

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO SENOR MANUEL GARCIA,
by the GLASGOW SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS, Sept. 30th, 1896.

It is slightly deviating from our usual habits, perhaps, to give a brief abstract of a purely social meeting, but we are sure that there is no living man we all delight to honour more than this celebrated teacher. Amongst the best known medical men present were Profs. Gairdner, Charteris, Coats, and Henry E. Clark; Drs. J. Cowan, Woodburn, J. W. Allan, Macintyre, Walker, Downie, A. B. Kelly, etc. Mr. Julius Seligmann, from the chair, proposed the toast of the evening, pouring forth a glowing eulogy on the renowned singer. It is, however, chiefly with the welcome accorded by the profession, in whose name Dr. J. Macintyre spoke, that we are chiefly concerned. He naturally chiefly devoted his remarks to the laryngoscope, saying that although Garcia was not absolutely first in the field, his discoveries were the first practical ones; and though his original ideas and models had been to a certain extent modified, they practically remained the same, and his name would go down to posterity inseparably connected with the discovery of laryngoscopy.

REVIEW.

Handbuch der Laryngologie und Rhinologie. Band II., Theil I. (Wien: Hölder, 1896.)

THIS is the first part of the second volume of Heymann's manual of laryngology, and contains three articles dealing with the anatomy, the physiology, and the methods of examining the pharynx.

The first of these articles is by Prof. Disse, of Marburg, and treats in an exhaustive manner of the anatomy and development of the pharynx. This will probably be found to be the most interesting article of the three, and particularly that part devoted to the region of the naso-pharynx and pharyngeal tonsil.

The vexed question of the pharyngeal bursa is thoroughly gone into, and Dr. Disse takes up the position of Luschka and Killian, maintaining that the "bursa" is a distinct anatomical structure, quite independent of the pharyngeal tonsil. In most of the recent text-books the writers have followed Ganghofner and Schwabach, and identified the bursa pharyngea with the recessus medius of the pharyngeal tonsil. Dr. Disse objects to this view, and shows that Luschka's description of the bursa "as a sac one and a half centimètres long, whose closed end reaches to and even penetrates the periosteum of the basioccipital," proves that he could not have had in his eye the median recess of the tonsil, which only extends some millimètres into the submucosa. There is a difficulty, however, in explaining how Luschka should have found this "bursa" to be present,

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