

Report of a Case of Laryngeal Chorea of Reflex Origin.

J. A. Stucky (*Ann. of Otol., Rhin. and Lar.*, August, 1899) gives the history of this peculiar case. The patient was an unmarried woman, aged 23. Menstruation had commenced at the age of twelve. This function remained normal for several years. Subsequently she became an invalid, suffering severely from dysmenorrhea, to relieve which both ovaries were finally removed.

At the time she came under Stucky's care she had been troubled with a peculiar barking or yelping cough, which had lasted for four or five years. The convulsive seizures were frequent and prolonged, and were always aggravated by the recumbent posture. Sleep did not prevent the cough unless the patient was narcotized. The hoarse yelping was very aggravating to herself and others, and was accompanied with chronic twitchings of the throat.

A round of rest and medication was tried, ineffectually. Finally it was discovered that a spray of 10 per cent. solution of cocaine thrown into the nasal passages would give almost immediate relief; and, on examination, it was observed that the inferior turbinates were hypertrophied from one end to the other.

Two applications of chromic acid were made to both inferior turbinates throughout their length, the interval between applications being two weeks. The result was excellent, with entire relief from the symptoms.

Hysterical Aphonia Lasting for Eleven Years.

Lennox Browne (*Jour. Lar., Rhin. and Otol.*, June, 1899). After a severe mental shock, the patient, a woman, became suddenly mute, and continued so for three or four years. She then commenced to whisper. After three or four years more a deep, rough voice was developed by vibration of the ventricular bands, as seen by the laryngoscope. Different methods of treatment were tried without avail. Finally, after exposure to intense excitement, the voice suddenly returned and remained normal ever afterwards.

Laryngeal Paralysis.

G. T. Ross (*Canada Medical Record*, July, 1899). In a lecture on "Laryngeal Paralysis," the writer gives the history of an interesting case occurring in a man, age not given. The patient had lived for years in poverty combined with chronic alcoholism. Family history: Tubercular; nose, naso-pharynx and pharynx in a chronic catarrhal condition; epiglottis, ary-epiglottic folds and arytenoids likewise suffering from chronic irritation; vocal cords of a brownish-red color, and partially