method will be so eminently satisfactory as a means of examination as the author believes.

Every reader of this work must admit that its author is not only a clever specialist, but an accurate medical observer, and an ingenious writer. The wood-cuts and chromo-lithographs are very well executed.

Michael.

ASSOCIATION MEETINGS.

61. Versammlung Deutscher Naturforscher und Aerzte.

Meeting at Cologne, September, 1888.

SUB-SECTION OF LARYNGOLOGY.

1. LENZMAN (Duisberg), exhibited a new galvano-cautery battery, which could also be used for illumination with incandescent lamps.

2. HOPMAN (Cologne), also showed an incandescent light for laryngeal illumination.

3. SCHEFF (Vienna), exhibited a sharp rotating spoon, for the removal of laryngeal growths by scraping.

4. KOCH (Luxemburg), read a paper on *Nervous Cough*, in which he referred to a case occurring in a young boy. The condition was treated by various medicaments without any effect, but was cured after a six weeks residence in a mountainous region. He believed "nervous cough" to be a central disease and medication to be useless.

MICHEL had seen a similar case in a man of fifty, and agreed with the author.

5. KOCH (Luxemburg), read the notes of a case of *Polypus of Tonsil*, which occurred in a young girl. It was pedunculated, springing from the left tonsil, and was proved microscopically to be a fibroma.

JACOBI and HEYMANN had seen similar cases.

6. VICTOR LANGE (Copenhagen), read a paper *On the inhalation of fluids by means of the Spray*, in which he spoke of the disadvantages of the usual Siegle spray, and exhibited a mask for use with this apparatus.

7. RIETH (San Remo), also exhibited a new inhalation apparatus for continuous inhalation of medicaments.

8. LANGE demonstrated a *blunt hook for the removal of nasal polypi*, with which he operates through the anterior nares, after having introduced the finger into the naso-pharnyx. A long discussion followed, in the course of which MEYER-HÜNI stated that he removed polypi with the finger, using for contra-pressure a tampon introduced into the nose.

9. TORNWALDT (Danzig), exhibited a new trephine for exploratory opening of the antrum of Highmore.

10. HEYMANN (Berlin), read a paper on a case of *Melanotic Alveolar Sarcoma of the Nose.* The patient, a man of fifty-eight, had had many operations for removal of nasal polypi, which always recurred. A tumour later occupied the left nasal cavity springing from the septum, which was removed with the cautery wire, and examined microscopically. There had been no recurrence for one and a half years.

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HEYMANN also read notes of a case of *Carcinoma of the upper part of the Œsophagus*, which had been operated upon and removed by Professor Gluck. The patient, however, died four weeks later from inanition.

11. JACOBI (Magdeburg), exhibited an *instrument for the removal of adenoid vegetations*, which consisted essentially of two ring knives. A long discussion followed, in which various speakers recommended different methods, but most agreed in recommending Gottstein's knife.

12. HOPMANN (Cologne), exhibited a patient in whom he had twice performed *laryngotomy for laryngeal papillomata*. For three years the patient had not had recurrence. Hopmann had performed this operation twenty-one times on seventeen patients. One case (carcinoma) ended fatally on the seventh day. He specially recommended the operation for children, on account of the frequent impossibility of operating intra-laryngeally.

HOPMANN also showed an *enormous mucous polypus of the naso-pharynx*, which weighed eighty-four grammes; and exhibited a *pedunculated mucous polypus of the naso-pharynx*, which could be seen behind the velum. He also exhibited a *hard fibro-sarcoma*, which sprang from the palate.

13. MICHEL (Cologne) read a paper *On Disturbances of the Voice*. Early loss of the singing voice is caused by (1) overstraining the voice; (2) singing registers and music unsuited to that particular voice; (3) false tone production. All morbid conditions, even the slightest affections of the larynx, have a bad influence upon the singing voice. Slight affections of the naso-pharynx, hypertrophy of the tonsils, concretions of the tonsils and posterior pharyngeal wall, and hypertrophic lateral pharyngitis may affect the voice in a pernicious manner. All these affections impede the action of the soft palate.

SUB-SECTION OF OTOLOGY.

PROF. GUYE (Amsterdam) related further observations on *Aprosexia*, originating in nasal conditions. In three cases it was possible to restore the lost memory by removing the pathological condition. He differentiates three kinds of aprosexia—a physiological, a neurasthenic, and a nasal form. The latter can be cured by appropriate operation and treatment.

A long discussion followed the reading of this paper.

SUB-SECTION OF SURGERY.

HOFFA (Würzburg) read a paper *On the Results of Laryngo-fissure*. The author had performed this operation twice last year, on account of adhesions of the vocal cords, and in the second case for papilloma. Both cases were cured, and good voices remained. He had found recorded since 1879, 104 cases of total laryngo-fissure, the operation having been performed 18 times for malignant, 54 times for benign tumours, 13 times for foreign bodies, and 19 times for various causes. Of these cases, 4 died from the operation, the other 100 were cured within ten to eighteen days. Of 67 cases, 40 (60 per cent.) were cured with good result as regards the voice. In 22 (32 per cent.) hoarseness remained; and in 6 (8 per cent.) aphonia. The result as regards the voice depends mostly upon the incision being made exactly in the middle line. **Michael.**

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