

various cellular and vascular new connective tissue. Ultimately the seat of the lesion is indicated by a patch of dead connective tissue. The primary difference between the action of the dead and living tubercle bacillus in the rabbit appears to be that the living bacillus proliferates in the body and produces an acute infectious disease, while the dead bacillus does not.

*John Macintyre.*

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## NOSE AND NASO-PHARYNX.

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**Baumgarten** (Budapest).—*Rare Reflex Neuroses of the Ear, the Nose, and the Pharynx.* "Monats. für Ohrenheilk.," 1891, No. 8.

A LADY, fifty years of age, suffered from periodical recurring nervous rhinitis. When the attack occurred she used daily fourteen to sixteen handkerchiefs, which were saturated with clear moisture in a short space of time. After mental excitement the attack was especially strong, accompanied by an acute pain in the region of the left eyebrow, particularly if she touched the nose, so that she had to use great precaution in blowing it. No good results from antipyrin, but improvement came with the use of the Faradic current, galvano-caustic treatment of the turbinateds, and inhalation of steam.

*Michael.*

**Nitsche** (Salzbrum).—*Bilateral Nasal Stones.* "Monats. für Ohrenheilk.," 1891, No. 7.

A LADY, forty years of age, had since her youth a bloody secretion from the nose, and pain in the frontal bone. In each of the nasal cavities a rhinolith had formed about the size of a cherry stone. Extraction. Cure.

*Michael.*

**Hessler** (Halle).—*Laminaria as a Foreign Body in the Nose.* "Münchener Med. Woch.," 1892, No. 2.

THE patient, seventeen years old, was treated, when a year old, for stenosis following small-pox, by introduction of a piece of laminaria into the nose. The piece was forgotten to be removed. Since that time obstruction of the nose and strong fetor. The stenosed introitus of the nose was dilated by application of laminaria, and some days later it was possible to extract the foreign body but with some difficulty. It was an incrustated piece of laminaria. The fetor and the obstruction disappeared in a short time.

*Michael.*

**Cholewa** (Berlin).—*Resection of the Septum Narium.* "Monats. für Ohrenheilk.," 1891, No. 9.

SLIGHT modification of Krieg's (Stuttgart) method (report, 1890).

*Michael.*

**Krieg** (Stuttgart).—*Answer to Cholewa's Paper on Resection of the Septum Narium.* "Monats. für Ohrenheilk.," 1891, No. 10.

POLEMICAL article.

*Michael.*

**Hausberg** (Dortmund).—*Answer to Grünwald's Remarks on his Paper on the Cure of a large Typical Naso-Pharyngeal Polypus.* "Monats. für Ohrenheilk.," 1891, No. 8.

POLEMICAL article.

*Michael.*

**Grünwald** (München).—*Answer to Hausberg's Paper.* "Monats. für Ohrenheilk.," 1891, No. 10.

POLEMICAL article.

*Michael.*

**Clegg, W. T.** (Liverpool).—*Fracture of the Nasal Septum.* "Lancet," Jan. 2, 1892.

TWO cases in the past year, in both of which the septum was displaced so as to occlude the left nostril. The right ala in each case flapped to in inspiration, so as to make nasal breathing an impossibility. Cross cuts were, in one case, made through the cartilage. This was then pushed into its place, and kept there by means of a plug. Perfect result in three weeks.

*Dundas Grant.*

**Schmidt, Moritz** (Frankfurt-a-Main).—*Insuction of the Nasal Ala.* "Deutsche Med. Woch.," 1892, No. 4.

IN some persons the nose closes during inspiration by insuction of the lateral parts, although no obstruction caused by neoplasms or swellings may be discovered. These patients experience the same inconvenience as if the nose were choked by a pathological process. The author has cured this trouble with the aid of a small, ingenious instrument, the invention of Feldbausch.

*Michael.*

**Shurley.**—*A Case of Supposed Nasal Tuberculosis in a Monkey.* "New York Med. Journ.," Nov. 7, 1891.

A LARGE quantity of glairy discharge was ejected daily, and on microscopic examination tubercle bacilli were found in large quantities. The curious thing in the case was that no evidence of tuberculosis could be found in the animal after death, and the author suggests saprophytic existence.

**Casselberry.**—*On the Radical Treatment of Nasal Polyphi.* "New York Med. Journ.," Nov. 14, 1891.

THE author reviews the subject, and describes his methods of operation. He is of opinion that the myxomatous diathesis will be found in the local deformity and neurological defects which, in the individual case, cause simple œdema or vaso-motor impairment. He pleads, therefore, for a free nasal passage for respiration, drainage, vision, and instrumental manipulations.

**Poppert.**—*Case of Osteoma of the Frontal Sinus.* "Münchener Med. Woch.," 1892, No. 3.

THE patient, aged twenty-six, had been suffering for nine years from a growing swelling in the frontal cavity. Although not much inconvenienced by the tumour, he was anxious for an operation on account of its rapid development and the consequent malformation. Examination showed a hard tumour and dislocation of right bulbus. Operation by Prof. Bose.

The affected part of frontal wall was removed with chisel and elevator. A lobed tumour was found in the right frontal sinus, having processes in the left sinus, the nasal cavity, and the orbit. Tumour removed with the chisel. The meningeal wall of the frontal cavity was opened by the operation. Tamponing with iodoform gauze. Cure. *Michael.*

**Albespy, Daniel** (Rodez).—*Adenoid Tumours and Hypertrophy of the Turbinated Bodies with the Phenomena of Vascular Stasis in the Cerebrum and Catarrhal Conjunctivitis, and without Aural Trouble.*

A CASE of aprosexia and conjunctivitis both cured by removal of the "adenoids" and cauterization of the turbinated bodies. The physiological features peculiar to post-nasal adenoids were present.

*Dundas Grant.*

**Robertson, W.** (Newcastle-on-Tyne).—*Double Empyema of the Antrum of Highmore.* "Brit. Med. Journ.," Jan. 2, 1892; Newcastle Clin. Soc., Dec. 17, 1891.

EXHIBITION of case illustrative of the use of the electric light in diagnosis. *Hunter Mackenzie.*

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## MOUTH, TONSILS, PHARYNX, AND OESOPHAGUS.

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**Editors of the "Lancet."**—*Artificial Teeth from a Hygienic Point of View.* "Lancet," Jan. 2, 1892.

CLEANSING of artificial teeth is often carelessly attended to. The insides of the "clasps" are apt to escape the brush, and hence harbour decomposing matter which sets up rapid caries at the neck of the tooth. Vulcanite plates sometimes cause "sore mouth," possibly due to their retaining deleterious matter, especially if insufficiently vulcanized. [We have read recently that dental-plates can be completely cleaned by being dipped in a mixture of equal parts of dilute hydrochloric acid (B.P.) and water. A subsequent immediate immersion in a solution of soda would, no doubt, be desirable.] *Dundas Grant.*

**Williams, W. Roger** (London).—*Excision of the Tongue by the Wire Ecraseur.* "Brit. Med. Journ.," Jan. 2, 1892.

THE writer traverses the statement of Mr. Hutchinson, as to excision of the tongue being "a procedure that does not really involve any risk of life." The statistics of the Middlesex Hospital show nine deaths in fifty-four cases (16.6 per cent.). In twelve cases operated on by the wire écraseur there were five deaths. *Hunter Mackenzie.*

**Morton, C. A.** (Clifton).—*Tuberculous Ulceration of the Tongue, with Sections showing Bacilli.* "Brit. Med. Journ.," Jan. 9, 1892; Path. Soc. of London, Jan. 5, 1892

EXHIBITION of specimen, taken from a man aged fifty-five. The ulcer was at the tip of the tongue, and was formed by the coalescence of