

prudently used, a help, but apt to be injurious if the children are obstinately refractory. *Dundas Grant.*

Sziklai. — *Pilocarpin in the Treatment of Croup.* "Oesterreich. Aertzliche Centralanzeiger," 1893, No. 34.

RECOMMENDATION of this treatment. *Michael.*

Ahronson.—*Diphtheria Antitoxin Solution.* "Deutsche Med. Woch.," 1894, No. 19.

ANSWER to the paper of Prof. Behring. *Michael.*

Dräer (Königsberg-i-Pr.)—*Disinfective Power of Sozoiodolic Acid and its Salts as regards Loeffler's Diphtheria Bacillus.* "Deutsche Med. Woch.," 1894, Nos. 27 and 28.

BACTERIOLOGICAL experiments of the author gave the result that hydrargyrum sozoiodolicum destroys the bacilli in diphtheritic cultivations in the proportion of one to ten thousand in five minutes, and these results are equal to those obtained by sublimate. He recommends insufflation of mercuric sozoiodol powder upon the diseased mucous membrane. *Michael.*

PHARYNX AND OESOPHAGUS.

Perman, E. S. (Stockholm).—*On Sarcoma of the Tongue, with Remarks on the Treatment with Pyoktanin of Similar Growths.* "Hygeia," April, 1894.

THE patient observed by the author was a lady aged thirty-four, who for about half a year had suffered from slight dysphagia. The visible part of the tumour was about the size of a walnut, and was soft, without any ulceration of the surface. It was situated on the right side of the base of the tongue. After thirty-one injections of one or two grammes each of a solution of pyoktanin (1 : 500), combined with galvano-caustic treatment, the tumour disappeared entirely in the course of three months, and the patient was without any recurrence one year later, when observed last. *Holger Mygind.*

Lermoyez, Helme, and Barbier (Paris).—*A Case of Chronic Coli-Bacillary Tonsillitis.* "Bull. Soc. Med. des Hôpit. de Paris," June 28, 1894.

LERMOYEZ relates the case of a young man, seventeen years of age, frequently affected with angina and amygdalitis. The last relapse left a chronic inflammation of both tonsils, which were hypertrophied, and offered numerous white patches, as in pharyngo-mycosis. Antiseptic gargles, cauterizations with pheno-sulpho-ricinic acid gave no result. Lermoyez tried galvanic cauterizations without effect. He removed the tonsils by *morcellement*, and the cure has been definitive.

In the crypts, in the white patches, and in the portions of tonsil removed were found a quantity of coli-bacillus, verified by cultures and reaction. *A. Cartas.*

Bean, C. E.—*Mycosis Tonsillaris*. "New York Med. Journ.," Aug. 18, 1894. THE author refers to the rarity of the disease, to the fact that it is essentially of a chronic nature, is usually a disease of adult life, and is accompanied by an amount of mental depression quite characteristic of the affection. Treatment is peculiarly difficult. According to Ruault, the smoking of cigarettes is useful. Baber has found the local application of alcohol succeed. Nitrate of silver, tincture of iodine and bichloride of mercury are all recommended. The local application of the galvanocautery and attention to general health is probably the most successful line of action to adopt.

W. Milligan.

Buschke (Greifswald).—*The Tonsils as a means of Entry of Pyogenic Micro-Organisms*. "Deutsche Gesellschaft für Chirurgie," Band 38, Heft 4, 5.

MICRO-ORGANISMS may enter by the intestinal tract, and by the respiratory tract. That by inflammation of these organs the glands of the neck can be infected is well known. It is also probable that tubercle bacilli can pass through the healthy tonsils, and without changing these organs produce tuberculosis of the glands of the neck. But micro-organisms can enter the whole circulation also, and produce deleterious effects, as is proved by some cases observed by the author. (1) Uncomplicated fracture of the humerus was followed one month later, when nearly cured, by an angina. Some days later there was osseo-myelitis of the humerus. Streptococci were found in the crypts of the tonsils, in the blood, and in the osseo-myelitic pus. The other cases—(2) Transplantation on an ulcer cruris, angina, suppuration of the wound; (3) trauma of the gluteal region, angina, abscess; (4) angina, and the next day osseo-myelitis, are not so striking and conclusive.

Michael.

Gulpin and Ripault (Paris).—*Semciology of Tonsillar Tumours; Diagnosis, Indications, and Surgical Technique*. "Gaz. de Hôpit.," June 23, 1894.

CRITICAL review of the symptomatology, diagnosis, and treatment of the various tumours of the tonsil—simple hypertrophy, syphilitic sore, tuberculous ulcer, sarcoma, epithelioma, etc.

A. Cartaz.

Montaz.—*Pharyngeal Lympho-Sarcoma*. "Dauphiné Médicale," July, 1894.

THE case of a young boy, eleven years of age, tracheotomized at four years of age for laryngeal diphtheria. At ten, hypertrophy of the tonsils treated by galvanic cauterizations. Rapid development of the tumour, which invaded the fauces, pillar, and soft palate. Tracheotomy was necessary to prevent suffocation. Temporary diminution of the tumours, which afterwards progressed again and caused death in an access of suffocation.

A. Cartaz.

Drederichs (Idenheim).—*Case of Foreign Body in the Œsophagus and Perforation of the Aorta*. Dissertation, Würzburg, 1893.

A WOMAN, fifty years old, had a bone in the œsophagus. Ten days later she died from hæmorrhage. At the *post-mortem* examination three ulcers in the œsophagus were found. One of them communicated with the aorta. The piece of bone causing the perforation was also found.

Michael.

Schmiegelow, E. (Copenhagen).—*Foreign Body in the Gullet: Removal by Pharyngotomia Subhyoidea; Recovery.* "Ugeskrift for Lager," 1894, No. 14.

A PLATE of india-rubber with an artificial tooth, four centimètres long and three centimètres broad, was removed by pharyngotomia subhyoidea. It had lodged in the œsophagus of a peasant, aged thirty-eight, for four weeks, the symptoms having been sudden fits of suffocation, which were followed by considerable dysphagia. The anamnestic information did not reveal any distinct history of a foreign body. The patient recovered thoroughly after the operation. *Holger Mygind.*

Condua.—*Case of Tuberculous-Canceroid Ulcer of the Œsophagus.* Inaugural Dissertation, Würzburg, 1893.

PATHOLOGICO-ANATOMICAL description of an œsophageal canceroid, in which, at the circumference, were found giant cells. There were also found tubercles in the lungs and tuberculous lymphatic glands. *Michael.*

NOSE AND NASO-PHARYNX.

Bresgen (Frankfurt-a-M.).—*Electric Lamp for Illumination in the Examination of the Cavities of the Body.* "Deutsche Med. Woch.," 1894, No. 29.

FOR laryngological purposes the electric light should have an opal glass globe and a twenty-five-candle power. It is not necessary to apply a regulator if the lamp is combined with the urban electrical system.

Michael.

Scheff (Wien).—*New Method of Internal Massage of the Mucous Membrane of the Nose.* "Therap. Blatter," 1893, No. 7.

THE author applies the massage probe to an electromotor. *Michael.*

Hornung.—*Case of Nervous Coryza.* "Wiener Med. Presse," 1893, No. 13.

A PATIENT, forty-three years old, had attacks of serous coryza for half a year. Cure by atropin. *Michael.*

Hovorka (Wien).—*Contribution to the Anatomy of the External Nose.* "Wiener Med. Presse," 1893, No. 36.

THE author differentiates concave, convex, and non-curved noses. The forms depend upon the shape of the nasal skeleton, the position of the processus frontales, the form of the apertura pyriformis, and of the nasal bones. *Michael.*

Ziem (Dantzig).—*On the Treatment of Deflections of the Nasal Septum.* "Monats. für Ohrenheilk.," July, 1894.

IN preference to the chiselling operation so much recommended, Ziem advises the use of the saw, and describes a mechanical one worked by means of a dental machine. (His saw can be bought for thirty shillings, and in respect of cheapness it is preferable to the other excellent mechanical saws in our market.—Abs.) *Dundas Grant.*