherwise of the tuberculin test, and by what means may the application of this test towards the eradication of tuberculosis be best secured?

(c) What relative advantages in the prevention of tuberculosis are secured by the use of sterilized milk, pasteurized milk, and milk obtained from herds free from tuberculosis, and kept properly cooled down from the time of milking to the time of reaching the consumer? How far is it possible to bring about the general use of one or the other?

(d) What administrative measures are necessary in order to prevent the sale to the public of tuberculous meat?

#### DIVISION V.—THE PROVISION OF SANATORIA.

(a) What are the best means of promoting the erection of Sanatoria for phthisical patients in which (1) the curable may have the best chances of recovery afforded to them; (2) the incurable, while ceasing to be a source of danger to the community, may have their lives prolonged and receive the comfort necessary to their condition?

(b) What are the causes which have led to the recent development of Sanatoria for Consumption in Germany and in the United States, and how far may the same influences be expected to operate in Great Britain, her colonies, and dependencies? Would it be in the interests of the industrial insurance societies or other public bodies to contribute towards the erection and maintenance of such institutions?

### Section II.—Medical, including Climatology and Sanatoria.

On Tuesday, July 23, a discussion on "Climatology" will be opened by Dr. C. THEODORE WILLIAMS and Dr. BURNEY YEO: "What Influence has Climate on the Treatment of Consumption? and how far can Cases be Grouped for Treatment in certain Climates?"

On Wednesday, July 24, a discussion on "Therapeutic and Diagnostic Value of Tuberculin in Human Tuberculosis," uniting with the Section of Pathology, to be opened by Dr. HERON. Professor KOCH, of Berlin, has consented to take part in the discussion.

On Thursday, July 25, a discussion on "Sanatoria for Consumption" will be opened by Professor CLIFFORD ALBUTT.

On Friday, July 26, Papers. Demonstrations will be given on "Cases of Skin Tuberculosis and their Treatment" and "The Use of Röntgen Rays in Diagnosis."

### Section III.—Pathology, including Bacteriology.

#### DISCUSSIONS.

Tuesday, July 23: "The Morphological and Physiological Variations of the *Bacillus tuberculosis*, and its Relations (a) To other 'Acid-fast' Bacilli; (b) To the Ray Fungus and other Streptothrices." To be opened by Dr. ALFRED MOELLER, Dirig. Aerzt der Heilstätte, Belzig, bei Berlin, and Dr. WILLIAM BULLOCH, Bacteriologist and Lecturer on Bacteriology and General Pathology to the London Hospital.

Wednesday, July 24: "The Tissue-changes and Constitutional Effects produced by the various Constituents of Tuberculin"; Joint Discussion in common with the Medical Section, to be opened by Professor KOCH.

Thursday, July 25: "The Varieties of Tuberculosis (Morbid Anatomy and Histology)," to be opened by Professor Dr. C. BENDA, Urbankrankenhaus, Berlin; Professor SHERIDAN DELÉPINE, Professor of Pathology, Victoria University (Owens College), Manchester; and Professor C. J. HAMILTON, Professor of Pathology, University of Aberdeen.

Friday, July 26: "Mixed Infections in Tuberculosis."

Amongst others who are expected to take part in the work of this section are Dr. ROUX and Professor METCHNIKOFF, of the Pasteur Institute, Paris.

### Section IV.—Veterinary (Tuberculosis in Animals).

#### DISCUSSIONS.

Tuesday, July 23: "The Diagnosis of Tuberculosis in Animals during Life," to be opened by Professor DEWAR, F.R.C.V.S., Principal of the Royal (Dick's) Veterinary College, Edinburgh.

Wednesday, July 24: "Tuberculosis and the Milk-supply," to be opened by Mr. JOHN A. W. DOLLAR, M.R.C.V.S.

Thursday, July 25: "Tuberculosis and the Meat-supply," to be opened by Mr. JAMES KING, M.R.C.V.S., Chief Veterinary Inspector to the Corporation of the City of London.

Friday, July 26: "The Legislative and other Measures necessary to combat Tuberculosis amongst Animals," to be opened by Professor MCEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S., D.V.S., Chief Veterinary Inspector to the Canadian Government.

The official languages of the Congress will be English, French, and German, and authors of papers are requested to supply beforehand abstracts for translation. Each speaker opening a discussion will be limited to thirty minutes, and each subsequent speaker to ten minutes.

The offices of the Congress are at 20, Hanover Square, London, W. All communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary-General, to whom an abstract of every paper and communication must be sent at the latest on or before June 15. All correspondence relative to the Museum should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary of the Museum Committee.

### THE LONDON POLYCLINIC.

"'Tis the taught already that profit by teaching."

THE inadequacy of the post-graduate teaching in London has long been recognised. Some years before his death Professor Billroth remarked, in one of his addresses, that those practitioners who desired to enlarge their field of studies need not direct their steps to the British capital, and both teachers and editors in the United States have openly advised their graduates to lose no time in England, but to push on at once to the schools of Vienna and Berlin. In spite of many well intentioned efforts in various directions this defect in the scheme of medical education in London has not been remedied, although there is no city in the world which is the focus of so large an area of interests, and none where there is such a wealth and variety of clinical material.

It seems that the chief drawback in the development of the post-graduate teaching of London has been the want of one co-ordinating centre where post-graduates could not only secure teaching on certain subjects under one roof, but where they would quickly obtain all possible information as to opportunities for study, and be put in communication with the various hospitals and institutions where they could obtain what suited them. The Polyclinic and Medical Graduates' College is designed to meet this want, and, considering the short time it has been in existence,