

The writer has since 1902 operated on 120 cases by this method. It possesses in his opinion the following advantages: (1) A general anæsthetic is not required; (2) pain and œdema of the cheek are absent; (3) rest in bed is not essential; (4) the patient can carry out the after-treatment without pain by nasal lavage; (5) the opening is permanent, and therefore in event of a recurrent infection lavage can be recommenced without difficulty.

Thomas Guthrie.

LARYNX.

Glover, Jules.—*Traumatic Laryngitis following Intubation and Stenosis of the Larynx in Children.* ("Annales de Médecine et Chirurgie Infantiles," September 15, 1907.) Review by PH. KUHN in "Arch. f. Kind.," Bd. 49, Heft 1 and 2.

The author supposes that it is not simply a question of the co-existence of spasm and a condition of inflammation, but that the spasm seems to him to be a sequel of this latter state.

He enlarges on the physiology of the larynx under pathological conditions in his exhaustive treatise, and also deals with dyspnœa in cases of infantile laryngismus.

He divides the forms of laryngitis into those dependent on changes due to the decubitus position and faulty intubation and pressure from the tube, and those caused by unskilful removal of the tube.

The lesions resulting from the insertion of the tube are found above the rima glottidis and only rarely within the glottis.

He gives a detailed description of these changes, demonstrating them by illustrations.

He considers it impracticable to attempt a similar description of wounds due to extraction of the tube, as it is impossible to distinguish these from those due to unskilful intubation.

Alex. R. Tweedie.

EAR.

Halász, Heinrich.—*Fatal Spontaneous Hæmorrhage from the Ear.* "Arch. f. Ohrenheilk.," Bd. 76, Heft. 1 and 2, p. 78.

The patient was an infant, aged two weeks, born at the seventh month, and poorly nourished. Without any antecedent illness blood began to trickle slowly from the right ear, and continued to do so intermittently for five days, when jaundice appeared. Four days after the bleeding started a lump formed in the neck along the sterno-mastoid muscle and about 6 cm. in length. This tumour opened spontaneously by a pin-hole opening and blood trickled from it as well as from the ear. There was no pyrexia. The membrana tympani could not be seen on account of the bleeding and the narrowness of the meatus. Eight days after the onset of the hæmorrhage the child died.

No necropsy was obtained, so that the cause of the bleeding, though fully debated in the paper, remains problematical.

There seems to be only one similar case on record.

Dan McKenzie.

Smith, MacCuen.—*Chronic Recurrent Suppurative Otitis Media and its Relation to Mastoid and Intra-cranial Complications.* "The Therapeutic Gazette," October 15, 1908.

The author points out that intermittent discharge is more dangerous