

8. . Laryngeal and tracheal diphtheria, with cast of larynx and trachea in situ.

9. . Fibrinous cast of terminal bronchi.

10. . Perichondritis of infective origin. The cricoid cartilage is laid bare within an abscess cavity.

11. . Perichondritis of infective origin laying bare the cricoid cartilage.

From a youth, aged 18, dying on the 50th day of typhoid fever, complicated by tonsillitis and abscesses of lung and groin, due to infection with the staphylococcus aureus.

12. . Ulceration of the trachea in the course of typhoid fever.

13. . (Edema of arytenoids and aryepiglottidean folds.

Ulcer on left side of epiglottis extending upwards to the base of tongue and into the left side of the larynx. Trachea much injected. Diagnosis: Erysipelas complicating typhoid fever.

14. . Anchylosis of both cricoarytenoid joints complicating typhoid fever.

Operation: Thyrotomy for removal of both vocal cords. Death from chloroform narcosis.

History: Typhoid fever in May, 1904. Admitted to Royal Victoria Hospital during the attack. Tracheotomy three weeks after onset. Larynx showed almost complete closure of glottis with fixation of both vocal cords. Coughed up a piece of cartilage 1 cm. long x 2 mm. wide. Readmitted four years later for removal of vocal cords.

15. . Tuberculosis of the larynx. Extensive ulceration of the true and false cords and epiglottis with infiltration of the aryepiglottidean folds.