

and a list of the most suitable preparations appended. (1) The crude powder; (2) pastilles; (3) a saturated solution of orthoform in collodion; (4) a spirituous spray; (5) a ten per cent. ointment; (6) a ten per cent. aqueous solution of the hydrochloride.

In the author's opinion neither the free orthoform (basis powder) nor the hydrochloride anesthetise sufficiently to allow of surgical action upon an unbroken surface. When, however, it is applied to painful ulcerating surfaces it appears to exercise an analgesic and anesthetic influence. It also appears to be non-toxic.

A short report of cases treated with this drug is appended. *W. Milligan.*

ŒSOPHAGUS.

Bingham, G. A.—*Removal of Foreign Body from the Œsophagus.* "Canadian Med. Review," Dec., 1897.

FIVE days before examination a child had swallowed a button three-quarters of an inch across. Finding it impossible to remove it *per vias naturales*, an incision was made on the left side from the thyroid cartilage down to the sterno-clavicular joint. In dissecting, the inferior thyroid artery gave the most difficulty. The button was removed through the lower end of the wound. No sutures were inserted, but the wound lightly packed with iodoform gauze. Stomach tube passed now and then to prevent stricture. Good recovery. *Price Brown.*

E A R.

Anderson, H. B.—*Cerebral Abscess.* "Canadian Med. Review," Dec., 1897.

THE author had seen within a short time on the *post-mortem* table five cases of abscess of the brain, four of which resulted from ear disease. In some of these the only diagnosis was made at the *post-mortem*. The sequelæ observed were general septicæmia from streptococcus infection, abscess of the cerebellum, abscess of the temporo-sphenoidal lobe, thrombosis of the cavernous sinus, and extension into both orbits, with suppuration. *Price Brown.*

Colman, W. S.—*Further Remarks on "Colour-Hearing."* "Lancet," Jan. 1, 1898.

ATTENTION has been called by Mr. Francis Galton to the great variations in the exact manner in which mental processes are carried out in different individuals. In his fascinating book, "Enquiries into Human Faculty," he has given many illustrations of this individuality. One of the most remarkable of these is the faculty possessed by a considerable percentage of persons of experiencing a sensation of colour in association with certain sounds, the colour seen being definite and invariable for the same sound. This faculty had been observed by many earlier writers, and had been ascribed to morbid brain conditions. The writer's attention was called independently to these curious conditions, and he had the opportunity of investigating a number of cases, the result of which appeared in the article of March 31st and April 7th, 1894. It was found that the cases fall into two groups. In the first there is a crude colour sensation, often very beautiful, associated with certain sounds such as each of the vowel sounds, musical notes, or particular