

During the year 1903 the number doubled itself. This fact is valuable proof of the value of Killian's method.

In Bodmer's case, a boy of eleven years of age had, while playing, sucked a needle through a tube with such force that it was drawn through the larynx into the trachea. The X-rays showed the position of the needle distinctly. It appeared to be 3 cm. long and to lie over the backbone at the level of 3-5 ribs, and it was difficult to determine whether the needle was in the œsophagus or bronchus. Cocaine having been used, "upper bronchoscopy" was first done, and as nothing was seen in the trachea chloroform was given and a low tracheotomy done. From the tracheal opening the lower part of the trachea was illuminated by Caspar's hand lamp and the bronchoscope used, but without success.

Because of the narcosis the operation was not proceeded with till the next morning, when by again introducing the bronchoscope through the opening in the trachea, which did not require a general anæsthetic, the foreign body was detected in the under part of the right bronchus, and was removed by Killian's long hook. The patient recovered rapidly.

A. Westerman.

### ŒSOPHAGUS.

Silver, Lewis M.—*Foreign Body in the Œsophagus*. "Archives of Pediatrics," March, 1904.

The case of a male child, twenty months old, who swallowed a cent. The coin was located by the X-rays and easily removed with a coin-catcher. The author also quotes a case of a child, aged eighteen months, who swallowed a scarf-pin. The body was seen by the X-rays in the rectum twenty-four hours later.

Macleod Yearsley.

### EAR.

Spira.—*Eye and Ear: their Similarity and Mutual Relationship*. "Wiener kl. Rundschau," January 17, 24, 31, February 14, 21, 1904.

Spira divides his subject into two parts. In the first he deals with the similarity between the eye and the ear, in the second with their closer relationship and mutual influence.

The first part is discussed under three heads—(a) morphological and anatomical, (b) physiological, (c) clinical.

(a) Both the eye and the ear are derived from the same embryological structure—ectoderm—and in their later development there are many similarities—retina and ductus cochlearis with the organ of Corti; nasolachrymal duct with Eustachian tube; the accessory sinuses, frontal, ethmoid, etc., with the mastoid, antrum, and cells. Topographically the nasal cavity is common to both, and may be the seat of reflexes from both the eye and the ear, as also a means of their common infection. There is also a close relationship in the innervation of these two organs of special sense both in and out of the brain. The internal carotid supplies both structures with blood; the jugular vein, by way of the lateral sinus, drains them.

(b) Spira considers the relationship between the waves of light and the waves of sound—the ciliary muscle with the tensor tympani and stapedius muscles.

(c) In comparing the eye and ear from a clinical standpoint one must