

Report of a Case of Gangrene of the Tonsil—ALEXANDER C.

HOWE—*Gaillard's Medical Journal*, June, 1900.

The patient, twenty-six years of age, was suffering with a severe sore throat for a week when seen by the author. The face and neck were swollen, lips excoriated, fetid dark brown mucus oozed from the mouth, a frightful odor permeated the room, pain was severe, temperature 104.4° , pulse 120. Both tonsils were swollen and of a purplish color. The left was swollen beyond the median line and up into the naso-pharynx, its surface necrosed and gangrenous. The entire mass was removed with a forceps. It was black and firm and of the consistency of putty. A 25 per cent solution of H_2O_2 was applied. A further removal of tissue was necessary as the process seemed to be spreading. This procedure of removing tissue, followed by the application of nitric acid, was continued for some time, until after three weeks, when the patient was pronounced well. The patient died about three months afterwards from a general septic condition following tamponading for uncontrollable epistaxis.

STEIN.

Curtain Ring for Eight Years in Pharynx of a Child—H. L.

LACK (London)—*Lancet*, April 28, 1900. Harveian Society.

The author showed a curtain ring which he had removed from the pharynx of a child, aged nine years. The ring was swallowed when the child was nine months old, and produced violent fits of coughing and choking which soon passed off. For years the ring had caused no symptoms. The upper edge was free in the post-nasal space, the lower part lay free behind the arytenoids, while the two sides were firmly embedded beneath the mucous membrane of the lateral pharyngeal walls. The ring was cut through with bone forceps at its lowest part, opened out and pulled upwards until free. The author emphasized the importance of the coughing and choking attacks following a history of swallowing a foreign body, attention to which would lessen the number of these cases which had been overlooked.

STCLAIR THOMSON.

Extract of Suprarenal Capsule in the Treatment of Diseases of the Nose, Throat and Ears—E. B. GLEASON (Phila.)—

International Medical Magazine, November, 1900.

The author recommends a freshly prepared solution of ten per cent strength. Boiling the solution will sterilize, but not preserve it. Adding preservatives like boric acid and glycerine, he thinks, impairs its action and besides act as irritants.

In hay fever the patient is provided with gelatine capsules containing two to three grains of the adrenals. One is to be taken internally every two to three hours, and one can be dissolved in a teaspoonful hot water, filtered, and the solution applied to the nose on cotton.

STEIN.