

Young, Dudley.—*A Shielded Chronic Acid Applicator.* “Boston Med. and Surg. Journ.,” Jan. 23, 1896.

CONSISTS of a flattened probe roughened at its extremity for about one centimètre, and encased in an elliptiform tube which is attached to a handle. The probe is controlled by a small button, which is made to slide to and fro by the middle finger.

St George Reid.

Zarniko.—*Kakosmia Subjectiva.* Festschrift des aertlichen Vereins in Hamburg, 1896.

In some cases of kakosmia subjectiva it was not an hysterical symptom, but caused by empyema of the accessory cavities.

Michael.

MOUTH, PHARYNX, &C.

Akerblom.—*Acute Inflammation of the Ductus Rivini and the Sub-Lingual Gland.* “Monats. für Ohrenheilk.,” 1895, No. 3.

A GIRL, eleven years old, ill with fever, had difficulty in speaking and swallowing. The right side of the neck was swollen. On both sides of the tongue were prominent oval tumours, from which a clear fluid could be pressed. The fluid gave rhodankalum reaction. Kalichloricum and internal use of antifebrin cured the condition.

Michael.

Boltz (Hamburg).—*Case of Round-Celled Sarcoma of Soft Palate Cured.* Festschrift des aertlichen Vereins in Hamburg, 1896.

A PATIENT nineteen years old, in very bad general health, had an oval perforating ulcer of the soft palate. Tuberculosis could be excluded, also syphilis, by the inefficacy of an antisyphilitic treatment. A piece of the tumour was now extirpated for microscopical examination, and the result was that it was a round-celled sarcoma. The patient was treated by subcutaneous injections of a one per cent. solution of natron arsenicosum. Six weeks later the ulcer was cicatrized. The general health good. His weight increased 10½ kilo.

Michael.

Fullerton, Robert.—*An Unusual Condition of the Pillars of the Fauces, probably Congenital.* “Brit. Med. Journ.,” May 4, 1895.

DESCRIPTION, with figure, of a case with history negative of syphilis, in which a large opening was present external to either anterior pillar, together with destruction of mucous membrane over certain tracts of the pharynx.

Ernest Waggett.

Jamieson, W. Allan.—*On Some Superficial Affections of the Red Portions of the Lips.* “Brit. Med. Journ.,” Dec. 7, 1895.

THE paper, which deals with the appearances of and treatment for herpes, fissure, eczema, warts, hair, etc., contains a detailed account, with macro- and micro-scopic drawings, of a case characterized pathologically by chronic oedema, round-cell infiltration, and proliferation of Malpighian layer of epidermis of the whole of the lower lip, suggestive of epithelioma.

Ernest Waggett.

Kendall, H. W.—*A Safe and Sure Method of Reducing Enlarged Tonsils.* “Journ. Am. Med. Assoc.,” Jan. 4th, 1896.

THE writer uses capillary glass tubes, which are heated and drawn out to a fine point, the shaft of the drawn part being two inches long and one sixty-fourth of an

inch in calibre, and the point is broken off. This tube is dipped in fuming hydrochloric acid and pushed into the substance of the tonsil, three in each tonsil twice a week. It is painless, and produces no inflammation or swelling. Five or six applications are sufficient to reduce moderately enlarged glands.

Oscar Dodd.

Onodi (Pest).—*Rhino-Laryngological Communications*. “Monats. für Ohrenheilk.,” 1895, No. 3.

1. *Fibro-Sarcoma of the Base of the Tongue*. Tumour the size of a bean in a child seventeen years old. Extirpation was not allowed.

2. *Lipoma of a Tonsil*. A broad yellowish tumour, situated on the tonsil of a child, was removed by the cold snare. The microscopic examination showed that it was a lipoma.

3. *Case of Argyria*. Characteristic colour of the mucous membrane in a syphilitic patient, sixty-two years old, locally treated for some years with nitrate of silver.

4. *Sarcoma of the Nasal Fossa*. Died from recurrence.

5. *Recurrent Paralysis from an Aneurism of the Aorta*.

6. *Isolated Paralysis of the Left Crico-Arytenoideus Lateralis following Influenza*. Michael.

Ravogli, A.—*Ulcerative Syphilide of the Pharynx*. “Journ. Am. Med. Assoc.,” Jan. 18th, 1896.

THE author reports four cases out of a large number of other cases, and considers it a rather rare affection. It is a late secondary manifestation occurring two or three years after the primary infection.

Oscar Dodd.

Schramm (Lemberg).—*Case of Œsophagotomy in a One-Year-Old Child*. “Wien. Med. Woch.,” 1895, No. 50.

IN a one-year-old child the author removed by œsophagotomy a button of porcelain which he could not remove in any other way, and which obstructed the whole lumen of the œsophagus, so that fluids only could get into the stomach through the holes in the button. The child was cured. It is the youngest patient operated on. Of eleven little children œsophagotomized by other authors for foreign bodies, three have died.

Michael.

Stewart, J. Purvis.—*Tuberculosis of the Tonsil*. “Brit. Med. Journ.,” May 4, 1895.

DESCRIPTION of microscopic appearance, with figures, of a tonsil apparently merely hypertrophied, but containing giant cell systems, and associated with tubercular cervical glands.

Ernest Wiggatt.

Vallas.—*Pharyngotomy Transhyoidea*. “Gazette des Hôpitaux,” Jan. 17, 1896.

THE technique of the operation is indicated: Vertical incision in the line down to the hyoid bone. Sections of that bone and separation in the middle line of the muscles inserted on the upper or lower borders of that bone. The thyroid-hyo membrane, then well in sight, is incised.

Vallas believes, and relates two cases as proof, that the extirpation of tumours of tongue and epiglottis is safest by this proceeding.

A. Cartaz.