Two Cases of Fracture of the Larynx.—M. L. MICHEL.—*Soc. de méd. de Nancy*, Dec. 10, 1902.

The first was a man of 26 years, who had a fracture complicated with a marked subcutaneous emphysema. Cure resulted without surgical intervention. The second patient, a man of 40 years, died in spite of tracheotomy from a pulmonary congestion. He had a fracture of the thyroid with a large tearing of the crico-thyroid membrane and luxation of the laryngeal cartilages.

W. SCHEPPEGRELL.

The Use of Hypodermic Injections of Pilocarpine in Grave Cases of Edema of the Glottis.—M. SUAREZ DE MENDOZA (Paris)—*Revue Heb. de Laryng., D'Otol. et de Rhinol.*, July 4, 1903.

In a case of acute laryngitis complicated with œdema of the glottis, the author made use of pilocarpine. After the third injection, the difficult respiration commenced to improve and a cure rapidly followed.

W. SCHEPPEGRELL.

Injection of Antidiphtheritic Serum as a Means of Treatment in Stomatitis Aphteuse.—DE MONACO.—*Semaine méd.*, No. 6, p. 52, 1903.

The author cites a case of aphtous stomatitis which had resisted treatment by permanganate of potash and nitrate of silver, which was cured by one injection of antidiphtheritic serum. Other investigators such as Sangiovanni, Gaspardi and Santi have already made use of this method.

W. SCHEPPEGRELL.

The Gargle as a Therapeutic Agent.—LAVRAND, (Lille)—*Rev. Heb. de Laryng. D'Otol. et de Rhinol.*, Sept. 1903.

Since the gargle was condemned by Sauger in 1899, it has been comparatively little used by the profession. Lavarand concludes from his experiments that it should be given its place as a therapeutic measure. A small mouthful of the liquid should be taken, and the head thrown back so far that the mouth is almost on the vertical line with the œsophagus. The jaws should be opened as wide as possible, and the act of deglutition made, or the words *ha, ha* pronounced in the most guttural tones possible.

W. SCHEPPEGRELL.

The Treatment of Papilloma of the Larynx in Children.—J. E. SUMMERS, JR. (Omaha).—*N. Y. Med. Journ.*, Aug. 22, 1903.

The author reports three cases cured by tracheotomy. In one of the patients, two years of age, two thyrotomies were performed without success, and the child's condition was cured after the tracheotomy without other local treatment.

In conclusion the observer remarks that tracheotomy is the most available remedy for papilloma of the larynx in children; intubation is a failure, and the justifiability of laryngotomy is questionable.

M. D. L.