DOYLE, H. MARTIN (London).—**A Coin retained in the Œsophagus Four Months.** *Lancet, November* 10, 1888.

THE coin (a halfpenny) was ejected after a violent attack of hiccough. **Hunter Mackenzie.**

FORT.—Fibrous Stricture of the Œsophagus treated by Linear Electrolysis.—Cure. *Gaz. des Hôp., March* 15, 1889.

THE stricture was situated four centimètres above the cardia, and it was impossible to pass the smallest olive through it. Linear electrolysis conquered the stricture in four sittings. This is the first time, the author remarks, that electrolysis has been used for this purpose. **Joal.**

OVERLACH (Frankfurt O/M).—**A Foreign Body Swallowed.** *Deutsch. Med. Zeitung*, 1889, *No.* 14.

A CHILD had swallowed a sharp metallic toy. The author recommended the deglutition of a quantity of potatoes in form of *purée*. Next day the foreign body passed *per anum* without difficulty. It was embedded in potatoes. **Michael.**

DEICHMÜLLER (Moscow). —**The Potato-Cure for Foreign Bodies Swallowed.** *Deutsch. Med. Woch., No.* 17, 1889.

A GIRL, aged ten, who had swallowed a pin, was ordered to eat a large meal of potatoes. Some days after the pin was expelled *per anum* embedded in large masses of fæces. **Michael.**

PEPPER, A. J. (London).—**Three Cases in which Gastrostomy was performed.** *Lancet, November* 24, 1888.

THESE were cases of malignant stricture of the œsophagus. The author advocates early operation in such instances. Regarding the outlook, he says, "provided the patient be in a fair condition of health, a good prog-"nosis may now be given both as regards recovery from the operation, "and the future relief afforded by it." **Hunter Mackenzie.**

NOSE & NASO-PHARYNX.

WOLF, J.—A Case of Congenital Malformation of the Face. *Berliner Med. Gesellschaft*, 9 Jan., 1889.

IN a child eleven months old there was, amongst other malformations, a cartilaginous tumour of the nose, which had two alæ nasi and a septum. The two orifices of the false nose were imperforate. The author believed that the condition arose from amniotic torsion. He proposed to operate upon the child. In discussing the case, Dr. Kuster doubted if there was a double nose, but thought there was a nasal dermoid. An operation performed later showed that there was no dermoid. **Michael.**

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HEWETSON, H. BENDELACK (Leeds).—**The Danger of Septic Infection arising from Nasal and Aural Discharges in Midwifery and Surgical Practice.** *Lancet, November* 24, 1888.

A PAPER with illustrative cases. The obstetrician and gynæcologist ought to have no suppurating centres about his person. **Hunter Mackenzie.**

BROICH (Hanover).—**Short Reply to Jelenffy's Paper on the Cleansing of the Nose and Naso-pharynx.** *Berlin Klin. Woch., No.* 4, 1889.

MERELY a polemical article. **Michael.**

VOHSEN (Frankfurt O/M).—**Combined method of Examination of the Naso-Pharynx and Larynx.** *Monatsschr. für Ohrenheilk., No.* 1, 1889.

THE author has examined patients placed with their heads turned to one side, the patient sitting in such a manner that he presents a shoulder to the physician. The head is then so turned that the face is opposite to the physician. In this position it is possible to examine with exactness the Eustachian tube, and at the same time to obtain a good view of the ventriculus Morgagni. **Michael.**

MAURER.—Rhinolith. *Aerztlicher Bezirksverein Erlangen, November* 19, 1889.

THE size of the concretion was 17 by 14 by 11 millimètres, and its weight 2·25 grammes. The centre was formed by a cherry stone. **Michael.**

STEPANOW.—Innoculation of Rhinoscleroma in Animals. *Monatsschr. für Ohrenheilk*, 1889, *No.* 1.

THE author has innoculated portions of the neoplasm and cultures of the micro-organisms of this disease into the eyes of rabbits. He has had positive results in all cases, and has proved that rhinoscleroma is an infectious disease, and that Frisch's microbes are the cause of it.
Michael.

ROUGHTON, EDMUND (London).—**The Importance of Nasal Obstruction.** *Practitioner. March*, 1889.

A PAPER read before the Abernethian Society of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. It treats the subject in a clear, practical manner.
Maxwell Ross.

ZIEM.—Restriction of Visual Area in Nasal Diseases. *Deutsch. Med. Woch.*, 1889, *No.* 5.

THE author relates four cases of this combination. Such cases must be treated by removal of the nasal disease. **Michael.**

GOMPERZ.—A Case of Soft Fibro-Papilloma of the Lower Nasal Meatus, combined with Hyperplastic Otitis Media. *Monatssch. für Ohrenheilk., No.* 2, 1889.

THE title indicates the nature of the case. **Michael.**

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LANG.—Nasal Tumour. *K.K. Gesellsch. der Aerzte in Wien, February* 15, 1889.

THE author showed a patient with an elastic tumour of the back of the nose, the nose itself being filled with polypoid masses. Microscopical examination showed the neoplasms to be malignant, and it was possible that the tumour in question was also malignant. It might, however, be a gumma, as the patient had symptoms of syphilis. **Michael.**

DODD, CHARLES W. (Wurzburg).—**Removal of Foreign Bodies from the Nose.** *Lancet, November* 3, 1888.

"ALL that is needed is a simple, soft rubber tube, say one or two feet "long, with a new rubber or wooden tip at one end, but large enough to "fill the nostril. This olive-shaped tip is applied to the free nostril, the "other end is applied to the lips of the surgeon, and a sudden hard blow "is made, when (the soft palate having been closed either by the child's "crying, or by a swallow of water in the case of an older person) the "foreign body will fly out. If it does not come with one or two ordinary "blows, the other nostril can also be held by the hand of the surgeon, and "during the blow the hand suddenly withdrawn; this sudden relief of the "compressed air will act with greater force, and will be sure to drive out "the foreign body." The writer says he has never seen this method fail.
Hunter Mackenzie.

HARTMANN.—On Empyema of the Antrum of Highmore. *Deutsch. Med. Woch., No.* 10, 1889.

THE author is of opinion that in most cases the affection is caused by carious teeth. The antrum can be operated upon by perforating the alveolus, or by making injections through the middle meatus. **Michael.**

BAYER (Brussels).—**Contribution to the Study and Treatment of Empyema of the Antrum of Highmore.** *Deutsch. Med. Woch., No.* 10, 1889.

THE author describes a method of cleansing the antrum by causing the patient to assume a hanging-head attitude. He describes a case in which empyema was combined with nasal polypi. He destroyed the polypi with the galvano-cautery, enlarged the opening of the antrum in the same manner, and then made injections with the patient in the hanging-head position, having previously removed the pus in this manner. He remarks that the pus has a characteristic odour of trimethylamine, and he believes that nasal polypi are often a cause of empyema. He believes that his method is indicated in the case of a patient suffering from empyema in whom the teeth are intact, or when extraction is declined. In other cases he prefers Cooper's operation. **Michael.**

FRAENKEL, B. (Berlin).—**An Answer to Dr. Bayer's Paper on the Treatment of Empyema of the Antrum of Highmore.** *Deutsch. Med. Woch., No.* 16, 1889.

MERELY a polemical article. **Michael.**

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BRESGEN (Frankfurt O/M).—**The Treatment of Empyema of the Sinuses of the Face, especially of the Antrum of Highmore.** *Berl. Klin. Woch., No.* 4, 1889.

A POLEMICAL article concerning the paper of Moritz Schmidt on the same subject. (*Vide* this Journal.) **Michael.**

WEINLECHNER.—Frontal Ectasis. *K.K. Gesellschaft der Aerzte in Wien, February* 8, 1889.

THE author exhibited a patient with ectasis of the frontal sinus, in which were also formed atheromatous masses. The patient, who is now forty-five years old, had a traumatism on the forehead in his eighth year. Twelve years ago he experienced vertigo and spasms. For two years the right frontal sinus has been swollen. An operation cured the patient.

BILLROTH stated that he had observed a similar condition.

Michael.

SIDLO. — Syphilitic Ulceration of Naso-Pharynx. *Wissenschaftlichen Verein der K.K. Militaraerzte in Wien, January 5*, 1889.

A CASE was shown by the author of very extensive syphilitic ulceration in the naso-pharynx, with great destruction of the nose and palate. Cocaine had a very beneficial effect. The patient was very anæmic in consequence of not being able to swallow anything, but the use of cocaine enabled him to take nourishing diet. A cure was effected by anti-syphilitic treatment. **Michael.**

BRAUN (Trieste).—**Bloodless Operation for Naso-pharyngeal Polypus—Five days later Severe Hæmorrhage—Tamponning with Iodoform Gauze with Belloc's Sound—Galvano-cautery—Cure.** *Internat. Klin. Rundschau, No.* 11, 1889.

THE title indicates the nature of the case. **Michael.**

KRAKAUER (Berlin).—**Operation for Adenoid Vegetations of the Naso-Pharynx.** *Berl. Klin. Woch.*, 1888, *No.* 5.

THE author recommends a new scraping instrument with which he has operated upon 40 cases with good results. **Michael.**

SCHWENDT.—On Adenoid Vegetations. *Medicin. Gesellschaft in Basel, October* 4, 1888.

THE author preferred to operate with forceps, as no piece could ever then fall into the larynx. **Michael.**

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