PHARYNX.

Wroblewski (Warsaw).—*On the Application of Iod-Tincture in Diseases of the Throat and Nose.* "Gazeta Lekarska," 1893, No. 10.

DURING two years the author successfully applied iod-tincture in certain diseases of the throat and nose, especially in atrophic catarrhs, as well as in ozæna. He supposes that the favourable action of this remedy is due to its highly antiseptic properties. He advises frictions with this drug. With nervous patients five per cent. solution of cocaine must be applied before. No injurious action could be remarked. He used also with good result iod-tincture in cases of hæmorrhages, arising from swollen mucous membrane of the vault of the pharynx. Also in cases of angina leptothricia pharyngis. He is of opinion that this remedy can also be used with success in diphtheria; iod-tincture gave him also good results in obstinate cases of empyema of the antrum of Highmore.

John Sendziak.

Boulangier.—*Three Clinical Examples of Affections of the Lingual Tonsil.* "Presse Med. Belge," Jan. 1, 1893.

1. Simple hypertrophy of the right side of the lingual tonsil. Obstinate and annoying cough. Superficial scarification of the hypertrophied portion, followed by cauterization with pure tincture of iodine, effected a cure in two sittings.

2. Lingual peritonsillitis supervened upon a phlegmonous peritonsillitis. Incision was followed by cure in two days.

3. Hyperplastic lingual tonsillitis of syphilitic nature. Cauterization with concentrated solution of nitrate of silver effected a rapid cure.

Hicguet.

Wolberg (Warsaw).—*Clinical Contribution to the Etiology and Duration of the Incubative Period of Angina Follicularis in Children.* "Gazeta Lekarska," 1892, No. 43.

BASED upon one case involving three children of the same family, in whom the above disease appeared at intervals after several days. The author concludes: (1) that angina follicularis is an undoubtedly contagious disease; (2) that duration of the incubative period lasts three to four days. For this reason he advises isolation of the healthy children from the sick. *John Sendziak.*

Lecocq.—*Calculus of the Tonsil.* "Annales Medico-Chirurg. de Pat.," Dec., 1892.

THREE original cases—

1. Calculus in the sub-tonsillar fossette, formed in the fibro-muscular wall of the pharynx, the volume of an almond, with rugose surface, and without any ulceration.

2. Calculus in the same region with abscess.

3. Calculus of the tonsil, abscess, and ulceration.

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Treatment consisted of extraction, curettement, cauterization, and post-operative antisepsis. In the first case the patient had twelve years previously rejected a calculus, with subsequent recurrence.

Hicguet.

Herynq (Warsaw).—*Hypertrophy of the Tonsils; Conditions of their Appearance and Treatment by Operation.* "Gazeta Lekarska," 1892, Nos. 41 to 43.

THE principal part of the paper deals with the operative treatment of this disease by means of the knife, tonsillotome, and galvano-cautery. The author describes particularly each of these methods, and gives for each suitable indications and practical hints. In describing the anatomical relations of the tonsils the author draws attention to the erroneous view as to the possibility of wounding the art. carotis int., which, as Linhart proved, is situated in the posterior part of the spatium pharyngo-maxillare, and in this situation cannot be injured during extirpation of the tonsil. *John Sendziak.*

Sendziak (Warsaw).—*A Case of the so-called "Angina Ulcerosa Benigna."* "Przeglgd Lekarski," 1892, No. 28.

THE author describes a case of this rare disease, to which Heryng first drew attention. A journeyman, aged twenty-four, complained of general disturbance, as well as slight pain on swallowing, lasting several days. At the examination was found :—a little increased temperature ; in the mouth, on both posterior arches in their superior parts, two symmetrical, oval ulcers, sharp, circumscribed by the surrounding almost unchanged tissue ; ulcers superficial, with greyish-white layer, a little painful, not bleeding. Beyond this, no more serious changes were found. After from ten to twelve days these ulcers disappeared under indifferent treatment without leaving traces (cicatrices). General symptoms also disappeared quickly ; slight weakness only remained. In this case the author performed bacteriological investigations of the secretion of the ulcers with positive results—*i.e.*, he obtained in the cultures the same micro-organisms which Bujwid (in Heryng's cases) had cultivated and called streptococcus monomorphus et variegatus. The author ends his paper with comparison of his case with cases described by Heryng. The fundamental difference consisted in the situation of the ulcers (in the author's, posterior ; in Heryng's cases, anterior arches). In the author's case there were also comparatively severe general symptoms.

John Sendziak.

Sendziak (Warsaw).—*A Second Case of the so-called Angina Ulcerosa Benigna.* "Nowiny Lekarskie," 1892, Nos. 8 and 9.

THIS paper was fully published in the JOURNAL OF LARYNGOLOGY, RHINOLOGY AND OTOLOGY, 1892. *John Sendziak.*

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

THE author refers to two cases in which papillomatous growths of the uvula gave rise to great inconvenience. In the first case, that of an actress, rhinoscopic examination revealed a slight prominence upon the

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posterior surface of the uvula. With the probe this prominence was found to be movable, and to have a pedicle about one-third of an inch long. In the second case a growth about the size of a grain of wheat was found clinging to the extreme tip of the uvula. On being moved with the probe it was found to have a pedicle three-quarters of an inch long. All unpleasant symptoms disappeared on the removal of the growth. The author refers to the frequency with which such growths are passed over. This is probably due to the fact that when the mouth is held wide open, as during an examination for diagnostic purposes, retraction of the soft palate, uvula, and palatine arches takes place, owing to which the growth is made to adhere closely to the surface from which its pedicle springs. In such cases the use of the probe clears up any uncertainties. The author recommends that the pedicle be pulled upon with a pair of forceps, and divided with scissors as near its attachment to the mucous membrane as possible. *W. Milligan.*

Heryng (Warsaw).—*A Case of Tuberculosis of the Pharynx terminating in Recovery.* "Gazeta Lekarska," 1892, No. 31.

In a patient with tubercular changes in the lungs and larynx (these latter were previously treated with good result by means of lactic acid, curettement, and galvano-cautery) there appeared on the soft palate three light-red spots, and next day small whitish nodules, which after twenty-four hours changed into ulcers. They were cauterized with eighty per cent. of lactic acid, and then brushed with a one per cent. solution of pyoktanin. In one week complete cicatrization ensued.

John Sendziak.

Mintz (Warsaw). — *Unusual Case of Diverticulum of the Œsophagus.* "Medycyna," 1892, No. 29.

THE author describes a case of œsophageal diverticulum in a patient forty-nine years of age, which lasted eight years. Examination led the author to the conviction that this diverticulum was situated in the inferior part of the œsophagus, and that it belonged to the so-called "diverticula e pulsione"—*i.e.*, resulting from internal pressure—and was caused by congenital defect, as most of these troubles are.

John Sendziak.

LARYNX.

Gutzmann (Berlin). — *Rational Treatment of Stuttering.* "Berliner Klin. Woch.," 1892, Nos. 45 and 46.

SEE the report upon the same subject at the meeting of the Berliner Medicinische Gesellschaft in this Journal. *Michael.*

Oltuszewski (Warsaw).—*On Disturbances of Speech (Stuttering and Stammering).* "Medycyna," 1892, Nos. 31 and 32.

THE author describes first the theory of stuttering according to the Vienna and Berlin schools. The first, with Cocen at the head, makes

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