

theritic paralysis has become more prone to attack the young. This change in age incidence has possibly made some minor differences in the relative frequency with which the various forms of paralysis are observed. The practical conclusion is that the full value of antitoxin is only obtained by using it early and in efficient doses. If this be done, not only is life saved, but tedious complications are prevented, or at least deprived of their dangerous characters. *StClair Thomson.*

MOUTH, Etc.

Broeckhaert.—*A Case of Melanotic Sarcoma of the Palate.* "Journ. Med. de Brux.," No. 28, 1899.

This occurred in a man seventy-two years of age. It was of the size of an apricot, attached to the soft palate, brown in colour at the periphery and purple in the centre, and it bled freely on touch. It was removed mainly with the cautery, the bleeding being free.

B. J. Baron.

Goodall.—*Pathological Histology of Acute Tonsillitis.* "Journ. of Boston Soc. of Med. Sci.," January, 1899.

Goodall says that acute tonsillitis due to infection by the *Streptococcus pyogenes* and the *Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus* and *albus* is characterized by a diffuse inflammation of the parenchyma, appearing in the form of an increased proliferation of lymphoid cells and endothelioid cells of the reticulum, due probably to absorption of toxine formed in the crypts. While bacteria are rarely demonstrable in the tonsillar tissue in cases characterized by purely proliferative lesions, yet at times infection of the follicles occurs, giving rise to circumscribed suppuration and the formation of abscesses, which eventually discharge into the crypts.

B. J. Baron.

Grossard.—*Tubercular Perforation of the Palate.* "Arch. Inter. de Lar.," September-October, 1899.

As the literature appears to be extremely scanty, the writer puts on record two personal cases. The first was that of a man of twenty-three, giving no history of syphilis, who presented himself with an extensive ulceration of the pharynx and a small ulceration of the cartilaginous septum. There was marked dysphagia, and pulmonary tuberculosis was present. Iodide had already been taken for six months without benefit. Under lactic acid, zinc chloride, and guaiacol rapid improvement took place, and cicatrization resulted. Some weeks later the patient returned with a large triangular perforation of the velum, with granular edges. There was no thickening or infiltration. The disease spread rapidly, and the uvula was destroyed, but under lactic acid and zinc chloride applications cicatrization was procured. A second perforation, completely dividing the palate, occurred at a later date.

The second case, still under treatment, was that of a man of forty, with pulmonary tuberculosis and marked dysphagia. The anterior surface of the velum was granulated about the base of the uvula, which was itself much swollen. A small pit made its appearance near the base of the uvula, and in two days had enlarged into a perforation large enough to admit the end of the little finger. In this case also a previous mercurial and iodide treatment had been attended with no benefit.

Waggett.

NOSE.

Natier.—*Three Cases of Spontaneous Hæmorrhage from the Septum.* "The Laryngoscope," August, 1899.

The writer records three cases of hæmorrhage from the nasal septum which were cured by the use of the electro-cautery. The first was the case of an alcoholic aged sixty-three. The second case—a student twenty-eight years of age—had suffered for fifteen years from epistaxis. The third—a woman twenty-six years old—was cured after suffering for fourteen years.

R. M. Fenn.

Rogers.—*The Prevention of Nasal Catarrh.* "The Laryngoscope," August, 1899.

The writer advocates special attention to catarrhs in children, and insists on the importance of the usual preventive measures with regard to proper and moderate clothing, out-of-door exercise, and the ventilation of schoolrooms. Purulent rhinitis should receive continuous treatment.

R. M. Fenn.

Sendziak.—*Fibro-sarcoma of the Nose with Unusual Course.* From the *Rhino-Laryngologic Casuistic.* "Kronika Lekarska," Nos. 15-17, 1898.

The case is interesting from several points of view: (a) that the growth, soft and freely bleeding, was partially extracted by the endo-nasal method by means of galvano-cautery and the cold snare, while several advised only the external operation; (b) that during five years this tumour had not spread to neighbouring tissues (antrum Highmori, etc.); (c) that the malignant tumour (by microscopic examination fibro-sarcoma) had a cyst filled with serous fluid, of which a large quantity came out during operation. Cysts are not rare in benign tumours (polyps); in malignant, however, they are very seldom seen. The patient was a boy fourteen years old.

John Sendziak.

Veis, J.—*Suppuration of the Accessory Nasal Cavities, and their Importance in General Practice.* "Wien. Klin. Rundschau," Nos. 36 and 37, 1899.

In this paper a very clear sketch is given of the etiology, diagnosis, and treatment of these diseases.

Arthur J. Hutchison.

LARYNX.

Allan, C. M.—*A Suggestion as to the Treatment of Graves' Disease by the Administration of Bile by the Mouth, Hypodermically, and Intrathyroideal, with Cases.* "Lancet," August 26, 1899.

After accepting the view that this disease is an affection of the thyroid gland rather than of the nervous system, and giving some consideration to recent views on the functions of the liver, the author reports some cases in support of the line of treatment mentioned in the title.

StClair Thomson.

Baurowicz.—*Contribution to the Etiology of the so-called Chorditis Vocalis Inferior Hypertrophica.* "Przegląd Lekarski," No. 9, 1898.

In the year 1897 the author published in Polish language a large work on this question. Now he reports two observations of this