

fication of every ulcerated surface better than the thermo- or galvano-cautery. One other point deserves mention. The transfusion of 120 grammes of blood performed at the time of a first succession of epistaxes in February, 1882, led during more than a year to the cessation of hæmorrhages.

(D.) The symptoms produced by the enormous development assumed by the tumour in its latest stages is often such that one is tempted to submit it to removal—at least, partial. This is an illusory resource, upon which very little can be counted. In ablations performed to free the nasal cavities the clots formed by the hæmorrhage quickly obstruct the opened up passages. Ablations have been oftenest performed for the buccal prolongations. Primary hæmorrhage, even with the galvanic loop, is not always either easy to avoid or to arrest. Secondary hæmorrhage from the separation of eschars is a still greater danger. Repullulation is extremely rapid. In a case of Delstanches, a patient with cancer of the nasal fossæ,³¹ and in which there were prolongations obstructing the whole mouth, it was decided to remove the intra-buccal mass. Reproduction of the mass was so rapid that it was necessary to perform two new operations within three weeks, which, however, prolonged the life of the individual.

Voltolini in some cases, where it was especially necessary to remove the obstruction of the nasal fossæ, relates that he employed with success the galvano-cautery, and especially electrolysis.³²

The current, over and above the mechanical destruction which it produced, diminished the pains, and perhaps also delayed the progress of the affection.

INSTRUMENTS, THERAPEUTICS, &c.

Palmer.—*A Self-Retaining Nasal Speculum.* “Med. Record,” Jan. 25, 1890.

THIS is very much like an eye speculum, and is said to be very serviceable in operations on the nose, as it is quite self-retaining. *B. J. Baron.*

Frickenhau (Elberfeld).—*Angular Nasal Tube of Glass and Glass Powder Blowers.* “Deutsch. Med. Woch.,” 1890, No. 16.

UNDER these names the author describes two very fragile and unpractical pieces of apparatus for auto-insufflation. *Michael.*

Trautmann (Berlin).—*Electric Illuminating Apparatus for the Ear, Nose, Naso-Pharynx, etc.* “Deutsch. Med. Woch.,” 1890, No. 15.

APPARATUS similar to the well-known one of Schütz, of Frankfurt. For electric power the author uses a dynamo. *Michael.*

³¹ “Annales des Maladies du Larynx,” etc., p. 129, 1884.

³² *Loc. cit.*, p. 323.

Delavan.—New York Clinical Society Meeting of Oct. 25, 1889. "New York Med. Jour.," Nov. 16, 1889.

DR. DELAVAN showed an illuminator for the throat in the form of a curved glass rod, with opaque disc to prevent distribution of the rays of light, which is fastened to the neck and worked by an electric or other strong light. Dr. Delavan also showed a large intubation tube, which might be used for dilating strictured larynx.

Trautmann (Berlin).—*Electric Illuminating Apparatus for Ear, Nose, Naso-Pharynx, etc.* "Deutsch. Med. Woch.," 1890, No. 15.

DESCRIPTION of an apparatus with incandescent lamp, similar to all others. *Michael.*

Vohsen (Frankfurt-on-Main).—*Electric Illumination of the Cavities of the Human Body.* "Berl. Klin. Woch.," 1890, No. 12. (Reporting review.)

THE author has applied Blänsdorf's diaphanoscope with good results for illumination of the larynx, the nose, and the antrum of Highmore.

Michael.

Maxwell, P. W. (Dublin).—*A Method for Generating Neutral Fumes of Ammonium Chloride or Bromide for Inhalation: with Demonstration of Instrument.* "Dublin Jour. of Med. Science," March, 1889.

THIS method consists in volatilizing the salts by heating in a glass cylinder. The free bromine is retained by means of a solution of resorcin.

Hunter Mackenzie.

Schuster (Aachen).—*Aristol in the Treatment of Naso-Pharyngeal Syphilis, with Remarks on Aristol.* "Monats. für Dermat.," 1890, No. 6.

THE author has applied aristol (a new iodine preparation, consisting of a red powder, without smell) instead of iodoform in the treatment of syphilitic ulcerations of the nose, and was satisfied with his results.

Michael.

Henderson.—*Note on the External Use of Sulphate of Iron.* Trans. Inter-Col. Med. Congress of Australasia, 1889.

THE author recommends a mop of cotton wool soaked in the glyceride (5i sulphate dissolved in just sufficient boiling water, and one ounce of glycerine added), and used as a swab to the throat two or three times a day in diphtheria as the best topical application he has yet found.

R. Norris Wolfenden.

Noltenius (Bremen).—*Communication from the Ambulatorium of Dr. P. Michelsen, Docent of Laryngology, Rhinology, and Dermatology in Königsberg.* "Therap. Monats.," 1889, No. 14.

On the Hæmstatic Effect of Penghawar Wool.—The author has studied the effect of this preparation known since 1843. He found it more successful than ordinary wool. The cause of this difference he has found in the following circumstance. The ordinary cotton wool fills with blood, but the Penghawar wool only fills with blood at the circumference, and so retains its elasticity and makes a lasting compression upon the bleeding place. It is also aseptic and never causes suppuration. The best results were obtained from a combination of the wool with the drug.

The bringing forward ("Vorwischen") of Nasal Polypti and other Applications of the Nasal Brush.—By application of a brush, which the

author often also uses for other purposes, it is possible to bring nasal polypi in better situation for removal with the wire. *Michael.*

MacMunn, James (Crouch End).—*The Treatment of a Common Cold, etc.*
“Brit. Med. Jour.,” Dec. 14, 1889.

THE author recommends the following formula in the treatment of nasal catarrh :—

℞—Acidi Salicylici, grs. 4.
Acidi Tannici, grs. 6.
Bismuthi Subnitratris, grs. 90.

To be used locally as a snuff. *Hunter Mackenzie.*

Poletika, M. I. (St. Petersburg).—*Aniline in Phthisis.* “Russkaia Meditzina,”
No. 1, 1890, p. 3.

THE author records twenty-eight cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (five of incipient phthisis, twenty-three of a more or less advanced character) treated after Professor Kremiansky's method. In other words, the patients were made to inhale aniline (from a two-necked bottle containing equal parts of the substance and water) and wintergreen-oil (ditto), from one hundred to two hundred times a day. They also were prescribed antifebrin in five-grain doses, three or four times daily (fever being present in every one of the patients). The duration of the treatment in individual cases varied from four to one hundred and fifteen days. The following are the main corollaries deduced by the writer from his clinical experiments :—

1. Most decidedly, aniline does not manifest the slightest “specific” influence on the disease. [Of the twenty-eight cases, in sixteen the physical pulmonary signs grew worse during and after the treatment; in eight they remained in their previous condition; only in four a considerable decrease of râles was noticed. The number of tubercle-bacilli in the sputa decreased or disappeared only in three.]

2. Aniline, however, possesses a pronounced anæsthetic action, since in an overwhelming majority of cases it markedly relieves cough and expectoration, alleviates dyspnœa, and improves the sense of well-being.

3. The drug does not spoil appetite [to which circumstance the author attributes the fact that in twelve of his cases the body's weight increased from one and a half to eleven pounds during the aniline course].

4. Its antipyretic effects are uncertain. [In nine cases, slight decrease of fever occurred, while in other six fever increased.]

5. Of accessory effects, only giddiness and cyanosis (one case) and hæmoptysis (in five) were noticed. [In three patients pneumothorax developed during the treatment.]

Valerius Idelson.

Potter, F. H.—*The Use of Menthol in Diseases of the Upper Air-Passages.*
“Jour. of the Amer. Med. Assoc.,” Feb. 1, 1890.

THE drug was used by the author in strengths varying from 1 to 40 per cent. dissolved in oleum petrolina, which the author thinks preferable to olive oil. It is of a consistency easily sprayed by any atomiser with large orifice. Tubes made on the Sass or De Vilbiss pattern, or the atomisers made by the Davidson Rubber Company, numbered 52, 59 and 65, answer the purpose. Most other tubes fail to answer the purpose. Menthol can be dissolved in oleum petrolina up to 50 per cent. Those above 25 per cent. have been used by the author by inhalation, those below by direct

application. If the solution is too strong it will cause great pain. He has never been able to apply it to the nasal mucous membrane in more than 1 per cent. or 2 per cent. solution without cocaine except in atrophic conditions. Though cooling and grateful, the drug did not seem to have any marked effect upon ordinary acute rhinitis and its various forms. In rare instances of simple chronic rhinitis it was markedly beneficial. It has been useful after operations upon the nasal passages. It is very useful as an accessory treatment in atrophic rhinitis, and may be used even as high as 35 per cent. With returning sensitiveness weaker solutions will have to be used. In acute and chronic inflammations of the pharynx and mouth it is very satisfactory, and it will frequently lessen the duration of an attack of ordinary sore throat if taken early. It has been beneficial for the sub-acute and chronic inflammations of the larynx. The author's experience in tuberculosis of the larynx confirms the opinions of Rosenberg, Hyndmann, and Bishop as to its favourable properties. It diminishes hypersecretions and heals ulcers, but has little effect upon infiltrations. Dysphagia is lessened and nutrition improved.

R. Norris Wolfenden.

Von Stein and Stanislaw, F. (Moscow).—*On Trichloracetic Acid in Diseases of the Nose, Pharynx, Larynx, and Gum.* "Meditzinskoïe Obozrenië," No. 20, 1889, p. 727.

THE author details his experience of trichloracetic acid in the following affections:—

1. *Simple acute nasal catarrh, and coryza accompanying influenza.* A slightly warmed from 0·1 to 0·5 per cent. aqueous solution of the acid is instilled into the nasal cavities by means of a teaspoon, two or three times a day. Even shortly after the first instillation, the passages become free, congestion of the conjunctiva and tension about the forehead disappear, and then all other symptoms rapidly subside.

2. Morell Mackenzie's *catarrhus siccus abiens saepe in ozænam* ("a fairly common affection, especially in luetic patients," according to Dr. Stein). The instillation of a 0·5 or one per cent. solution is rapidly followed by the disappearance of scurfs and bleeding, the nasal mucous membrane becoming moist and even turgid.

3. *Ozæna.* In milder cases, painting with a 0·5 or one per cent. solution, repeated three times daily, very rapidly removes fœtor, softens crusts, decreases their re-formation, and improves smell. In severe cases, the author commences his treatment with painting by a 0·5 or one per cent. solution of the acid, and plugging the nasal cavities with gauze soaked in the same fluid. If necessary, a few days later, he passes to a stronger (three to five per cent.) solution, or resorts to a combination of iodine with the acid made after this formula: ℞—Iodii puri 0·06; potassi iodati 0·2; glycerini puri 30·0. Post solutionem adde acidi trichloraceticii 0·3—0·5. M. Of eight cases treated after the plan, in three no improvement could be obtained, but in the remaining five a marked amelioration soon ensued: the patient's subjective symptoms (headache, heaviness about the forehead and eyes, inability to work, etc.) considerably improved, crusts softened, bleeding subsided or disappeared altogether, fœtor decreased, and so on.

4. *Hyperplastic rhinitis.* A small crystal of the acid is placed on the end of a probe and rapidly applied to the diseased region. The results are, as a rule, very good—especially in dry catarrh, vasodilator coryza (*vide* the *JOURNAL OF LARYNGOLOGY AND RHINOLOGY*, December, 1889, p. 512), and swelling of the nasal mucous membrane remaining after acute colds in the head. The acid should be preferred to galvano-caustics and chromic acid (in particular, in aged people, and children), since the reaction is comparatively slight, and the procedure almost painless.

5. *Chronic nasal catarrh*, with profuse purulent discharge, but without any marked hyperplasia. No special benefit is obtained from the acid.

6. *Adenoid vegetations.* Cauterisation with the acid is followed by a slow disappearance of the new growth, without causing any strong local irritation.

7. *Dry pharyngeal and naso-pharyngeal catarrhs*, with tendency to formation of crusts. Paintings with a 0.5 or one per cent. solution leads to a rapid improvement of all symptoms—"though not invariably."

8. *Acute laryngeal catarrh.* Painting or spraying with a one-twentieth to one-fifth per cent. solution of the acid (morning and evening), and simultaneous inhalations of a one per cent. solution of bromide of potassium (several times during the day-time), rapidly relieve cough and all subjective symptoms.

9. *Dry chronic laryngeal catarrh.* Painting with a from 0.5 to two per cent. solution of the acid, made once daily, or every other day, lead to a fairly good result, and that within a short period. It is advisable, however, to always begin with the weakest solution.

10. *Hyperplastic laryngitis.* Painting with a five per cent. solution, gradually ascending to the acid in substance (applied after painting the larynx with cocaine), proves more beneficial than the ordinary treatment by nitrate of silver. Reaction is always but trifling.

11. *Laryngeal tuberculosis.* Weak solutions lead to aggravation of the process. Stronger ones were not tried by the author.

12. *Gingivitis pyorrhoeica.* Painting with a ten per cent. solution (on cotton wool, introduced by means of a fine needle between the gum and tooth up to the alveola), repeated once every few days, leads usually to permanent cure.

Valerius Idelson.

DIPHTHERIA.

Prudden, S. Mitchell (New York).—*On the Etiology of Diphtheria.* "Inter. Jour. of the Med. Sciences," April and May, 1889.

THE author describes a streptococcus as the most constant micro-organism present in the diphtheritic tissues : it is apparently identical with the streptococcus pyogenes, and the streptococcus of erysipelas. He affirms that weak solutions of sublimate are very effectual as streptococcicides.

Hunter Mackenzie.