

Hume, G. H. (Newcastle-on-Tyne).—*Gastrostomy for Stricture of the Œsophagus.*
 “Brit. Med. Journ.,” Jan. 2, 1892; Northumberland and Durham Med. Soc.,
 Dec. 10, 1891.

EXHIBITION of a girl, aged five and a half years, on whom, three years previously, gastrostomy had been performed for stricture of the œsophagus following the swallowing of liq. potassæ. Dilatation had been tried, but without success. At times, a little fluid could be swallowed.

Hunter Mackenzie.

LARYNX, &c.

Onodi (Budapest).—*Experimental Researches on Paralysis of the Larynx, IV.*
 “Monats. für Ohrenheilk.,” 1891, No. 7.

THE author concludes: The motor innervating nerve of the direct muscles of the vocal bands is the nervus recurrens. There is no double innervation. The accessorius spinalis has no relation to the motor innervation of the larynx. The isolated nervous fibres of the postici lose their former vitality, like those of the constrictors—a confirmation of the Rosenbach-Semon theory.

Michael.

Suckling, C. W. (Birmingham).—*Bulbar Paralysis, with Bilateral Paralysis of the Abductors of the Vocal Cords.* “Brit. Med. Journ.,” Jan. 9, 1892;
 “Midland Med. Journ.,” Dec. 9, 1891.

THE patient was a man, aged forty-three. The vocal cords were adducted, and, on inspiration, were drawn close together, causing stridor; on expiration, they were slightly separated, the edges vibrating. The patient died soon after the performance of tracheotomy.

Hunter Mackenzie.

Linkenhold (Wiesbaden).—*Nervous Laryngeal Cough in a Boy Eleven Years of Age.* “Monats. für Ohrenheilk.,” 1891, No. 10.

A CASE of very intense and obstinate hysterical cough. Cured by sudden application of cold water.

Michael.

Stewart, Donald (Nottingham).—*Laryngeal Papilloma.* “Brit. Med. Journ.,”
 Jan. 2, 1892; Nottingham Med. Chir. Soc., Dec. 16, 1891.

EXHIBITION of specimen removed by endo-laryngeal means.

Hunter Mackenzie.

Richards, G. A.—*Abscess of the Larynx.* “Internat. Journ. of the Med. Sciences,” May, 1890.

A SUMMARY of twenty-six personally observed cases. The author believes infectious diseases and frequent colds to be the most common causes.

Hunter Mackenzie.

Wolf, Julius.—*Total Extirpation of the Larynx for Cancer.* Berliner Medizinische Gesellschaft. Meeting, Jan. 13, 1892.

DR. WOLF reports a case of laryngeal cancer, in which he extirpated the whole larynx. The patient was cured, and now speaks through an artificial larynx.

Michael.

Wallace, D. (Edinburgh).—*Two Cases of Laryngectomy.* "Edinburgh Med. Journ.," Oct., 1890.

IN the first case a complete laryngectomy was performed by Mr. Chiene, and, in addition, the upper portion of the gullet was removed. The patient died thirteen days after the operation. In the second case (which had been correctly diagnosed by the abstractor fifteen months before operation) a partial laryngectomy was carried out by the same surgeon. The patient was alive eighteen months after the operation. Malignant disease was present in both cases. *Hunter Mackenzie.*

Clegg, W. T. (Liverpool).—*Tracheotomy in an Infant four days old.* "Brit. Med. Journ.," Jan. 9, 1892.

THE operation was performed on account of the presence of a large nævoid mass beneath the tongue, and the existence of swelling of the nasal mucous membrane, which together obstructed the respiration. The child died two days afterwards. *Hunter Mackenzie.*

Wagner.—*A Case of Thyrotomy in a Child eighteen months old.* "New York Med. Journ.," Dec. 5, 1891.

THE patient was suffering from obstruction to the respiration evidently laryngeal and not thoracic. Tracheotomy was performed, and two weeks later the thyroid cartilage was opened, when a papilloma about the size of a small pea was found on the left vocal cord posteriorly. This was removed and the child made a very good recovery. Owing to the illness of the author the tracheotomy tube was not removed for eleven months, at the end of which time the patient died of influenza. During this period the child breathed perfectly well through the mouth and nose, and was evidently in excellent health. *John Macintyre.*

THE EAR.

Lichtenberg, K. (Buda-Pesth). — *On Disturbances of Hearing in Railway Servants with reference to the Safety of the Travelling Public.* "Monats. für Ohrenheilk.," 1891, Nos. 11 and 12.

LICHTENBERG has officially recommended the circulation of the points established by Moos, as follows :—

1. Locomotive drivers and stokers suffer sooner or later from affection of the organs of hearing, with marked diminution of hearing power, and usually on both sides, while pursuing their calling.

2. This acquired dulness of hearing appears to be more dangerous in regard to signals than does colour-blindness. The latter is congenital, and can be detected before the individual is employed, but the former is slow and insidious in its onset, and its occurrence may only be recognized accidentally, as when, for example, through cold or injury, the hearing on one or both sides becomes feebler or abolished.