

than the air-conduction, either when the prongs of a strongly vibrating fork were held in front of the meatus and then the handle applied to the cartilage, or if the conduction of the soft parts and the cartilage were compared by means of his method with the otoscope. Further, it was remarkable that when the ear was occluded the cartilage-conduction became weaker. It proved that air- or cartilage-conduction were not interdependent. If the perforation were occluded by means of a swab this abnormal response disappeared.

ALEX. R. TWEEDIE (*trans.*).

Abstracts.

PHARYNX.

Citelli.—*Three Cases of Primary Gangrene of the Pharynx.* "Arch. Internat. de Laryngologie, etc.," Tome xxvii, No. 1, January-February, 1909, p. 66.

The patients were a female, aged twenty-five, the subject of syphilis, a child, aged eight, and an adult male. The male alone recovered.

In all the cases the throat at first presented whitish, circumscribed patches, which, in two, gave rise to suspicion of diphtheria. But the rapid extension of the lesion and the transformation of the tissues into foul necrotic masses induced the author to look upon the disease as gangrene due to the action of virulent septic organisms. In one case three injections of diphtheria antitoxin were given, in another one injection, in neither with any benefit.

Bacteriological examination was not made in any of the cases.

The recovery in the last case is ascribed to the action of anti-streptococcus serum.

Dan McKenzie.

NOSE.

Sluder, G.—*The Anatomical and Clinical Relations of the Spheno-palatine (Meckel's) Ganglion to the Nose and its Accessory Sinuses.* "New York Med. Journ.," August 14, 1909.

The author reports cases of severe neuralgia of migraine type, associated with post-ethmoidal or sphenoidal sinusitis, or both. On the assumption that the pain was due to pressure on or infiltration of Meckel's ganglion, he made various applications, through the nose, over the spheno-palatine foramen with remarkable effect. The most satisfactory analgesic was a saturated (67 per cent.) cocaine solution, of which one drop was usually sufficient, whilst 0.4 per cent. solution of formaldehyde was nearly as good.

Macleod Yearsley.

Leland, G. A. (Boston).—*Nasal and Naso-pharyngeal Conditions as Causative Factors in Middle-ear Diseases.* "Boston Med. and Surg. Journ.," September 30, 1909.

After pointing out the number of middle-ear conditions traceable to nasal causes, and the excellent way in which the ear is protected, the