

Preindlsberger describes a case operated on by himself. There was a crater-like ulceration of the right tonsil, with considerable infiltration; the glands in the submaxillary and carotid fossæ were enlarged, soft, and movable.

The main point in the operation was that good access was got to the diseased parts by removing the greater part of the angle of the jaw after loosening the attachment of the masseter. The wound healed well and the patient was soon able to take ordinary food.

This modification enables one to do a satisfactory operation in cases where the oral method would be insufficient, and the more extensive bone operation uncalled for.

An interesting work on the above subject is that by Housell (*Beiträge zur Klinischen Chirurgie*, Band xiv.) A. Westerman.

PHARYNX.

Molinie (Marseilles).—*Obliteration of the Pharyngeal Opening of the Eustachian Tube, etc.* "Rev. Hebdom.," December 17, 1904.

Two cases of an interesting affection are described by the writer. It consists of the formation of a membrane on the lateral wall of the nasopharynx, which covers the Eustachian orifice and narrows the opening of the cavity into the pharynx. It is not of a cicatricial nature as the result of ulceration, and the tissues remain with their normal mucous lining and are quite elastic. Both patients had been subjected to very many applications of the electric cautery in previous years, but the writer is quite satisfied that this had nothing to do with the present condition. The symptoms resulting from these anatomical changes are: slight obstruction to nasal respiration, some difficulty with olfaction, deafness and tinnitus in the ear of the corresponding side, nasal intonation.

The treatment consists in constant dilatation with a bougie. After a little experience the patient can learn to pass the instrument himself, and must keep it up. Surgical attempts at removal of the membrane are useless, as the membrane always re-forms. Albert A. Gray.

NOSE AND ACCESSORY SINUSES.

Liaras and Bordet.—*Treatment of Ozena by High Frequency Currents.* "Rev. Hebdom.," November 26, 1904.

After referring to the work of Bordier and Collet, who gave encouraging hopes in the treatment of ozena by the method under discussion, the present writers give the results of their investigations. In all, they tried the method upon ten typical cases. In three of these the patients only appeared at three *séances*, as the treatment was too painful. Of the remaining seven the results were in some cases *nil*; and in a few there was a little improvement so far as the symptoms were concerned. Thus, the foul smell was diminished considerably in one or two, and a little improved in others. The crusts were loosened and did not re-form so rapidly, and the green colour was not so apparent. The same fact was noticed in the naso-pharynx. The writers, however, found no change in the mucous lining of the nose or other parts.

The treatment is distinctly disagreeable and indeed, in not a few cases,