

Wolfer. — *Lipoma of the Neck.* Verein der Aerzte Steirmarks. Meeting, Oct. 26, 1891.

THE author showed a girl, fifteen years old, having a lipoma of the neck of colossal extent, covering half of the breast. The tumour will be extirpated. *Michael.*

Paltauf (Wien).—*Rare Tumours of the Neck.* "Internat. Klin. Rundschau," 1891, No. 48.

THERE are some tumours which owe their situation on the neck to their branchiogenic origin, and are in relation with fistula colli congenita. Such tumours are hydrocele colli and cystis colli congenita. Branchiogenic cancers sometimes arise. Such cases must be carefully differentiated from secondary cancers, because sometimes the surgeon may believe he is extirpating a primary tumour, whilst it is really secondary to a small laryngeal cancer. *Michael.*

EAR, & c.

Hills, T. Hyde (Cambridge). — *Cases of Deafness Treated by Injection of Pilocarpin.* "Lancet," Jan. 9, 1892.

TWO cases of what appear from the somewhat incomplete description to be dry chronic middle-ear catarrh improved considerably during a seven weeks' treatment by hypodermic injections of pilocarpin, but in three weeks they were again as deaf as ever. He had observed the same result in a case treated by Mr. Field. He speculates cautiously as to the possible action of pilocarpin on the labyrinth, but with more confidence as to its effect on the middle-ear. [The unsatisfactory effects of pilocarpin administered by hypodermic injection in cases of dry chronic middle-ear catarrh were most vigorously emphasized by Politzer in the "Lancet" for Jan. 3, 1891, and ought to be well known to all otologists. The use of pilocarpin, syringed or sprayed through the Eustachian catheter, is often beneficial and less injurious to the individual. We do not here refer to labyrinthine disease.] *Dundas Grant.*

Lake, R. (Barnes).—*Soft Papilloma of Ear of Suspected Infectious Origin.* "Lancet," Jan. 9, 1892.

A GIRL of seventeen, who had suffered from otitis media purulenta for two or three years, had had severe pain in the ear for some weeks, with a horribly fœtid discharge. The meatus was found to be occluded by three soft, pink, papillomatous masses, one growing from the tragus, one from the inner surface of the antitragus, and one from the adjacent part of the concha, and extending into the meatus. They resembled gonorrhœal warts, but there was no history corroborative of that origin. After complete erosion and cauterization with chloride of zinc, a cure resulted. The other growths were secondary to the one in the concha. *Dundas Grant.*

Milligan (Manchester).—*The Treatment of "Attic" Suppuration by Excision of the Auditory Ossicles.* "Brit. Med. Journ.," Dec. 12, 1891. Manchester Med. Soc., Nov. 4, 1891.

IN an analysis of 375 cases of ear disease, suppurative inflammation in the tympanic "attic" was found twelve times. The indications for the excision of the auditory ossicles were (1) chronic purulent disease of the tympanic attic, and (2) caries of the ossicles. Four cases were narrated in which the malleus and the remaining portions of the membrana tympani were excised.

Hunter Mackenzie.

Tubby, A. H. (London).—*Treatment of Outstanding Ears.* "Brit. Med. Journ.," Dec. 5, 1891.

THE author operates thus :—"An elliptical piece of skin, with its long axis vertical, is removed partly from the skin behind the auricle, and partly from its posterior surface, the breadth of the removed portion not exceeding one to one and a half inches, according to the size of the ear and the extent of the deformity. Then completely divide the cartilage of the concha at its most prominent part, taking care not to buttonhole the skin. Two or three deep sutures are then passed through the skin beneath the surface of the wound. When these are tightened the auricle lies closely to the side of the head, without the continued disfigurement of a doubled-over auricle." The author highly recommends this method.

Hunter Mackenzie.

ASSOCIATION MEETINGS.

MEETING of the OTOLOGICAL SECTION of the Sixty-fourth Gathering of the ASSOCIATION of GERMAN NATURALISTS and PHYSICIANS.
 ("Monats. für Ohrenheilk.," Nov., 1891).

(Continued).

Dr. STACKE.—*Further communications on the Operative Exposure of the Cavities of the Middle-Ear after Separation of the Auricle.*

Stacke referred to his new method of operation for opening the accessory cavities of the tympanum, as brought before the International Congress at Berlin, and communicated his experience of it up to the present time, elucidating the process by means of preparations, drawings, and the exhibition of patients.

The operation is indicated in cases of incurable chronic middle-ear suppuration, especially when it affects the "attic" of the tympanum, and more particularly in cases of manifest caries and cholesteotoma in that cavity. As a rule the antrum is simultaneously affected even in the absence of symptoms (of antrum disease). In thirty out of thirty-three cases pus issued from the mastoid during the operation.

By separation of the auricle and vertical division and drawing forwards