TONGUE, PHARYNX, &c.

Eustace (Beluchistan).—*Sloughing Phagedena of the Tongue.* "Brit. Med. Journ.," April 22, 1893.

THE sloughing commenced in an ulcer the size of a shilling occupying the site of the tip of the tongue. The surface was covered by a grey slough. There was no rise of temperature, nor were the submental glands enlarged. The patient acknowledged to leading an irregular life. He was put upon iron and quinine, and the ulcer was cauterized with pure carbolic acid, when seven days after the slough separated. The tongue was destroyed down to the phrenum. The subject was an Indian.

Hard Chancre of the Tongue.

A PERFECTLY primary sore on the tip of the tongue in a young native (Indian), aged twenty-two. The sore was characteristic, accompanied by enlarged glands, and followed by secondary syphilis.

Chancre on Upper Lip simulating Epithelioma.

THIS occurred in a Mohammedan male, aged twenty-five, who had suffered for two months from the ulcer, which originated in a crack. The ulcer was of the size of a shilling, with its centre at the muco-cutaneous margin. It had a hard base, and the skin around was infiltrated. It was at first supposed to be an epithelioma, but on specific treatment being tried the sore rapidly disappeared. *Ergo*, in all similar conditions adopt antisyphilitic treatment for a time. *Wm. Robertson.*

Sachs (Berne).—*Sixty-nine Cases of Cancer of the Tongue.* "Langenbech's Archiv," Bd. 45.

A REPORT of the cases of this disease observed in Prof. Kocher's clinic during the years 1872-89, with details as to the frequency of the disease, the infiltration of the glands of the neck, the differential diagnosis and the different methods of surgical treatment and their results. *Michael.*

Schulten (Helsingfors).—*Total Extirpation of the Tongue and its Influence on the Speech.* "Deutsche Zeit. für Chirurgie," 1893, Heft 5 and 6.

MANY authors state that extirpation of the tongue has no influence on the speech, but this is only in cases of partial extirpation. In cases of total extirpation the speech is changed, and instead of *h* and *t* the patient says *p*, instead of *m* he says *n*. *Michael.*

Wagner, Clinton.—*Papillomatous Growths of the Palatal Arches and Uvula.* "New York Med. Journ.," Feb. 25, 1893.

THESE growths are said to be found at the junction of one of the pillars, usually the posterior, with the soft palate. They may look like a mere thickening of the mucous membrane, and the use of a probe to dislodge them is then necessary. The pedicle may be as long as one inch. Removal as closely as possible is the only treatment required. *B. J. Baron.*

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Shelly.—*Vesicular Eruption on the Palate a Sign of Influenza.* "Brit. Med. Journ.," April 15, 1893.

IT is claimed by the author that this eruption—which studs the soft, and sometimes the hard, palate in the form of small sago-like vesicles—although not restricted entirely to influenza, is yet so frequently found associated with this complaint as to become a pathognomonic sign of its presence. During an outbreak of the disease amongst the boys at Haileybury College in 1891 every genuine case presented the appearances referred to. The eruption, which develops best in the respiratory forms of the complaint in contradistinction to the neuralgic and rheumatic, although present in this, somewhat antedates the more pronounced symptoms, and remains after these are on the decline. An experience of two years in the observation only confirms the practical usefulness of the sign in the author's opinion. *Wm. Robertson.*

Bulkley.—*Chancre of the Tonsils, with an Analysis of Fifteen Cases.* "Boston Med. and Surg. Journ.," April, 1893.

THE author points out that the subject has not been very fully investigated. He quotes the authority of Prof. Boeck to the effect that, in Norway, chancres occur oftener in this location than any other after the genitals. This he considers is due to the habit of various members of a family using the same materials in eating and drinking. He considers the tonsils are frequently attacked because they are so apt to be affected by inflammatory conditions. The act of deglutition is also favourable to the development of chancrous deposition. In Prof. Boeck's practice they constituted 14 per cent. of all his cases of extra-genital chancre. He thinks chancres are very apt to be overlooked in this region. The author states that in twelve of his cases the chancre was innocently acquired. The characteristic features of the affection are enlargement of the tonsils, extreme hardness, superficial ulceration marked by sharply defined edges, and enlargement of the lymphoid glands. The first thing noticed by the patient is a stinging pain in the tonsils, and more or less difficulty in swallowing. *J. Macintyre.*

Ziemssen (München). — *Parenchymatous Injections in Tonsillar Diseases.* XII. Congress für innere Medizin in Wiesbaden, April 12 to 15, 1893.

THE author recommends injections of two per cent. carbolic acid into the tonsils, and refers to excellent results thus obtained; also in a case of subacute sepsis.

SAHLI had performed tonsillar injections of two per cent. iodine trichloride in diphtheria with good results.

HEUBNER has been satisfied with the effect of injections in angina scarlatinosa. *Michael.*

Bauer.—*Report of Three Cases of Pharyngeal Reflex Neuroses.* Aerztlicher Local Verein, Nürnberg, Meeting, Aug. 18, 1892.

(1) A GIRL, nineteen years old, had been affected with cough for several months. There was bad general health. Thoracic organs healthy.

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Hyperplasia of the lingual tonsil; galvano-cautery; cure. (2) A patient, thirteen years old. For four weeks laryngeal chorea. Adenoid vegetations of the naso-pharynx. Operation with Gottstein's instrument. Cure. (3) A patient, eight years old, with universal chorea, lasting some weeks. Mouth breathing; adenoid vegetations. Operation under narcosis. During the next few days increase of the choreic symptoms, but after four days decrease of the symptoms and cure. *Michael.*

Campbell (Tubingen).—*Crypto-genetic Septicæmia.* Mittheilung der Tubingen Polyclin., 2nd Sept., 1892.

SEPTICÆMIA arising from a retro-pharyngeal abscess. Death. An exact diagnosis could only be determined through the *post-mortem* examination, the abscess having been very small, and without determining symptoms during life. *Michael.*

Monakow.—*Spasmodic Dysphagia, with Demonstrations.* Gesellschaft der Aerzte in Zurich, Meeting, Nov. 22, 1892.

A PATIENT, thirty-two years old, was affected with dysphagic symptoms in consequence of psychical irritations. During the periodical attacks the food swallowed could only reach as far as the sternal region, and was regurgitated after some hours. At first the attacks only lasted a few hours, but some time later they lasted for days and weeks, so that the patient could not take any food, and showed symptoms of inanition. A bougie could only be introduced with difficulty, and the cardia could not be passed. Here it was grasped spasmodically or rejected. But finally the author was able to introduce it, proving that a stricture could be excluded. Under hypnosis the condition was improved for a short time. By gynæcological treatment it was deteriorated. Death followed from inanition. The *post-mortem* examination showed the œsophagus to be filled with food. The œsophagus showed a torsion about its axis. Nothing could pass into the stomach until this torsion was redressed. The mucous membrane was normal. *Michael.*

NOSE, NASO-PHARYNX, &c.

Spear.—*The Singing Voice Improved by Nasal Treatment.* "Boston Med. and Surg. Journ.," April 6, 1893.

THE author, after reviewing the recent physiology of the voice, with particular reference to the part played by the nostrils, records two cases in which treatment of the nostrils was followed by improvement in the singing voice. *J. Macintyre.*

Caspari (Berlin).—*Impediments to Nasal Respiration.* Inaugural Dissertation, **Berlin, 1892**

A GENERAL review. *Michael.*

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