

circumference. It went sufficiently high to reach the retro-choanal vegetations, which were often inaccessible to ordinary curettes, and it descended sufficiently low to bring away automatically into the mouth the vegetations which are cut off.

#### EXTERNAL PROTHESIS WITH COLD PARAFFIN.

Dr. MAHU showed a young woman whose nose, which had been seriously disfigured by lupus, had acquired quite a presentable appearance. He drew the attention of his colleagues to the use of the cold process, which was absolutely without danger, and to the advantages which there were in substituting it for the hot methods whenever possible.

#### A NEW COMPRESSED AIR VENTILATOR FOR THE HOT-AIR APPARATUS.

Drs. LERMOYEZ and MAHU showed a new generator of compressed air worked by electricity.

This apparatus, constructed by Gaiffe, was extremely simple; it was in the form of a disc, of two centimeters in thickness and twelve in diameter, and it could be put in movement directly by an ordinary motor as used by specialists, by fixing the two apparatuses end to end and axle to axle. The aspiration tube could replace a tube for making a vacuum.

G. MAHU, *General Secretary.*

### Abstracts.

#### PHARYNX.

**Jauquet, E.**—*Two Cases of Naso-pharyngeal Polypus operated on by Different Methods.* "La Presse Oto-laryngologique Belge," July, 1907.

A youth, aged fifteen, with symptoms of four months' duration, was the subject of a tumour nearly filling the naso-pharynx, more developed on the left side than on the right, and adherent to the end of the left middle turbinal body. During an unsuccessful attempt to remove the growth through the mouth adhesions were discovered in the ethmoid and vomerine regions. A curved incision was then made from the middle of the eyebrow to the ala nasi, passing round the inner angle of the orbit. The ascending process of the maxilla, the nasal and lacrymal bones, and a part of the os planum, were resected, as well as the inner wall of the antrum of Highmore and the inferior turbinal body. The tumour was well in view; it was removed with a ruginé. Recovery was rapid and complete.

The second patient was a man, aged fifty-three, with a tumour the size of a hen's egg. He was operated on through the mouth, in the inclined position, under chloroform narcosis. *Chichele Nourse.*

**Fallas, A.** (Brussels).—*Phlegmons of the Neck of Bucco-pharyngeal Origin.* "La Presse Oto-laryngologique Belge," August, 1907.

Notes of four cases of infective cellulitis of the neck, with comments upon the mode of origin and treatment of this dangerous affection. A short bibliography is annexed. *Chichele Nourse.*

**Dawson, Bertram.**—*Röntgen Rays as an Aid to the Diagnosis of Stricture of the Esophagus.* "Lancet," October 26, 1907.

The author describes the method of watching the descent of the thick emulsion of bismuth by means of the Röntgen screen. The results are better seen if the observer stands in a dark sentinel box for ten minutes before the radiograph is thrown on to one side of it.

*St Clair Thomson.*

## NOSE.

**Vernieuwe** (Ghent).—*A Contribution to the Study of Closed Ethmoidal Sinusitis.* "La Presse Oto-laryngologique Belge," June, 1907.

The records of two cases of ethmoidal empyema, of which the first is an example of infection of a pre-existing mucocele, and the second of primary closed sinusitis. A copious bibliography is appended.

*Chichele Nourse.*

**Galebsky.**—*Intra-tracheal Injections in the Treatment of Chronic Diseases of the Lungs.* "Russkii Vrach," No. 26, 1907.

Dr. Galebsky considers the method again, and brings much experimental evidence to show its superiority over inhalations. The author has studied the effect of such injections upon animals, the parts of the lungs reached by the liquids used, and the character of the reaction set up in the lungs. The dogs experimented upon stood the injections very well, the amount used reaching 30 c.c., introduced by means of a modified Pravaz syringe, 5 c.c. at a time. In using eucalyptol and menthol it was possible to show that the drugs reached the alveoli of the lungs, while the direction of penetration could be easily controlled by placing the animal on one or the other side for some minutes after the injection. Oil of sweet almonds and salt solution produced hardly any reaction, while eucalyptol and menthol, which later were used on patients, in dogs produced some slight changes, such as mild catarrhal reaction and the appearance of some granulation tissue in the interalveolar spaces. The method was then applied in the treatment of seventeen patients, fourteen of whom were suffering from tuberculosis, two had putrid bronchitis, one simple bronchitis, and one suffered from bronchiectasis with beginning gangrene of the lungs. The patients were always placed in the position for laryngoscopy, and the point of the syringe was introduced beyond the vocal cords under the control of the mirror. Cocaine used in the first injection was dispensed with later on, and the drugs used—chiefly eucalyptol and menthol—were introduced dissolved in sweet almond oil. The patients were then placed on one or the other side, depending upon the localisation of the disease in the lungs.