

Schlesinger (Berlin).—*Leucocytosis in Diphtheria*. "Archiv. für Kinderheilk.," Bd. 19, Heft 5, 6.

IN cases of diphtheria the author found an increase of the leucocytes; in favourable cases the hyper-leucocytosis diminishes; in grave cases it remains till death. By application of heilserum the author could observe a decrease of the hyper-leucocytosis. Details and tables illustrate this thesis. *Michael.*

Stokes, W. R.—*The Bacteriological Examination of Nine Autopsies on Cases of Diphtheria treated with Antitoxin*. "Boston Med. and Surg. Journ.," Dec. 12, 1895.

THE author deals with the question of the general infection of the system, in some cases of diphtheria, with various pathogenic organisms, and the advisability of dividing cases into two forms: cases of simple infection by the diphtheria bacillus, and cases of mixed infection with one or more pathogenic cocci. He refers to numerous instances where pyogenic bacteria were found in various internal organs—heart, spleen, kidneys, etc.—after death, and suggests the possibility of the failure of antitoxin in some cases being due to this form of poly-infection. He insists on the necessity of the early administration of antitoxin in order to lessen the danger of secondary infection, and to render the system more capable of overcoming the effects of the various complicating bacteria present in the body.

StGeorge Reid.

Sudeck (Hamburg).—*On the Existence of Diphtheroid Bacilli in the Air*. Festschrift des aertzlichen Vereins in Hamburg, 1896.

By careful examination the author found in the air of the Hamburg Hospital, and not only in the diphtheria wards, bacilli similar to those of diphtheria. Inoculation in guinea-pigs showed that some of the cultures were virulent; in other cases virulence could not be found. *Michael.*

Wieland.—*Serum Treatment of Diphtheria in the Basler Children's Hospital*. Medizin. Gesellschaft in Basel, Meeting, 12 Sept., 1895.

Of 109 cases, 25 per cent. died; of operation cases, 26.9 per cent. died, 59 per cent. before application of serum. The author recommends the treatment.

Michael.

NOSE AND NASO-PHARYNX.

Ballenger, W. L.—*Electrolysis as a Treatment for Deviations, Spurs, and Ridges of the Nasal Septum*. "Journ. Am. Med. Assoc.," Jan. 11, 1896.

AFTER a detailed statement of principles involved in electrolysis, the writer gives a tabular report of twenty-one cases upon which he operated by this method. His conclusions are: (a) The results are favourable in most cases, but the method is neither so simple nor so sure as the usual surgical means. (b) It should be limited to those cases in which it is impossible to carry out surgical treatment, either on account of the disinclination or disability of the patient. (c) Electrolysis requires an experienced specialist to carry it out. (d) Cartilage yields more readily than bone. (e) Osteoma are more easily removed than normal bone. (f) Only growths of small size are successfully removed by electrolysis. (g) Perforation and sloughing result from the use of too powerful or too prolonged current. (h) Ten to twenty-seven milliamperes of current were used for a time, varying from twelve

to twenty-seven minutes. One case was followed by prolonged suppuration without perforation. *Oscar Dodd.*

Farber, J. H.—*Ethmoiditis Suppurativa Acuta et Chronica. Cause, Diagnosis, and Treatment, with Anatomy of Ethmoid.* “Annals Ophth. and Otol.,” Jan., 1896.

THE author, after a brief anatomical description of acute ethmoiditis, proceeds to describe a concave crust, formed on the middle turbinate and discharged every second day, which he considered pathognomonic of the chronic variety. He opens up the cells with a dental drill, which is described as almost painless. *R. Lake.*

Hall, De Havilland.—*The Dangers of Cocaine.* “Brit. Med. Journ.,” Feb. 8, 1896.

THE author recommends the addition of ten per cent. of resorcin to the twenty per cent. solution of hydrochlorate of cocaine. The former, while increasing the anæsthetic, diminishes the toxic effects of the cocaine. The application by spray is a source of danger. *Ernest Waggett.*

Herzfeld and Hermann (Berlin).—*A New Capsule Bacillus found in the Secretion of the Nose and the Antrum of Highmore.* “Hygienische Rundschau,” 1895, No. 14.

THE authors found in a case of acute catarrh a new bacillus with orange-coloured cultures. *Michael.*

Keegan, D. F.—*On Rhinoplasty in India.* “Brit. Med. Journ.,” Sept. 28, 1895.

DEMONSTRATION of photographs at section of surgery, British Medical Association Meeting, showing results of the author's method. In order to avoid contraction of the new nose, skin flaps are dissected off the nasal bones and turned down, the epidermal surface inwards, the raw surface being covered by a large flap from the forehead. Details in “Treves' Surgery.” *Ernest Waggett.*

Laurens, G.—*Nasal Diseases and Reflex Ocular Symptoms.* “Presse Méd.,” 22 Jan., 1896.

TWO cases of serious ocular troubles secondary to nasal diseases. In the first, a man, thirty-one years, had had for a long time nasal obstructions on the right side, caused by synechiæ between the inferior turbinated bone and the septum, with hypertrophy of mucous membrane. Intranasal operation gave sudden and permanent relief to a blepharospasm of some months' duration. In the second case, a girl, six years old, with adenoids and left convergent strabismus, extirpation of the adenoids was practised, and some days later the strabismus disappeared. *A. Cartaz.*

Leseur.—*Contributions to the study of Hay Fever.* Thèse de Paris, 1895.

ACCEPTED opinions on the nature of hay fever are reviewed, the symptoms enumerated, and the author concludes, after Joal, Leflaive, and others, that hay fever is a reflex nasal necrosis, supervening in arthritic or neurotic patients, increased by stimulation of the nasal mucous membrane. Dust, pollen, odour of flowers, are only occasional causes of the crisis. *A. Cartaz.*

Loeb, H. W.—*The Value of Sharp Curettes in the Removal of Septal Projections.* “Journ. Am. Med. Assoc.,” Jan. 4th, 1896.

WHILE considering the saw usually the best instrument with which to remove septal projections, yet there are many for which it is not applicable. These are such

as are too far from the anterior nares, either posteriorly or superiorly, or present too obtuse an angle, or are situated behind a deflection. For such cases the curettes he has devised are specially adapted. They are very much like the ordinary uterine curettes, but are highly tempered and well sharpened. They may be either flat or rounding at the end.

Oscar Dodd.

Mackenzie, A. Hunter.—*The Treatment of Ozena. A Preliminary Note.*

"Brit. Med. Journ.," April 27, 1895.

RECORD of a case remaining free from recurrence four years after cessation of treatment lasting a few months. Recommendation of curettement.

Ernest Waggett.

Pender (Hamburg).—*Congenital Diaphragm of a Choan and Asymmetry of the Face.* Festschrift des aerztlichen Vereins in Hamburg, 1896.

IN a girl, sixteen years old, with obstruction of the left nostril, the author found a diaphragm excluding the posterior opening of the choan. The probe showed that it was an osseous diaphragm. By transillumination it was found that the membrane was one and a half to two millimètres thick. The patient could not smell on the left side. The deformity was complicated by an asymmetry of the face, observed also in other cases of this anomaly.

Michael.

Price-Brown.—*Diagnosis and Treatment of Suppuration of the Antrum, with Cases.* "Annals Ophth. and Otol.," Jan., 1896.

THE author gives as his experience that transillumination alone is not sufficient evidence of antral disease, but that if pus in the region of the ostium is also present, it is practically pathognomonic of disease in that cavity. He places the various methods of treatment impartially before his readers, and concludes with the detailed narration of two cases treated through the canine fossa, one through the alveolus, and one through the ostium; three are cured, and one through the canine fossa nearly so. He uses a weak solution of resorcin for irrigation in most instances.

R. Lake.

Strangways, W. F.—*Hay Fever; a Successful Treatment founded on a New Theory.* "Annals Ophth. and Otol.," Jan., 1896.

AFTER showing how untenable the theory of direct irritation by pollen on sensitive areas is, the writer proceeds to explain his views—which briefly are that the cause is found in a toxin generated from pollen by a fermentative process in an alkaline solution. This toxin produces a vaso-motor paresis with disordered secretions, which by irritation cause paroxysms of sneezing.

Neutral and alkaline solutions but little affected pollen, whilst very dilute acid solutions caused a rapid formation of a greyish exudation. This the writer took to show that alkaline solutions assisted to form this toxin, and that acids prevented it by causing other changes. His treatment consists in the use of a douche, using a solution containing acetic acid 2 min., salt 4 grs., resorcin 1½ grs., water 1 oz. The resorcin is not always needed. Internally he administers hydrochloric acid, one to two drachms daily. In many instances the douche is sufficient alone.

R. Lake.

Thost (Hamburg).—*On the Operations of Adenoid Vegetations.* Festschrift des aerztlichen Vereins in Hamburg, 1896.

THE author recommends Gottstein's ring-knife, and performs the operation in chloroform narcosis. In 1500 cases, four cases he observed severe asphyxia, and in twelve cases severe hæmorrhages.

Michael.

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