Hay Fever.—E. B. GLEASON.—*Internat. Med. Magazine*, July, 1903.

The author considers three factors in the causation of an attack of hay fever; the absence of any one of which is sufficient to prevent an attack. The three factors are the presence of an external irritant. A pathologic condition of the nasal chambers and, most important of all, a diseased or irritable condition of certain nerve centers giving rise to a train of near and remote symptoms by reflex action. The author has noticed the presence of large amounts of oxilate of lime in the urine of hay fever subjects and by the employment of a few drops of the concentrated nitro-muriatic acid, in water, the crystals in the urine disappear and with their disappearance the hay fever symptoms lessen.

STEIN.

Immediate and Remote Effects of a Median Thyrotomy made in Search of a Foreign Body in the Larynx—M. SUAREZ DE MENDOZA—*Arch. internat. de laryngol., d'otol., et de rhinol.*, p. 642, 1903.

In the case reported, a thyrotomy was done for an imaginary foreign body. Two months later, there was still aphonia due to a small mass of tissue located in the anterior commissure of the vocal cords. The tumor was removed by means of fenestred forceps. The patient was unable to sing, however, as the vocal cords could not be brought into juxtaposition during phonation. In the case of professionals, thyrotomy should, if possible, be avoided.

W. SCHEPPEGRELL.

Congenital Imperforate Auricular Canal; Operation; Cure—

M. COMPAIRE, de Madrid—*Ann. d. mal. de l'oreille, du larynx, du nez et. du pharynx*, Paris, 1903, p. 352, Oct. 10, 1903.

When first seen the child was 26 days old. In place of the opening into the external canal of the right ear, there was a sort of membranous pocket.

Two years later, when it was shown that some degree of hearing existed on this side, a crucial incision was made into the obstructing membrane, the four flaps resected, and the canal packed with gauze until cicatrization had taken place.

W. SCHEPPEGRELL.

The Mechanical Problems of Intubation.—B. F. GILLMOR (Creston, Ia.)—*Med. Herald*, Dec. 1903.

A clearly written and profusely illustrated paper intended and written "particularly for the man who has never done intubation."

It may be especially commended for the lucid descriptions, carefully illustrated by photographs and drawings, of the proper management of the instruments, and the anatomical and other obstacles to be anticipated and met. The author closes with the observation that the beginner should know "that intubation is no plum to be knocked with a stick from the tree of knowledge into the pocket of his accomplishments; yet he should be open to the conviction that what others can do he can do."

EATON.