

inflammation of the parenchyma of the tonsil, causing an increased growth of the normal epithelium of the crypts.

## REFERENCES.

- <sup>1</sup> B. FRAENKEL : *Berl. klin. Wochenschr.*, 1873, p. 94.
- <sup>2</sup> E. FRAENKEL : *Zeitschr. f. klin. Med.*, vol. iv., 1882, p. 288.
- <sup>3</sup> THEODOR HERING : *Zeitschr. f. klin. Med.*, vii., p. 358.
- <sup>4</sup> W. D. MILLER : "Die Mikroorganism. der Mundhöhle," 1889.
- <sup>5</sup> A. JACOBSON : *Volkmann's Samml. klin. Vortr.*, No. 317.
- <sup>6</sup> SIEBENMANN : *Archiv. f. Laryng. u. Rhinol.* ii., 1894-95, p. 365.
- <sup>7</sup> DR. OTTO SEIFERT UND DR. MAX KAHN : "Atlas der Histopathologie der Nase, der Mundrachenhöhle und des Kehlkopfes," 1895.
- <sup>8</sup> JONATHAN WRIGHT : *The Laryngoscope*, iv.-v., 1898, p. 221.
- <sup>9</sup> J. E. NEWCOMB : *Ibid.*, p. 246.
- <sup>10</sup> CHAVAS : *Thèse de Lyons*, 1898.
- <sup>11</sup> ALOIS EPSTEIN : *Prager med. Wochenschr.*, No. 22, 1900.
- <sup>12</sup> RICHARD M. PEARCE, M.D. : *U. of P. Med. Bull.*, August, 1901, p. 217.

W. Jobson Horne.

### NOSE AND NASO-PHARYNX.

Butler, B. F. (London, Ont.).—*Cyst of Right Nasal Passage*. "Canada Lancet," February, 1902.

In this instance the cyst was attached to the under surface of the middle turbinated body near its posterior end. The naso-pharynx contained a large myxo-fibroma attached to the upper edge of the posterior naris of same side. Both growths were readily removed, and there was no recurrence. The nature of the cyst was disclosed through the rupture of the thin walls of the sac, and the expulsion of the yellowish liquid contents during the tightening of the wire in removal.

*Price-Brown.*

Lichtwitz.—*Treatment of Lupus of the Ear and Nose by Hot Air*. "Arch. Internat. de Laryngologie," etc., January, 1902.

The author, in a paper read before the Laryngological and Otological Society of Paris, speaks highly of this method of treating lupus in the nose and ear. He describes the apparatus used by Holländer in 1897, which he (the author) has modified by the addition of intranasal tubes. The air is passed over a platinum wire heated by electricity. A temperature of 80° seems sufficient, and it is not necessary to go beyond 120° or 130° to produce necrosis of the lupoid tissue.

The application does not require either a local or a general anæsthetic. Healing takes place rapidly, and does not cause much scarring. Lichtwitz has only tried the treatment in three cases (two of the ear and one of the nose), but the results obtained lead him to believe that in cases of lupus in these organs it is the treatment *par excellence*.

*Anthony McCall.*

### LARYNX.

Garel, J.—*A Burn of the Larynx caused by a Dupuytren's Pill*. "Annales des Maladies de l'Oreille, du Larynx, etc.," No. 1, January, 1902.

A patient who had been taking Dupuytren's pills for some time found that he had difficulty in swallowing them; he had smaller pills