TONSILS, PHARYNX, &c.

FEURER (St. Gallen).—**On Tuberculosis of the Tongue.** *Correspondenzbl. für Shweizer Aerzte*, No. 16, 1886.

A REPORT of three cases, with clinical remarks. Sometimes it is very difficult to differentiate between tuberculosis and carcinoma, because there are often few bacilli, and tuberculosis sometimes also assumes a tumorous character. Tuberculosis must be treated operatively, just like carcinoma. For generalized tuberculosis the author recommends solution of camphor, 1 : 300, as a gargle.

MICHAEL.

LANGE (New York).—**Extirpation of Tongue, Floor of Mouth, and Submaxilla, for Cancer.** *Med. News, January* 22, 1887.

LONG account of an interesting case. J. N. MACKENZIE.

PEYROT.—Chloroform and Amygdalotomy.

SEE Report of Paris Surgical Society, April 20, 1887. (This Journal, p. 231.) JOAL.

COHEN, J. S.—A Series of three Epithelial or Pseudo-Membranous Casts of the Tonsils and Palatine Folds, from a Case of Diphtheria. *Med. News, January* 22, 1887.

THE point particularly called attention to was the physical resemblance of the patches to the desquamated epidermis in scarlatina.

J. N. MACKENZIE.

LANGE.—Sarcoma of Pharynx, Removed by Partial Exsection and Dislocation of the Inferior Maxilla. *Med. News, March* 19, 1887.

OPERATION long and tedious; recovery with paralysis of lip. After preliminary tracheotomy, an incision was made along the inner border of the sterno-mastoid muscle, and a horizontal one along the border of the zygomatic arch, so as to expose the angle of the jaw which was removed subperiostially, so as to give access to the tumour.

J. N. MACKENZIE.

POTAIN.—Œsophageal Stricture of Syphilitic Origin. *Gazette Médicale, April* 23, 1887.

A LECTURE given at the Charité Hospital on the case of a patient who for three or four months had only been able to take liquids or softened bread. A bougie proved the presence of a stricture at the level of the trachea, and considerable pressure was necessary to pass the instrument, excluding the idea of spasm. There could be no

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question of congenital or cancerous origin, and as there was motor ocular paralysis, the professor concluded the stricture to be of syphilitic origin. JOAL.

SYMONDS, CHARTERS J.—The Treatment of Malignant Stricture of the Œsophagus by Tubage or Permanent Catheterism. *Brit. Med. Jour., April* 23, 1887.

THREE cases of epithelioma and one of simple stricture are related, with the object of confirming Krishaber's conclusions that tubes can be safely worn for long periods with the effect of prolonging life. The author discusses the short tube, its range of usefulness, the difficulties and accidents attending its employment. Among the latter is the possibility of the tube passing beyond the stricture, and inability to withdraw it. When considerable dilatation has been effected by the short tube, it may be removed altogether from time to time. If cough on swallowing supervenes, Krishaber's long tube must be substituted or gastrostomy performed. The paper is exceedingly instructive. GREVILLE MACDONALD.

NOSE AND NASO-PHARYNX.

MAYS, T. J.—The Nasal Reflex. A New Method for Determining the Local Sensory Action of Drugs. A Preliminary Note. *Med. News, November* 20, 1886.

FIVE or six drops of a one or two per cent. solution of the drug to be tested are slowly dropped into one nostril of a good sized frog at intervals of from three to five minutes, and the nasal reflex is tested by introducing the end of a very fine and light wire into the nostril under the influence of the drug, and fill as into the nostril of the opposite side, and the effects compared. The nasal reflex is extremely sensitive and shows the slightest interference with its integrity. Anæsthesia is gradually produced in the drugged nostril, while in the other the sensibility remains intact. This method has been used by the author in determining the difference between theine and caffeine—a sufficient guarantee of its delicacy and accuracy.

J. N. MACKENZIE.

POHL.—Observation on the Occurrence of Nasal Respiration before Thoracic and Abdominal Respiration. *Prager Med. Wochenschr.*, No. 16, 1887.

IN three cases, complicated with great respiratory trouble (Morb.

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