quently affected as females. It is most commonly the adductor muscles of the larynx and the tensors of the vocal cords which are affected.

Joal.

PLAYFAIR, JOHN (Edinburgh).—**Pin Impacted in Left Bronchus.** *Edin. Med. Journal, May*, 1888.

SPECIMEN shown to the Medico-Chirurgical Society. The pin had entered on May 4th, 1886, and the specimen was obtained in December, 1887, at an examination after death from cancrum oris. **Maxwell Ross.**

NECK, &c.

STORCH (Hamburg).—**Operative Treatment of Cystic Lymphangioma Colli.** *Deutsch. Med. Woch.*, 1888, No. 42.

A CHILD twenty-one days old had a tumour the size of an adult's hand seated on the left side of the neck. It was extirpated, and the child left the hospital nearly cured four days after. **Michael.**

SPRENGEL (Dresden).—**The Extirpation of Cystic Goître.** *Jahrsberichte der Gesellsch. für Natur. und Heilk. in Dresden*, 1887-1888.

THIS was a demonstration of extirpated specimens. The author is of opinion that the operation can be easily performed. **Michael.**

JACCOUD.—Exophthalmic Goître. *Journal Lucas-Championniere, September*, 1888.

THIS was a clinical lecture delivered at the Hôpital de la Pitié, in which the professor insisted on a symptom of great importance implicating a large number of patients with this disorder, namely marasmus, existing to a considerable degree, and presenting the peculiarity of supervening in the course of an affection considered to be entirely neurotic. The existence of this symptom had led to the proposition of the term exophthalmic cachexia. **Joal.**

HUNTER, GEORGE (Linlithgow).—**The Place of Specialism in General Practice.** *Edin. Med. Journ., May*, 1888.

A VALUABLE paper in which the author strongly advocates the more extended use of the laryngoscope and rhinoscope in general practice. A number of illustrative cases are given. **Maxwell Ross.**

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