

larynx. By this means foreign bodies are easily discovered and extracted.

When tracheotomy has been required, and the foreign body not coughed up, a short straight tube can be inserted, through the tracheotomy wound, into the cocaineized trachea, and bronchoscopy practised through it. For the removal of foreign bodies by this means from the bronchi, a good view, great care, and stillness of the patient, are required. Slender tubular forceps and blunt hooklets, are the instruments of most value.

Out of fifteen cases that have been operated upon, for removal of foreign bodies from the bronchial tubes by the aid of bronchoscopy, thirteen have been successful, two unsuccessful. In only one case was there a fatal result after the body had been extracted. This did not occur until nine months afterwards, and was caused by empyemia upon the healthy side.

PEDIATRICS.

IN CHARGE OF ALLEN BAINES, W. J. GREIG, AND W. B. THISTLE.

Tuberculous Cervical Adenitis (MITCHELL, in Johns Hopkins Hospital *Bulletin*, July, 1902.)

In a comprehensive paper, the writer, after dealing with such topics as causation, condition of the lungs, pathology, symptoms, diagnosis, treatment, etc., draws the following conclusions:

1. Tuberculous cervical adenitis is primarily a local disease of very frequent occurrence, more often in young persons; in itself not extremely serious, and rarely, if ever, proving fatal.

2. It bears a certain definite relation to tuberculosis of the lungs, and serves as the starting point from which tuberculosis may spread.

3. The tuberculin test as an aid to diagnosis is positive and harmless.

4. While recovery may often take place under good hygienic conditions, surgical interference is clearly demanded in most cases.

5. When surgical treatment is resorted to, the operation should be radical in all cases.

6. Recovery may be predicted in 70 to 80 per cent. of cases so treated. Tuberculosis of the lung after complete removal of the glands is comparatively rare.

7. Tuberculosis of the lungs, unless far advanced, is not a contra-indication to operation, the removal of the glands apparently exerting a beneficial influence on the condition of the lungs.