Judd, E. S., New, G. B., and Mann, F. C. THE EFFECT OF TRAUMA UPON THE LARYNGEAL NERVES. [Ann. Surg., 1918, LXVII, 257.]

Paralyses following thyroidectomy are here studied by the authors who made a series of traumatic procedures on the recurrent laryngeals in dogs. All operations were done under ether anesthesia and sterile technique. The function of the vocal cords was observed by direct laryngoscopy without an anesthetic and the results noted without the observer knowing what operation had been performed or what his results were in previous observations. From these experiments it seems that section of the recurrent laryngeal nerve produces complete paralysis of the vocal cord of the corresponding side which in all probability is permanent. Ligation of the recurrent laryngeal nerve with linen or catgut produces complete and probably permanent paralysis of the vocal cord on the corresponding side.

Ianni, R. RESECTION OF AURICULOTEMPORAL NERVE TO ARREST PAROTID SECRETION. [Riforma Med., Sept. 14, 1918. J. A. M. A.]

Ianni reviews what has been published in Europe on this subject, and gives illustrations showing the physiologic basis of the operation. He performed the operation on a soldier with a long war wound of the parotid region that had healed except for a fistula from which saliva poured constantly. The nerve was resected through an incision the same as for ligation of the superficial temporal artery, the nerve being found just below this artery. He isolated the nerve all the way down to the parotid gland and then pulled on it and cut the central end. He thus succeeded in isolating a tract 4.5 cm. long, with the small glandular secretory ramifications. The saliva still poured from the fistula for a few days, but by the seventh day the fistula had completely healed, and no saliva issued from the mouth of the duct of Steno. The cure has been complete during the nearly two years to date. None of the persons who have been operated on by this technique experience any inconvenience from the loss of the parotid secretion, the other glands furnishing abundance of saliva.

III. NEUROSES, PSYCHONEUROSES, PSYCHOSES.

2. PSYCHOSES.

Bleuler, E. MENDELIANISM IN PSYCHOSES, ESPECIALLY IN SCHIZOPHRENIA. [Schweiz. Arch. f. Neur. u. Psych., Vol. I., No. 1.]

Bleuler refers to Rüdín's recent study of heredity in the psychoses from the Mendelian standpoint as an establishment of a technical mathematical conclusion but hardly wide and flexible enough for shedding real light upon the problems of the psychoses, particularly schizophrenia. Though he has set some new viewpoints before the clinician, which may be profitably followed out, yet the study is too strictly statistical