The amount of relief which can be given, even in cases which are rapidly going down hill, is very great, even if the treatment should consist in only punching out one ulcer on the arytænoid or removing an inflamed and painful epiglottis. I cannot see any impropriety or any reason for considering this in the least at variance with the highest principles of medicine.

Nor will I burden you with any account of the pathology of this disease, as for several years, I regret to say, I have done but little of this work, but would remark that the presence of miliary tuberculosis in the larynx is rare, and forms an example of the most intractable variety that we have to deal with, while the more localized the lesion, the greater our prospects of cure, though it must not be supposed that the whole of the swelling present in any part of the larynx is formed by tuberculous tissue. In fact, the rareness of tubercles and the great difficulty of demonstrating the presence of tubercle bacilli in portions of tissue removed show that often we are obtaining our good results by a good drainage of the tissues and the relief of tension, and this is good surgery.

NOTES.

At the annual meeting of the Laryngological Society of London, held on January 10, the following were elected officers and members of Council for the ensuing session: President—E. Cresswell Baber, M.B.; Vice-Presidents—E. Clifford Beale, M.B., F. W. Bennett, M.D., J. Dundas Grant, M.D.; Treasurer—W. H. R. Stewart, F.R.C.S. Edin.; Librarian—StClair Thomson, M.D.; Secretaries—C. A. Parker, F.R.C.S. Edin., James Donelan, M.B.; Council—F. de Havilland Hall, M.D., J. Barclay Baron, M.B., Sir Felix Semon, M.D., Lambert Lack, M.D., Richard Lake, F.R.C.S., Ernest Waggett, M.B.

The annual dinner of the Society, which was held the same evening, was largely attended. After the toast of the "King," that of the "Laryngological Society of London" was proposed by the President, Mr. Cresswell Baber, who referred to the large amount of work done by the Society during the eight years it had been in existence, Dr. Clifford Beale proposed the "Guests," which was responded to by Sir William Broadbent and Sir Alexander Mackenzie.

The charitable bequests under the will of the late Mr. Brocksopp include legacies of £100 to each of the following hospitals: The

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Royal Ear Hospital, the Metropolitan Ear, Nose, and Throat Hospital, and the Throat Hospital, Golden Square.

SOCIETIES' PROCEEDINGS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN OTOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Thirty-fourth Annual Meeting, New London, Connecticut, July 16, 1901.

President: Dr. Horace G. Miller.

A Series of Forty-one Cases of Mastoid Operation, of which Twenty-six were Chronic and Fifteen Acute. Dr. G. F. Fisk (Chicago).

One death occurred from a ruptured brain abscess. Only two, which were children, were not cured, these being removed from the hospital before healing was complete. The acute cases took, as a rule, an average of three months in healing, while the chronic cases averaged six months. In the majority of cases Schwarze's operation was performed, sometimes combined with removal of the posterior wall of the meatus, and in one case Stacke's was that selected. In all cases the operation lasted from one hour to one hour and a half, and in no case was the post-auricular wound entirely closed. Some cases were detailed.

The first is that in which the man died from the effects of the ruptured abscess fourteen days after the mastoid operation. He went into a beer saloon and consumed a quantity of beer, became unconscious on his return, and died four days later.

Two cases were the subjects of epileptic attacks. In both the epilepsy was much improved after the operation.

Dr. Fisk also narrates three cases in which he did not operate, in which there was, according to the symptoms, suppuration of the mastoid, two of which recovered. The third case developed purulent meningitis with a fatal result.

Cerebral Hernia following an Operation for Caries of the Mastoid, complicated with a Perisinuous Abscess and Thrombosis of the Lateral Sinus. Dr. Emil Gruening.

The patient was a girl, aged twenty, with a chronic otorrhœa. Ten days previous to being seen the patient, whilst cleansing

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