so quickly did the tube disappear that it seemed hardly possible to believe what had happened. The object swallowed was a metal tube of the thickness of a goose quill, about two inches in length, and having its anterior extremity bent at nearly a right angle for a distance of about half an inch. On laryngoscopical examination no trace of it could be seen either in the larynx or trachea, and an attempt was made to verify its presence in the œsophagus by means of a sound, as also to fish for it by means of forceps. The result being negative, it was assumed that the foreign body had entered the stomach. In view of this possibility an emetic was dismissed from consideration for fear of laceration of the viscus, and the patient was ordered a diet suitable for covering the object in its passage through the alimentary canal. A few hours later the patient returned, stating that he felt uncomfortable sensations at the epigastrium, and it was decided to submit him to an examination by means of the Röntgen rays.

While the preparations for this were in progress the patient was describing in a somewhat animated fashion the discomfort which he experienced, notably the increase of pain at the epigastrium when he bent forward. In his anxiety to demonstrate this he bent his body to a considerable extent, and while he was doing this the spray tube was forcibly expelled from his mouth on to the floor. Apparently it had not got beyond the cardiac orifice.

Mr. Rogers, of Oxford Street, purveyor of the spray in question, at once stopped the sale of those in which the plug joint was present, and proceeded to have others constructed in which safety was absolutely ensured by the use of a screw, without any sacrifice of the delicacy of the instrument, of which an engraving is appended.

ON ACUTE LABYRINTHITIS FOLLOWING MUMPS.

By Dr. DUNDAS GRANT.

THE obstinate form of deafness known to occur occasionally as a sequela of this common and somewhat mysterious complaint, has been recorded by many observers who have been bound in honesty to content themselves with asserting the incurability of the complaint. The narration of a case treated with success by F. W. Jollye, F.R.C.S. ("Archiv. of Otol."), seems to us to merit particular attention. The narrator was fortunate in having the opportunity of treating the case from its commencement: the aurist as a rule only meets these cases when the mischief is beyond therapeutic control. Within a few weeks after the occurrence of the attack, Mr. Jollye decided to administer pilocarpin with a result which amply justified the proceeding, because we find that at the end of three weeks the patient could hear the watch when pressed upon the mastoid, and could stand alone, although at the commencement of the attack she had to be held up to prevent her falling. For another fortnight she took a mixture containing small doses of sulphate of quinine (one-third of a grain) with nitrate of pilocarpin (one quarter of a grain), with the result of a distinct improvement in hearing. She gradually improved both in her gait and in her hearing power, and when seen a

year and a half later appeared to be possessed of perfect hearing on both sides.

The abstractor has been long convinced of the advisability of adopting a sialogogue treatment in cases of mumps, having made experimental trial on a number of children affected with this disease when he was engaged in family practice. He prescribed belladonna in one set of cases, and jaborandi in the other, with the result that the course of the affection was materially shorter and more favourable in the latter. He would plead, therefore, for the routine adoption of jaborandi or its alkaloid pilocarpin in cases of epidemic parotitis, especially in view of the possibility of infection of the labyrinth, which might thus be met by the use of the drug best calculated to combat it.

SOCIETY'S MEETING.

SOCIETY OF LARYNGOLOGY, OTOTOLOGY, AND RHINOLOGY OF PARIS.

January 14th, 1898.

M. CHATELIER, *President, in the Chair.*

Further Cases of Otitis Media Sicca treated by Clearing Out the Petro-Mastoid.

M. A. MALHERBE reported the results of five new cases treated by the method communicated by him to the Surgical Congress, 1897 ("Revue de Chirurgie," June, 1897), making twenty-one cases in all.

Case 1. A lady of thirty-one. Chronic catarrh on the right side, following old suppuration. Deafness and tinnitus.

<i>Before operation.</i>	<i>Sixteen days after operation.</i>
Acoumeter—9 centimètres	4 mètres.
Whisper—16 „	80 centimètres.
	Tinnitus quite ceased.

Case 2. A man of twenty. Chronic dry otitis media. Right side.

<i>Before operation.</i>	<i>Seven weeks after operation.</i>
Acoumeter—4 centimètres	70 centimètres.
Whisper—Close to auricle	55 „

Case 3. A man of twenty-four. Chronic dry otitis media. Left side.

<i>Before operation.</i>	<i>Six weeks after operation.</i>
Acoumeter—Not heard by air conduction...	3 centimètres.
Whisper—Not heard.....	6 „
Speech—13 centimètres	65 „

Case 4. A lady of fifty-six. Chronic dry otitis media with almost total deafness on the left side.