

apparatus, and could use the muscles of the right hand sufficiently to earn her living by writing.

In the second case, a child who had lost the left leg danced and jumped on the right.

In the third case, an infantile paralysis of the lower extremities in a boy, the patient had no use of the lower limbs, but could walk and jump on his hands.

TUBERCULOSIS OF THE MAMMÆ.

RECNIK (*Beiträge zur klin. Chir.*, Bd. xiii. Heft 1) believes that the diagnosis of this disease can only be based upon the histological examination and the observation of the very few tuberculous bacilli that are present. There are three modes possible through which infection may come: (1) Direct infection from without, which is improbable in most cases; (2) extension by contiguity, probably the most common method, although the cases which are under consideration do not probably belong to this form.

(3) Primary tuberculosis of the mammæ, the author believes, in which infection of the neighboring tissues is excluded, can only occur in the third mode, the hæmatogenic.

As to treatment the author recommends in circumscribed disease, where the diagnosis has been established, an attempt at partial extirpation; in more advanced cases total extirpation and removal of the axillary glands.

OTOLOGY.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF

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ECZEMA OF THE EXTERNAL AUDITORY CANAL.

HERMET (*Journal de Médecine de Paris*, January 27, 1895) presents the causes and symptoms of this disease very graphically: But the treatment of acute eczema of the auditory canal with strong solutions of nitrate of silver we have found valueless. In fact, nothing equals in efficiency in this malady black wash, *ad libitum*, by instillation, in the burning, painful stage of acute eczema of the auditory canal.

THE EAR IN TABES.

Those affected with bulbar tabes may exhibit cutaneous ulcerations of the face, nose, and auricles, the symmetrical distribution of which demonstrates its trophic origin. The lesion of the middle ear in tabes is sclerosis of the inner wall of the drum-cavity and the inner surface of the membrana tympani. This may arise from the changes in the trophic nerve of the cavity, coming from the fifth nerve, which is affected centrally. The sensory and