

is not extensively involved; as soon as this happens the outlook is grave. Cure is not to be expected except in the group of cases where there is no recurrence.

Ætiology.—Acute cases with rigors and severe symptoms suggest infection. Bacteria have been found in the blood and urine.

Chronic intoxication of the organism with some product of abnormal metabolism may account for the chronic cases. Peripheral neuritis was found by Eppinger; and chronic myelitis, sclerosis of the columns of Goll, and degeneration of the ganglion cells of the posterior cornua, have also been observed. The occurrence of these nerve lesions strengthens the intoxication theory. Pemphigus has been observed in connection with lead-poisoning, diabetes, scarlet fever, pyæmia, and variola. Kaposi showed the influence of heredity.

Lukasiewicz observed leucocytosis and increase of eosinophile leucocytes.

Treatment.—Von Schrötter's case was permanently cured by an attack of small-pox, and on the strength of this vaccination has been tried, but without success. Arsenic may do good, and analgesics are called for locally. W. Lamb.

NOSE.

Bergeat, Dr.—*Rhinoscopia Externa (Recessus apicis nasi)*. "Monatschrift für Ohrenheilkunde," April, 1899.

The importance of examining the recess behind the tip of the nose with a small mirror is pointed out. Cracks, eczema, herpes, folliculitis, quantities of snuff, etc., are often found. W. Lamb.

Bloch, Dr.—*Empyema of Mastoid Antrum*. "Monatschrift für Ohrenheilkunde," April, 1899.

Three weeks after an attack of influenzal otitis, a girl of ten began to suffer from nausea, vomiting, and severe vertigo. The osseous meatus was red and swollen, and a polypus projected through a hole in the membrana tympani, but the mastoid signs were negative. Temperature normal. Bloch diagnosed pus in the antrum under high pressure, causing pressure on the labyrinth, hence the vertigo, etc. Thick green pus was found in the antrum, and the vertigo disappeared permanently within a few hours. The superficial mastoid cells were not affected. W. Lamb.

Heindl.—*The Treatment of Rhino-Scleroma or Scleroma*. "Ann. des Mal. de l'Or.," July, 1899.

The author describes ten personal observations, and deals critically with the various procedures by which the obstructive lesions are combated. He adds the bibliography of the subject. Waggett.

Lubet Barbon and Furet.—*Contribution to the Study of Fronto-maxillary Sinusitis*. "Ann. des Mal. de l'Or.," June, 1899.

The authors write an interesting article of fifty pages, the matter of which is in accord with the general opinion on the subject expressed in this country. Their observations are based upon forty-one cases of maxillary and eleven of frontal empyema, all of the latter being complicated with pus in the maxillary antrum. Out of eighteen cases of radical cure of maxillary empyema there have been three recurrences. A series of eight frontal cases have all been successful. In eight cases

cure of maxillary disease has followed simple irrigation. Notes of thirty-nine cases are included. The authors employ the methods advocated by Luc, in both the frontal and maxillary sinuses, but they have abandoned the use of the drain-tube in both operations, enlarging the fronto-nasal canal, and making a large breach in the outer wall of the inferior meatus. Complete curettement is taken as the only certain prevention of recurrence.

In the frontal cases, all of which were complicated by maxillary empyema, both cavities were attacked at the same sitting, the maxillary sinus first being curetted and temporarily packed; next, the frontal operation being undertaken and completed, the maxillary operation being finished last.

In speaking of diagnostic methods, mention is made of Lubet Barbon's method of transillumination in the diagnosis of frontal disease. The hooded lamp is applied to the forehead in the middle line 2 or 3 centimetres above the root of the nose. Differences of illumination will now be looked for in the internal angles of the two orbits. The authors point out that the credit of exploratory puncture of the antrum through the outer wall of the inferior meatus is due to Moritz Schmidt. Waggett.

Luc.—*Mucocele of the Frontal Sinus.* "Ann. des Mal. de l'Or.," April, 1899.

The case occurred in a woman of fifty-six, who appears to have complained of no symptoms, and who stated that the affection commenced three or four years previously. A round hard smooth swelling presented in the situation of the floor of the right frontal sinus, encroaching upon the orbital cavity.

On removing this bony excrescence, which proved to be of the consistency of ivory, the interior of the frontal sinus was exposed and found to contain a thick glairy opalescent fluid.

On further opening up the anterior wall of the sinus the dura mater was found to be exposed and bathed by the contents of the cyst. No fronto-nasal duct could be found. Waggett.

Suarez de Mendoza.—*The Radical Cure of Nasal Obstruction.* "Ann. des Mal. de l'Or.," December, 1899.

This paper describes in brief the manipulation of the saw driven by an electro-motor. Waggett.

LARYNX.

Garel.—*Stereoscopic Photography of the Larynx.* "Ann. des Mal. de l'Or.," June, 1899.

The author describes and figures the extremely handy apparatus which he has devised, and includes a few excellent photographic results. The apparatus consists of a small double camera, to which is firmly fixed by a strong stalk an ordinary laryngeal mirror. The fixation of the latter ensures that it is always within the axes of the two cameras. Sunlight is employed, and is thrown in by the forehead mirror of the operator, who observes the throat at the same time that the photographs are being taken. Roller films are used in order to save trouble in recharging. Waggett.