

months before, which had grown progressively worse. The larynx was examined by direct laryngoscopy with the head straight on the table. The instrument used was the Jackson old child-speculum which is more suitable for babies than the separable tube. No anesthetic was used; the child was held, the speculum introduced, the larynx quickly exposed and a diagnosis of multiple papillomata made. The growth were immediately attacked with Pfau's forceps and the greater portion removed. Despite the small larynx, no untoward symptoms developed. From time to time the operation was repeated until only a few tags remained on the vocal cords. Applications of alcohol quickly removed these and by January, 1912, four months after beginning treatment, all symptoms had disappeared and the larynx presented a normal appearance. The patient had been examined several times since and there is no sign of recurrence. The points of special interest about the case are the ease with which operations can be performed with the head straight and the promptness with which the growths disappeared.

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Acute Mastoiditis Complicated by Tic Douloureaux. G. H. POWERS, *Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.*, March, 1912, p. 380.

A normal, healthy man of 28 years developed an acute otitis media demanding paracentesis. A peculiarity was that gentle wiping of the canal brought on intense paroxysms of pain over different points in the neighborhood of the ear, externally, described as boring pains. These would frequently last all night. A mastoiditis developed which subsided under treatment, to return, and mastoid operation was performed, resulting in a normal convalescence and cure. But this peculiarly localized pain on wiping the canal, though it was absent for seven days, returned with increasing force, and continued to give trouble. Finally an impacted wisdom tooth was chiselled away as a possible cause. Relief did not come at once, but the pain ultimately disappeared, not to return.

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