13 and 17 per cent. during that time. Of this number, comparatively few showed these early manifestations in the epiglottis, and one had, therefore, to deal with them by the best methods available, such as the use of formaldehyde in increasing strength, and the solar laryngoscope. Of course, in the south-western parts of that country, in Arizona and New Mexico, where sunshine was so plentiful, the patients could enjoy climatic treatment at the same time as the solar laryngoscopic treatment, and they showed a decidedly greater increase in the number of cures than those in the northern climate. The reports of one institution down in New Mexico showed remarkable results in 50 per cent. of all the laryngeal cases under treatment with the solar method which Dr Spencer had presented.

When the ulceration was progressive in the epiglottis he had often performed the operation of amputation of the epiglottis, and while it was discouraging as to final result, because most of the cases were quite far advanced when this operation was necessary, there was certainly a great relief to the pain in swallowing. This assisted in the important question of the nutrition of the patient. He was sure that not over 1 per cent. of the laryngeal cases had involvement of the epiglottis.

In the discussion, two other points were emphasised by others of the speakers, the value of heliotherapy and the fact that the incidence of tuberculosis of the larynx was less frequent than formerly.

A. Logan Turner.

VIENNA RHINO-LARYNGOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Meeting of July 5, 1927.

(*Report from the Monatschrift für Ohrenheilkunde*, October 1927.)

By Alex. R. Tweedie, F.R.C.S.

Tumour of the Soft Palate—F. J. Mayer.—Woman, aged 28, had a swelling to the outer and upper side of the right tonsil; it resembled a peritonsillitis, except that the mucous membrane covering it was normal and somewhat paler than the surrounding tissue. The tonsil was displaced downwards and quite obscured by the swollen pillar of the fauces, and the uvula was displaced to the left; the lateral pharyngeal wall was also displaced forwards. On palpation, the tumour suggested almost cartilaginous hardness. The corresponding lymphatic glands were not palpable.

It had been noticed for three years, but had increased in size during the last one and a half years, causing, however, no difficulty in speech or swallowing.

On 25th June 1927, under local anæsthesia, the tumour (about the size of a walnut) was enucleated easily by Professor Marschik.

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Histological examination revealed a parotid tumour. The case was brought forward on account of its peculiar rarity.

Œdematous swelling of the Ary-epiglottic Folds causing Congenital Stridor—F. HASLINGER.—A child of 8 months had suffered both by day and night with peculiar difficulty in breathing since birth. A general examination revealed nothing abnormal. Examination of the larynx by the "direct" method (without general anæsthetic) showed both ary-epiglottic folds œdematous. During inspiration they were drawn together, and closed the lumen of the larynx. The exhibitor had already shown two similar cases in children of 5 years old, in both of whom he had attempted to remove the swelling with the punch forceps, with the result that the "obstruction" in breathing ceased. One of those on whom he had operated two years ago was still completely free from trouble; but the other had only been operated upon three weeks ago, and thus the time was too short to suggest that a cure had been obtained.

The real cause of the condition was not suggested, but the exhibitor stated that tubercle could be definitely excluded, as the result of various examinations.

A Rare Injury to the Tongue—STERN.—A waiter, aged 20, about a year ago was eating and playing with the cat, which suddenly bit him in the tongue. He took no notice of this and considered the wound had cured itself. He now sought assistance as he had some difficulty in speaking.

On examination, an obvious scar puckered the left side of the tongue, which was atrophied; and the right side was slightly affected in the same way. The sounds, S, Z, and Sch were pronounced with a ringing note, whilst K and G could scarcely be pronounced at all. He also stammered with the dentals. The condition was a traumatic lesion of the hypoglossal nerves affecting the whole musculature of the tongue.

Treatment in voice production was being undertaken.

Congenital Median, Nasal Fistula — WALDAPFEL.—A boy, $5\frac{1}{2}$ years old, had a fistula secreting thin pus situated in the centre of the nasal bridge.

A probe could be passed in for a distance of $\frac{1}{2}$ cm. The condition had been noticed at birth, but had only commenced to discharge for the past three years. Operations had been undertaken several times resulting in scar tissue around the fistula.

The condition represented an incomplete closure between the two globular processes.

Erosion of the Internal Carotid Artery by a Retro-pharyngeal Abscess — HOFFMANN.—A boy of 7 months was

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admitted to hospital on 25th February 1927 suffering from fever, rhinitis, and cough of five days' duration; since the preceding day, a marked swelling in the right side of the neck had occurred. Temperature, 40.3° C.; pharynx reddened; right tonsil swollen; posterior to this was a swelling the size of a hazel-nut. Blood-stained secretion was present in the right ear.

Incision of the tumour via the mouth evacuated blood-stained secretion and afforded slight improvement.

27th February.—Temperature, 40.5° C. Swelling in the neck was somewhat smaller. Purulent discharge came from the incision in the throat. Occasional blood-stained discharge came from the right ear, where investigation revealed a fistula in the anterior wall of the deep meatus.

During the night, profuse hæmorrhage took place from the right ear, not controlled until the meatus was packed with gauze and adrenalin.

28th February.—Temperature, 40° C. Condition was otherwise unchanged.

1st March.—Purulent discharge came through the wound in the mouth, and blood-stained secretion from the ear.

The general condition of the child did not permit ligature of the carotid artery, and, in spite of transfusion with saline solution, death occurred.

Autopsy.—A retropharyngeal and retrotonsillar abscess was present on the right side, with inflammatory involvement of the lymphatic glands; in the abscess was a traumatic aneurism (the result of softening of the wall of the vessel) of the internal carotid artery; it was the size of a pea, and had perforated into the abscess and into the external auditory meatus.

ABSTRACTS

THE EAR.

On the Influence of the Semicircular Canals on the Gait of Man. P. De Haan, Dordrecht. (*Acta Oto-Laryngologica*, Vol. x., Fasc. i.)

In leading up to his own observations the author deals, in an introductory way, with the earlier work of Flourens and Ewald, and further, with the investigations of Quix on animals and with the work of Bárány on the gait of man. The effect of semicircular canal stimulation upon the upper limbs can be satisfactorily studied by the past-pointing test, but he recalls that when Bárány also used this test

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