and hard to touch. The left submaxillary gland was enlarged. Primary chancre of the tonsil was diagnosed, and two-grain tablets of hydrargyrum cum cretâ given every two hours, with a soothing gargle, and a hot bath every night.

Three days later a macular rash appeared upon the neck, arms, chest, and back.

Fourteen days after the commencement of the treatment the sore upon the tonsil and soft palate had healed. *W. Milligan.*

Ward, W.—*New Ideas with reference to two well-known Operations.* "Med. News," Feb. 17, 1894.

THESE two operations are tonsillotomy and amputation of the uvula. For the former he recommends a new tonsillotome cutting from behind forwards, with a pointed blade capable of grasping the tonsil, also the practice of injection of cocaine and iron into the tissue previous to removal. A new uvulatome is also described, which consists of forceps and scissors combined. The uvula is described as having an important function in voice production in "the singing of tones that issue in the same degree from both nose and mouth" when the uvula is poised midway between the pharyngeal wall and the back of the tongue, and in high notes steadying the soft palate by forming a projection resting against the pharyngeal wall. *R. Lake.*

Johnson, W. B.—*Tonsilliths.* "Annals of Ophthal. and Otol.," Jan., 1894.

THE patient, a man aged sixty-five, of a gouty and rheumatic history, coughed up several hard calcareous bodies, followed by hæmorrhages. These were found to come from the tonsils; they were removed and found to be similar to those expelled by coughing, and after their removal the attacks ceased. *R. Lake.*

Jagot.—*Five Cases of Angina with Leptothrix.* "Bulletin Soc. Med.," Angers, Oct. 4, 1893.

TWO observations of pharyngo-mycosis. Nothing new. *A. Cartaz.*

Rethi (Wien). — *Disseminated Fibrin Infiltration in the Pharynx following Influenza.* "Wiener Med. Woch.," 1894, No. 1.

THE author has observed in patients affected with influenza little round epithelial plaques upon the soft palate and the tonsils. The plaques persisted for some days, and then disappeared. He believes that they are thickened portions of the epithelium. *Michael.*

LARYNX.

Wright, Jonathan.—*Some Critical and Desultory Remarks on Recent Laryngological and Rhinological Literature.* "New York Med. Journ.," Feb. 24, 1894.

NOTHING original. *R. Lake.*

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Ringier.—*Hysterical Mutism lasting Fifteen Months.* Gesellschaft der Aerzte zu Zurich. Meeting, Dec. 9, 1893.

A GIRL, twelve years old, had lost her voice from sudden excitement. She could only utter some unintelligible words. The symptoms had lasted fifteen months when the author saw the patient. He could easily obtain deep hypnosis, but it was not possible to make her speak whilst it lasted. The author then made the suggestion that she should speak some days later. She did so, and was cured. *Michael.*

Turner, W. (London).—*A Case of Tracheotomy in which a Dangerous Complication ensued upon the use of a Double Celluloid Tube.* "Lancet," Sept. 30, 1893.

ON one occasion the removal of the inner tube failed to relieve the dyspnœa, and it was found that the outer tube had become detached from the guard piece. It had been sucked down, and was only reached after further enlargement of the tracheal wound and inversion of the patient. *Dundas Grant.*

Kobler.—*Laryngeal Scleroma.* Gesellschaft der Aerzte in Wien. Meeting, Jan. 26, 1894.

EXHIBITION of a patient, twenty-four years old, suffering from laryngeal scleroma. *Michael.*

Preobrascenzki.—*On Foreign Bodies in the Respiratory Passages.* "Wiener Klinik," 1893, Nos. 8 to 10.

THE author begins with literary statistics, then follows an experimental portion, and he concludes with casuistics. These deal with eight hundred and forty-eight cases collected from literature. Two hundred and forty-five cases operated upon externally have been cured, and ninety-one died. Of fifty-five endo-laryngeally operated cases, forty-seven have been cured and one died, the result of the other cases being unknown. Twelve cases were treated by the declined position, which were all cured; by emetics ten were cured and two died. Of cases not treated, one hundred and sixty-nine were cured and one hundred and eighty-six died. Of seventy-eight cases nothing was known. Of the treated cases the mortality was twenty-three per cent.; of the non-treated cases, fifty-two per cent. [It must be stated that these statistics cannot possibly be correct, because of the non-treated cases the greater proportion of cures do not come under the notice of surgeons, and only occasionally are recorded; the cases with fatal ending will, however, nearly all come under medical notice.—ABST.] The greater number of all foreign bodies are beans (forty-two per cent.) and bones (thirty-eight per cent.). Concerning the locality: of foreign bodies in the larynx there were sixty per cent., in the trachea sixty-seven per cent., in the bronchi forty-five per cent. cured. Experience shows that the foreign bodies cause great destruction, and should therefore be removed as soon as possible.

Michael.

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Hunt, Middlemass (Liverpool).—*Multiple Papillomata of Larynx; Tracheotomy; Removal of Growths by Intra-Laryngeal Operation; Cure.* "Liverpool Med. Chir. Journ.," Jan., 1894.

CASE of a boy aged fourteen, shown at the Liverpool Medical Institution two years after operation. Patient had an excellent voice, and there had been no recurrence of the growths. *Middlemass Hunt.*

Paul, F. T. (Liverpool).—*Two Cases of Sarcoma of the Larynx, with Remarks on the Nature of the Growth.* "Liverpool Med. Chir. Journ.," Jan., 1894.

Case 1: A boy aged twelve, in whom symptoms of eight months' duration at last demanded tracheotomy, was found when examined by Dr. Hunt to have a large growth completely filling the larynx. The supra-glottic portion was removed by means of Mackenzie's cutting forceps, and found to be sarcomatous. Mr. Paul then by a thyrotomy completely removed the growth. There had been no recurrence when last seen, five months after the operation.

Case 2: One of extrinsic sarcoma in a girl aged twenty. Symptoms of increasing difficulty in breathing and swallowing, extending over two years. Dr. Hunt found the lower pharynx filled by smooth, pale, rounded growths, springing from the posterior wall and right pyriform sinus. The larynx was quite free of growth. Externally a fulness was noticeable on the right side of the neck, between the sterno-mastoid and the larynx, and one or two nodules could be felt, which seemed to be enlarged glands. A portion of the pharyngeal growth was removed by Dr. Hunt, and when examined microscopically was found to be a spindle-celled growth, and "regarded as of an almost or altogether innocent nature." It was decided to cut down on the portion to be felt externally, by an incision along the sterno-mastoid. On doing so, the difficulty in breathing became very great, and a hurried tracheotomy had to be performed. The growth was then found to be too extensive for removal, and the operation had to be left uncompleted.

Mr. Paul gives an interesting description of the microscopical characters of the growth, for which the reader is referred to the original article. *Middlemass Hunt.*

NECK.

Gernet. — *On the Increase of Goitre in the Eastern Maritime Provinces.* Gesellschaft Holandischer Aerzte in Dorpat. Meeting, Sept. 1, 1893.

STATISTICAL report. *Michael.*

Putnam, J. J.—*Recent Observations on the Functions of the Thyroid Gland and the Relation of its Enlargement to Graves' Disease. Also Remarks on the Therapeutic Use of Sheep's Thyroids, and other Organic Extracts.* "Boston Med. and Surg. Journ.," Feb. 15, 1894.

A CAREFUL summary of the literature on the subject up to the present date, but containing no new material. *R. Lake.*

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