

holds Rethi's view, attributing it to the great swelling and hyperplasia of the mucous membrane, the increase in size and number of the vessels, the lessened resistance of their walls, and the frequent and periodically increased blood-pressure from coughing, hawking, etc.

The etiology is the same as of chronic catarrh. As the affection is chiefly seen in women, and as the most severe hæmorrhages have been observed during menstruation and pregnancy, it is evident that the explanation is to be found in the changes the vessels of these persons undergo. The condition frequently occurs in purpura hæmorrhagica and cirrhosis of the liver; pseudo-leukæmia and atheroma are also causes.

Every idiopathic laryngeal catarrh is therefore entitled to be termed laryngitis hæmorrhagica which, without external cause and with intact mucous membrane, is accompanied by hæmorrhages on or into the mucous membrane. *A. B. Kelly.*

Vallas.—*Median Osteotomy of the Hyoid.* "Presse Méd.," July 17. Soc. de Chir. de Lyon.

THE author proposes this proceeding as a means of reaching foreign bodies, tumours of the epiglottis, pharyngeal strictures, etc., in the place of sub-hyoid pharyngotomy. After division of the hyoid, malignant disease at the base of the tongue can be freely dealt with. The author states that reunion of the fragments is completed in three weeks. *Waggett.*

THYROID, &c.

Chauffard and Quéun.—*Bilateral Resection of the Cervical Sympathetic in a Case of Exophthalmic Goitre.* "Presse Méd.," July 3.

THE case reported is particularly interesting at the present time, as although the superior ganglion and four centimètres of the nerve below it on either side were removed (microscopic examination), no physiological phenomena resulted beyond a temporary myosis, while the course of the disease was unaffected. *Waggett.*

Doyen.—*Removal of the Thyroid Body for Exophthalmic Goitre.* Acad. de Méd. "Presse Méd.," July 28.

Two well-marked cases were reported, from whom had been removed the whole of the enlarged gland with the exception of a piece the size of an almond. Cure remained complete after two and a half years, and four months, respectively. The first patient had, some months after operation, taken sheep's thyroid on her own responsibility. Palpitation, enervation, and exophthalmia thereupon reappeared, but ceased as soon as the drug was discontinued. The author asks why section of the sympathetic should be resorted to when removal of part of an over-secreting gland is so clearly indicated. *Waggett.*

Péan.—*Treatment of Exophthalmic Goitre by Resection of the Cervical Sympathetic.* Acad. de Méd. "Presse Méd.," Aug. 4.

EXOTHYROPEXY was dangerous, and not to be compared in efficiency to thyrosectomy. The speaker had resected the sympathetic in one case, and obtained diminution of pressure symptoms, but no effect on the nervous elements of the disease. *Waggett.*

Poncet.—*Treatment of Exophthalmic Goitre by Resection of the Cervical Sympathetic.* Acad. de Méd. "Presse Méd.," July 28.

THE author had operated on nine female cases. Benefit sometimes lasting, some-

times passing, resulted in all the cases. Older patients did better than young ones. Waggett.

E A R .

Baratoux (Paris).—*On a Unit of Measure for the Examination of the Hearing with the Tuning-fork. Normal Series of Tuning-forks. Result of the Examination of a Patient.* "La Pratique Médicale," No. 9, 1897.

THE author has been able to prove from experiments with fifty-eight tuning-forks obtained from different sources, that they do not always give comparable results when bone and air conduction are considered. For acoustic researches it is necessary to obtain a series of instruments of superior quality as made by Koenig, Appunn, or Edelmann.

Our present method of expressing the results obtained by the tuning-fork tests gives only a vague idea of the auditory function as compared with the normal, and when a patient who has been thus tested returns after a considerable interval one cannot satisfy himself as to whether the disease is stationary or advancing without having recourse to the voice, watch, or acoumeter. If, on the contrary, a unit of measure were employed, every aurist would be able to determine the patient's condition. The author even maintains that the use of certain tuning-forks may mislead in the investigation of lesions of the internal ear. He illustrates his remarks by the report of a case in which the diagnosis was carefully worked out by means of a series of tuning-forks. A. B. Kelly.

Barling, Gilbert.—*Three Cases of Otitis Media with Brain Abscess.* "Brit. Med. Journ.," June 12, 1897.

Case I. *Otitis Media, Extradural Suppuration, Cerebellar Abscess, Hernia Cerebelli; Recovery.*

THE patient, a boy aged fourteen, was admitted into hospital complaining of extreme pain upon the left side of his head. The pupils were dilated and equal and early optic neuritis was present. The head was much retracted upon the neck. From an incision behind the left ear pus was discharging; there was also pus in the ear, and several enlarged cervical glands were found. The temperature was about 100° Fahr. and the pulse 76 and irregular. The mastoid antrum was first opened, and after that the bone over the sigmoid sinus and the adjacent parts was chiselled away. A considerable quantity of pus was found in the posterior fossa between the dura and the bone. The lateral sinus was not thrombosed. On pressing the neck pus passed up by the side of the jugular foramen. The parts were now thoroughly cleansed after free drainage had been established. For some days there was considerable improvement, and the retraction of the neck nearly disappeared. On the fourth day after the operation, however, the temperature rose to 101.2° Fahr. and the pulse to 120. There was slow horizontal nystagmus of both eyes, and internal strabismus of the left eye. The cerebellar lobe was accordingly exposed and opened, and an abscess containing about three drachms of pus discovered. A few days afterwards restlessness and headache returned, and a hernia cerebelli was seen to be forming. The hernia gradually attained the size of a large orange, but finally disappeared and complete recovery ensued.

Case II. *Otitis Media, Cerebellar Abscess, Trephining, Death. A Second Abscess found at the Necropsy.*

In this case the patient, a female aged forty-four, had suffered since childhood