

Abstracts.

FAUCES.

Justi (Hong Kong).—*Collargol as a Local Application in Angina and Diphtheria.* "Münch. med. Woch.," Dec. 6, 1904.

A 5 per cent. watery solution was brushed on the parts thrice daily, and allowed to remain as long as possible without being spat out. The author found it more valuable than Löffler's solution, and less irritating.
Dundas Grant.

NOSE AND ACCESSORY SINUSES.

Rhodes, J. Edwin (Chicago).—*Nasal Hydrorrhœa.* "Boston Med. and Surg. Journ.," September 1, 1904.

The author reports a case. Of the two generally advanced theories as to cause: (1) That it is a neurosis of the fifth nerve in the nasal mucosa; and (2) that it is a symptom of a general neurasthenic condition, he inclines to the latter.

In the case reported many remedies were tried and failed, until nitrate of silver, gr. 60 to the ounce, was applied. This caused violent headache, lasting four or five days, but the discharge ceased in three or four days and did not return.
Macleod Yearsley.

Theisen, Clement F. (Albany).—*The Etiology and Diagnosis of Ozæna, and its Relation to Pulmonary Tuberculosis.* "Boston Med. and Surg. Journ.," September 1, 1904.

The author concludes:

(1) Sinus disease probably causes ozæna in a certain percentage of cases, or at least may be considered a strong predisposing cause.

(2) Suppurative processes in the accessory sinuses are frequently present in certain of the infectious diseases of childhood, particularly scarlatina, measles, and diphtheria, and for this reason these diseases must be considered as at least possible etiological factors of ozæna.

(3) That while a certain percentage of cases are caused by sinus disease, this is not sufficient to explain the pathogenesis of the whole clinical picture of ozæna.

(4) The large number of ozæna patients having pulmonary tuberculosis would certainly point to the nasal condition as a strong predisposing cause for the development of the tuberculous condition.

Macleod Yearsley.

Packard, F. R. (Philadelphia).—*A Study of the Fatal Results of Operations upon the Nose and Throat.* "Boston Med. and Surg. Journ.," September 1, 1904.

The author considers the fewness of fatalities in this class of operation surprising. He tabulates recorded fatalities. There were 26 deaths from anæsthesia (24 from chloroform, 1 from A.C.E. mixture, 1 from ether). Of deaths due to causes other than anæsthesia there were 22 (14