CAMPBELL, C. M. (London).—**Case of Plastic Operation for Destruction of the Nose by Syphilis.** *Lancet, September* 17, 1887.

THE title indicates the nature of the case. **Hunter Mackenzie.**

NATIER.—Two Cases of Deviation of the Nasal Septum. *Journ. de Méd. de Bordeaux, August*, 1887.

THE author presented to the Anatomical Society of Bordeaux, two children with this deformity. The first, seven years old, since the commencement of his illness suffered from very frequent spasms of the right eye. The second case was one of congenital deviation, with flow of tears.

Joal.

ALVIN.—Irrigation with Hot Water in Severe Epistaxis. *Loire Médicale, August* 15, 1887.

1. Irrigation with very hot water is a very powerful method of arresting epistaxis, especially when severe.

2. It possesses no danger, is accepted by the patient without repugnance, and gives rise to no pain.

3. The patient should be kept under watch for ten hours, having hot water and an irrigator at hand.

This practice has been very successful in Alvin's hands, and he was able, at Mont Dore, to arrest a grave epistaxis by this means, which had lasted several days, and for which Dr. Percepied and the abstractor had in vain employed astringents, alum, tannin, antipyrin, perchloride of iron, posterior tampons, mustard pediluvia, ice, injections of ergotine, &c. Nothing had succeeded, the blood continuously flowing and exuding through the puncta lachrymalis. Dr. Alvin arrested the hæmorrhage by a nasal irrigator and water at 70° C., thus rendering a signal service to the patient and ourselves, for which we are happy to congratulate him.

Joal.

STÖRCH.—On Rhinoscleroma. *Präger. Zeit.* 1887, p. 257.

BACTERIOLOGICAL essay. **Michael.**

MOUTH, TONSILS, PHARYNX, &c.

ZIEM.—Pathology of the Lips. *Allg. Med. Centralztg.*, 86. Nos. 68, 69.

SCROFULOUS conditions of the lips are caused by disturbance of circulation through diseases of the nose, pharynx, and teeth; with the cure of these conditions the affection disappears. **Michael.**

SCHRAKAMP (Stuttgart).—**Differential Diagnosis of Diseases of the Mouth.** *Deutsche Med. Wochenschr.*, 1887, No. 41.

TWO cases of diphtheria of the mouth, with remarks. **Michael.**

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MONOD.—Congenital Adhesion of the Arch of the Palate to the Posterior Wall of the Pharynx. *Journal de Méd. de Bordeaux, July* 24, 1887.

THE patient was a man of seventy-three, in good health, without any specific history or sign of ulceration of the pharynx. The lateral parts of the palatine arch, divided in the mid-line, were joined to the posterior wall of the pharynx, the anchylosis appearing to exist principally at the level of the posterior pillars, which are no longer recognizable. There is no trace of tonsils. In the interval of the two adherent extremities of the arch, a large oval aperture exists, six centimetres from before backwards, and through which is seen the mucosa of the post-nasal region. Cases of this kind, of congenital origin, are very rare. **Joal.**

DURET.—On Palatine Angioma. *Journ. des Sciences Méd. de Lille, July,* 1887.

THE angioma was produced accidentally by an explosive cigar, which determined a rupture or vascular irritation, indistinguishable from a venous erectile tumour. The patient was treated with an injection of ten drops of Piazza's liquor—

Perchloride of iron	... ...	25 grammes.
Chloride of sodium	... ...	15 „
Water	... ...	60 „

and a complete cure resulted. **Joal.**

LUBLINSKI.—Concretions in the Tonsils. *Monatschr. für Ohrenheilk.*, 1887, No. 10.

THE concretion was two and a half cent. long, three-seventh cent. broad, and half a cent. thick, and consisted of carbonate and phosphate of lime. **Michael.**

LUBLINSKI.—Polypus of the Tonsil. *Monatschr. für Ohrenheilk.*, 1887, No. 10.

A POLYPUS was observed in one of the author's patients, three and one-fifth cent. long, and was removed with scissors. **Michael.**

FERRE.—On a Case of Pharyngo-mycosis. *Journ. de Méd. de Bordeaux, July,* 1887.

THE author has examined the white product taken from the tonsils of a patient in the clinique of Dr. Moure. He concludes, along with Baginsky, Gumbiner, Bayer, Klebs, Hering, &c., that the basis of pharyngo-mycosis is leptothrix buccalis.

WRÓBLEWSKI.—Pharyngeal Tuberculosis. *Gazeta Lekarska,* No. 43–46, 1887.

THIS is a monograph based upon the works of different authors, and followed by the history of sixteen cases observed by the author in the hospital of St. Roch, in Warsaw, and in his private practice. In only one of his cases was the disease primary; in all the others it was secondary to

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phthisis of the lungs and larynx. The affection most commonly occupied the uvula and the arch of the palate, more rarely the posterior pharngeal wall. It was always accompanied with cervical adenopathy, and appeared upon neighbouring parts, first, as small buds of grey or red colour, which speedily ulcerated. The secretion always contained Koch's bacilli. The course of the disease was almost always rapid, and ended fatally. Even when the ulcers were cicatrized under treatment, the general state was never ameliorated. The author prefers for local treatment, submucous injections of cocaine (10 to 20 per cent.), local disinfection by carbolic acid (2 to 5 per cent.), or corrosive sublimate (1-1,000) and curetting, followed by energetic frictions of lactic acid.

Const. Karwowski.

WILD, R. B. (Manchester).—**The Action of Quinine and Allied Substances on Involuntary Muscular Tissue (Œsophagus of the Frog).** *British Med. Journ., September* 3, 1887.

As the result of a series of careful experiments and observations, the author found, amongst others, that quinine caused contraction of the muscular fibres of the œsophagus. The œsophagus, after the prolonged action of quinine, was smaller and distinctly harder, and the lumen almost obliterated. The article is well worthy of perusal.

Hunter Mackenzie.

BRIDGMAN, HENRY E. (Burton-on-Trent).—**Lodgment of a Tooth-plate in the Gullet for Fifteen Months.** *Lancet, September* 24, 1887.

In this case one point of considerable interest is, that immediately after the lodgment of the foreign body in the gullet, probangs were passed into the stomach without meeting with any obstruction in the gullet. Some dyspnœa and dysphagia which ensued soon afterwards, disappeared for a few weeks, and then recurred, accompanied by a hard frequent cough, and the copious expectoration of a tenacious mucus, tinged with blood. The plate was finally expelled during a violent fit of retching.

Hunter Mackenzie.

JOZEFCZYK.—Cancer of the Œsophagus. *Przeglond Krakowski*, No. 29, 1887.

A man of fifty-nine consulted the author for difficulty of deglutition of solids. A stenosis of the œsophagus having been determined, the author proceeded to dilate with the finest of Trousseau's sounds. After the introduction of a No. 3 sound, the patient felt an excruciating pain, which lasted for twelve hours, at the end of which time he died. Another physician, called in at the last moment, emitted the opinion that the unfortunate accident had been provoked by the want of ability of the operator, and made such a representation to the legal authorities. At the judicial autopsy a stenosis and a perforation of the œsophagus were found, with pus and liquid extrusion into the mediastinum and pleural cavity. This was produced by a cancer in process of softening.

The operator was acquitted of all blame in causing the death of the patient.

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[What is to be thought of the practitioner who would prefer such a charge against a *confrère*? We hope the Polish law is not without means of reaching the offender.] **Const. Karwowski.**

LARYNX.

LANDGRAF.—On Affections of the Larynx in Croupous Pneumonia. *Charité Annalen.*, 1887, *p.* 277.

In eighty cases of pneumonia seen by the author two cases presented ulcerations on the processus vocales. Of these one is since dead, the other was cured with cicatrization. **Michael.**

LEWIN, G. (Berlin).—**Contribution to the Knowledge of Laryngeal Perichondritis, with special reference to Syphilis.** *Charité Annalen*, XII., p. 728, 1887.

Communication of a case of specific perichondritis, the subject of which died suddenly. The autopsy showed that the whole cricoid cartilage was transformed into a perichondritic abscess. The cartilage which is most frequently affected is the arytenoid, next the cricoid, and lastly the thyroid. The progress and symptomatology of these cases vary according as the disease is primary or secondary. Syphilitic perichondritis is characterized by the absence of pain. The process may be progressive or retrogressive. In specific cases running their natural course without treatment gummatous perichondritis may be metamorphosed into an abscess which will speedily open. The sequestrated cartilage is then coughed out. In the secondary form the cure is often only relative with production of stenosing cicatrices and ankylosis of the crico-arytenoid joint. Therapeusis must be anti-syphilitic, and in case of great stenosis tracheotomy must be performed. **Michael.**

CHARAZAC.—Sulphur in Laryngeal Tuberculosis. *Soc. Méd. de Toulouse, September*, 1887.

Dr. Moure, in a communication made to the Copenhagen Congress, had the distinction of being the first to protest against the employment of sulphur in laryngeal phthisis. The author also would warn against the tendency of so many physicians to send patients indiscriminately to Cauterets, Eaux Bonnes, Luchon, &c., afflicted with throat complaints of the most various kind. When sulphurous waters are administered in laryngeal tuberculosis congestion is observed to replace anæmia, so that while the mucosa was previously pale, it becomes difficult to distinguish the true cords from the ventricular bands, the whole has such a rosy tint. The author publishes the cases of seven patients whose condition has been aggravated by sulphur waters. In one, infiltration, ulceration, and considerable loss of substance of the epiglottis resulted. In another, after a year at Cauterets, the epiglottis became œdematous and exhibited numerous ulcerations ; the arytenoid

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