

28. . Extrinsic laryngeal epithelioma, removed by excision.

From a woman, aged 60. Symptoms began with a slight difficulty in swallowing, in July, 1907. In September, 1907, slight pain on swallowing food was first noticed, and in January, 1908, continuous pain in the right side of the neck, radiating towards the ear, set in. In February there was marked hoarseness and inability to swallow liquids. Excision of the larynx on March 26th, 1908.

Microscopical examination showed the tumour to be a typical squamous celled epithelioma with numerous cell nests and mitotic figures.

29. . Larynx of child showing traumatism, the result of forcible intubation necessitating tracheotomy.

Diseases of the Pharynx and Oesophagus

30. . Congenital absence of portion of the œsophagus. The upper part of the gullet appears as a conical pouch, 1.5 cm. deep, then the tube entirely fails or is replaced by fibrous tissue for a distance of 2 cm., i.e., as far as the bifurcation of the trachea, into which the upper end of the lower segment opens. The rod indicates the course of the lumen of the lower segment.

From a child, three days old with imperforate anus, and hypospadias.

This anomaly is not consistent with life, and when a portion of the œsophagus is congenitally absent the remaining segment is found to open into the air passages.

31. . Stricture of the lower half of the œsophagus with ectasia above the stricture. Gastrotomy wound.

From a child, aged $3\frac{1}{2}$ years, who swallowed an unknown quantity of lye 18 months before death. The child lived on liquids since the accident and recently these had regurgitated. A bougie was arrested 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the teeth. Gastrotomy was performed, and the stricture cut through by a silk string attached to a bougie passed out through the mouth. Death three days later of pneumonia.