

A radical external operation was done on the left frontal sinus. It was found full of pus and polypi. These were thoroughly cleared out, and a large opening was made into the nose, necrosed bone being carefully sought for and removed. After being washed out the cavity was packed with gauze, the end of which passed down into the nose, and the external wound was sutured. The skin wound healed by first intention, and for the first fortnight the patient did well. Then pain and nasal discharge returned. The right frontal sinus was now treated in the same way. The wound healed without suppuration, and on the ninth day, when the stitches were removed, there was neither pain nor tenderness and the nasal cavities were dry. Five days later an abscess developed in the line of incision, and the entire forehead was found infiltrated. The incision was reopened, and treatment by means of bichloride solution carried on for a month. Then a third operation was performed. The skin and soft parts were turned back so as to expose the whole frontal bone as far as the parietal suture on either side. Over the entire right half the bone was found denuded of periosteum, and blackened and necrotic. A sequestrum was removed, "which extended from the nasal eminence to the right frontal eminence, exposing the superior longitudinal sinus for nearly two inches in extent, and the dura over a space extending from the median line to the middle of the frontal eminence on the right side." The wound healed well, recovery was uneventful, and except for the unsightly scar and marked depression which remains the patient has had no trouble.

A. J. Hutchison.

**Warren.**—*The Successful Application of Adrenal Extract in Rhinology.* "Journal of Eye, Ear and Throat Diseases," vol. v., No. 2, 1900.

Two preparations of the extract were used, a glycerinated liquid extract and a less stable but more active sterilized watery extract. The nose was first partially anæsthetized with cocaine, then the extract, diluted with an equal quantity of a 10 per cent. solution of  $\beta$ -eucaine, was rubbed into the part to be operated on. Several cases of nasal operation are reported, in all of which there was practically no bleeding. Some cases of hay-fever, of "hypertrophy of the turbinated bodies of the tumescent variety," and of acute rhinitis were treated with the same solution, with at least temporary satisfactory results.

A. J. Hutchison.

## LARYNX.

**Duvivier.**—*Cancer of the Larynx.* "L'Écho Méd. du Nord," April 29, 1900.

At a meeting of the Société Centrale de Méd. du Département du Nord, Duvivier showed a larynx completely invaded by cancer. There was no trace left of the vocal cords, but the posterior surface of the œsophagus was intact. The points of interest in the case were: (1) The rapidity of growth of the tumour—five months only elapsed between the appearance of the first symptoms and the death of the patient; (2) the slightness of the symptoms; (3) absence of pressure symptoms; (4) absence of hæmorrhage and pain; (5) absence of secondary growths.

A. J. Hutchison.

**Longbois.**—*Silver Cannula fallen into the First Division of the Right Bronchus.* “*La Presse Méd.*,” February 21, 1900.

A girl, who at the age of nine had tracheotomy performed twice (1893), had been compelled to wear the tracheotomy-tube since then. In October, 1899, the outer cannula broke, and the tube slipped into the trachea. Radioscopy showed the tube lying in the position of the first division of the right bronchus. Attempts to remove it failed. The girl, however, remained quite well (three and a half months). The author promises to have the case radiographed at intervals, and to report the further history. *A. J. Hutchison.*

**Sevestre and Ausset.**—*Laryngitis complicating Measles.* “*La Presse Méd.*,” April 21, 1900.

Laryngitis arising in cases of measles should be treated by medicines (bromides, codeine, ether, vapours, etc.) even when the symptoms are threatening. When surgical treatment is necessary, intubation should be preferred to tracheotomy.

The following are the results obtained by Sevestre during 1898-1899.

Of forty cases of laryngitis in measles complicated by diphtheria :

Thirty-four intubations gave twenty recoveries, fourteen deaths.

Three intubations followed by tracheotomy gave three recoveries.

Three primary tracheotomies gave three deaths.

In measles without diphtheria :

Ten intubations gave eight deaths.

Two intubations followed by tracheotomy, two deaths.

Two primary tracheotomies, one death.

The tube should not be left *in situ* more than twenty hours at first ; and if after three or four days symptoms return on withdrawing the tube, tracheotomy must be resorted to. *A. J. Hutchison.*

## E A R.

**Baup and Stanculéanu.**—*Auricular Septicæmia due to Bacillus Coli and Bacillus Perfringens.* “*La Presse Méd.*,” February 14, 1900.

This case, reported to the Société de Biologie, was one of suppuration of the ear, thrombo-phlebitis of lateral sinus, and septicæmia, with low temperature, diarrhœa and asthenia. Two micro-organisms—viz., the *Bac. coli* and the *Bac. perfringens* of Veillon and Zuber—were found in pus taken from the mastoid, in pus taken from the lateral sinus during the operation, and in blood taken from internal organs at the autopsy. The organisms, when injected separately into animals, scarcely produced any lesions, but when injected together produced a rapidly fatal septicæmia. *Arthur J. Hutchison.*

**Bonain.**—*Cerebellar Abscess, etc., following Otitis Suppurativa.* “*Revue Hebdom. de Laryng. d'Otol. et de Rhinol.*,” April 21, 1900.

The patient was a child, six years of age. For a month there had been discharge from the left ear, clear at first, but thick and purulent during the last six days ; for fifteen days fever, severe headache, shiverings, and vomiting. On examination, pulse rapid and small, tongue coated, skin burning ; the left external meatus was full of pus,