Sympson.—*Adenoid Vegetations of the Naso-Pharynx.* "Arch. of Pediatrics," Sept., 1893.

NOTHING new. *B. J. Baron.*

Hardie. — *The Treatment of Adenoid Vegetations.* "The North American Practitioner," May, 1893.

THIS is discussed under the following heads :—

1. *Cauterization.*—Which is not to be commended.

2. *The Snare.*—Confined to adults ; the hollow stiff ring of Hartmann being introduced through the mouth, or a straight snare through the nose. The galvano-cautery snare has no advantage over the cold one. Electrolysis is protracted, and therefore unsatisfactory.

3. *The Curette.*—Gottstein's instrument is to be preferred. Cocaine ought to be applied in adults.

4. *The Forceps.*—Woakes' modification of Löwenberg's instrument is very useful.

5. *The Finger-Nail.*—This ought not to be done with any artificial nail on the finger, because we ought to be able to feel what we are doing. The patient ought to be anæsthetized, and good work can then be accomplished in this method of operating.

As regards anæsthesia, the position in which the patient's head hangs over the edge of the table is thought to be safest.

Cocaine in children ought to be used as sparingly as possible.

An alkaline spray is advisable after the operation. *B. J. Baron.*

LARYNX.

Neumann (Buda-Pesth).—*Remarks on the Researches upon Laryngeal Paralyses of Onodi.* "Berliner Klin. Woch.," 1893, No. 37.

POLEMICAL article. *Michael.*

Finlayson.—*Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve Paralyzed, in a Child, from its Implication in Scrofulous Glands.* "Arch. of Pediatrics," Sept., 1893.

THIS occurred in a child aged four-and-a-half years, and the left vocal cord was paralyzed as regards abduction, being fixed near the middle line. There was no tubercular disease in the larynx, but consolidation of the left lung, and the patient was very rickety. *Post-mortem* examination revealed caseating bronchial glands involving the left recurrent nerve.

B. J. Baron.

Porcher.—*A Case of Complete Glottic Spasm in an Adult followed by unconsciousness and prolonged drowsiness.* "New York Med. Journ.," Aug. 26, 1893.

THE patient was a maiden lady, fifty-two years of age, who had both tonsils cauterized, because it was assumed that their enlargement was the cause of attacks of cough and suffocation occurring at night. The day

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after the operation she attempted to drink some warm coffee and was immediately seized with giddiness, and became unconscious. Persistent drowsiness came on and lasted for weeks, and this, together with marked torpidity of the bowels, was looked upon as an indication of central nerve mischief. Strychnine was pushed, and after some time she got quite well.

The paroxysm of vertigo is not thought by the observer to be analogous to that observed after holding the breath for some time, or coughing and sneezing. It is, again, not an epilepsy, as there was never any spasm or jerking of any description. *B. J. Baron.*

Hajek (Wien).—*Tuberculous Laryngeal Tumours.* "Internat. Klin. Rundschau," 1893, Nos. 37 and 38.

1. A tubercular patient, fifty-two years old, presented a pendulous polypus on the left vocal cord. It was extirpated. The histological examination showed it to consist of tubercular tissue and bacilli. Treatment with lactic acid. Cure.

2. A patient, fifty-four years old, with aphonia and dyspnœa. The laryngeal lumen was nearly closed by a tumour of both ventricular bands covering the larynx like a diaphragm. There was tuberculosis of the lungs. Extirpation of the tumour (tubercular tissue and bacilli) was followed by improvement.

3. A patient, forty-five years old, with cough and difficulty of swallowing, presented the left ary-epiglottic fold transformed into a tumour. Phthisis of the lungs existed. Extirpation of the tumour (tubercular tissue and bacilli) was performed.

4. A patient, fifty-three years old, with difficulty in swallowing, had a large tumour on the anterior part of the larynx. It was extirpated (tubercular tissue and bacilli).

5. A patient, fifty-four years old, with tubercular lungs, had two polypi on the right vocal cord. The general health was so bad that operation could not be attempted, but the author believed that they were tubercular tumours. *Michael.*

Bruck (Berlin).—*Sarcoma of the Larynx.* "Berliner Klin. Woch., 1893," No. 37.

A PATIENT, fifty-seven years old, had suffered for a year from hoarseness, cough, and dyspnœa. Palpation showed that the right half of the thyroid cartilage and its neighbouring parts were occupied by a tumour of the size of an egg. The laryngoscope showed a tumour to be seated on the enlarged ventricular band. A portion of the tumour was extirpated, and the microscropical examination proved it to be a giant cell sarcoma. Extirpation of the right half of the larynx was performed. Death resulted. *Michael.*

Schild (Magdeburg).—*Case of Aspirated Foreign Body in the Lung.* "Centralbl. für Klin. Med.," 1893, No. 34.

A PATIENT, twenty years old, inspired a piece of an acorn. An attack of

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suffocation resulted, followed by aphonia. The next day the patient became feverish over the left lung; no respiratory murmur could be heard. The patient then became dyspnœic. A puncture over the left lung revealed purulent exudation. Resection of a rib was performed, and irrigation of the pleura and drainage effected. Two months later the foreign body was coughed out. Cure eventually followed after a long convalescence. *Michael.*

NECK.

Sulzer (Munsterlingen).—*Report on Two Hundred Operations for Goitre, with regard to the final results.* "Deutsche Zeitschrift für Chirurgie," Band 36, Heft 3 and 4.

THIS well-written report is more of surgical than of laryngological interest. *Michael.*

Kronlein (Zurich).—*Clinical Researches on Goitre—Operations for and Death from Goitre.* "Beiträge zur Chirurgie," Band 9.

SEE the report of the meeting of the Aerzte Gesellschaft in Zurich. *Michael.*

Marcus (Pyrmont).—*Treatment of Basedow's Disease.* "Wiener Med. Woch.," 1893, Nos. 20, 21, and 22.

REPORT on the different methods of treatment. The author concludes that neither treatment of the nose nor surgical treatment, consisting of resection of the thyroid gland, is to be recommended, but that the disease must be treated by internal medication. *Michael.*

Freiberg (Ohio).—*The Surgical Treatment of Exophthalmic Goitre.* "Med. News.," Aug. 26, 1893.

THIS paper deals with the theories that are current respecting this disease, and tabulates forty-one cases reported by various observers with the results of the operations. *B. J. Baron.*

Speyer (Berlin).—*Case of Struma Maligna.* "Deutsche Med. Woch.," 1893, No. 3.

DEMONSTRATION of a specimen of malignant struma. The tumour was operated upon, but some weeks later there was recurrence and death from cachexia. *Michael.*

Eiselsberg (Utrecht).—*Metastases in the Bones following upon Cancer of the Thyroid Gland.* "Langenbech's Archiv," Band 26, Heft 2.

1. A patient, thirty-eight years old, had a goitre for eighteen years. Four years ago a tumour arose upon the surface of the head. It attained the size of a fist. Extirpation was followed by cure. The examination

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