When the body was removed, and its size and shape disclosed, I was not surprised at the difficulty of its delivery. It seemed to me that it would be of interest to those present to report the case on account of the large size of the body and for the method by which it was extracted.

The patient made an uneventful and rapid recovery. The body remained in the bronchus for the period of thirty hours, and caused no reaction whatsoever. It gained access to the bronchus by being inspired during an epileptic paroxysm.

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Cases of Laryngeal Tumor, with Remarks on the Technic of their Removal. PORTER. *Edin. Med. Jour.*, March, 1910.

The cases referred to include three of "singers' nodes," two of papillomata, and one a highly vascular connective tissue growth of doubtful etiology. The last of these occurred in a man, aged 33, whose voice had been hoarse for about 6 months. Examination showed a bluish mass apparently projecting from the ventricle and covering the anterior part of the left vocal cord. It was firmly attached and had to be removed piecemeal with Krause-Heryng forceps, after which it was observed that the edge of the cord on which the growth had rested was bowed. Two days later this bowing had disappeared, and the author believes that it may have been due to stretching of the cord and relaxation of the thyro-arytenoid muscle induced partly by the weight of the tumor and partly by the extra exertion required for adducting the cords; therefore, when the tumor was removed, a few days' rest was sufficient to remedy this. The tissue removed consisted of highly vascular, loose, connective tissue underlying the mucous membrane and containing many hemorrhages. In the three cases of "singers' nodes," the latter were successfully removed with Moritz Schmidt's forceps. The writer employs, and has found very satisfactory, Krause's method of induction of anesthesia by means of a laryngeal syringe, whose nozzle has a very fine orifice.

GUTHRIE.