

During the past summer he again suffered from slight cold, and could only take fluids in sips. While he was supposed to be recovering, he was awakened one night with a sense of suffocation. Violent coughing followed, and he forcibly ejected an elongated oval stone measuring by its longest diameters $1\frac{3}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and weighing almost an ounce. Relief was at once experienced. There was no bleeding; and two days later when the throat was examined, a hollow behind the right tonsillar pillar indicated its former position. The calculus was pale-yellow in color, worm-eaten in appearance, and while fresh had a very unpleasant odor. Query? How could such an enormous stone have remained in position for years without having been discovered?

Case of Chronic Abscess of Naso-pharyngeal Vault.

Ardénne (*Rev. Hebdom. de Lar.*, February, 1898) reports a case of this exceedingly rare affection. On examination a smooth, red, globular mass was found attached by a broad base to the vault. It was about the size of a walnut, and was filled with yellow non-fetid pus, which escaped on accidental rupture of the abscess during digital examination. After freely opening it, and swabbing out the cavity with zinc chloride, the parts healed.

A Case of Bulbar Paralysis.

Herr Baumgarten (*Monats. für Ohrenheilk.*, June, 1898) reports the history of a case occurring in a hotelkeeper, aged 40. He complained of difficulty in speaking and of choking when he ate or drank. His lips and palate were paretic, and the left half of the tongue was wasted. The epiglottis was erect and remained so, its depression being paralyzed. The right cord moved very sluggishly, and the internal tensors were paretic. Sensibility was reduced, but reflex action and electric excitability were still present.

In central paralysis the reflexes are long retained, but finally disappear; in peripheral and toxic paralysis they disappear soon but return quickly. Central paralyses are generally bilateral, and the laryngeal conditions may suffice for diagnosis. The auditory nerve generally escapes.

Thyrotomy for Epithelioma of the Larynx Successfully Performed in a Man aged Eighty Years.

Middlemas Hunt (*Jour. Lar., Rhin. and Otol.*, October, 1898) reports an exceedingly interesting case of successful operation for the removal of intrinsic cancer. The chief interest lies in the great age of the patient. On examination the anterior