his own practice, and a report by Dr. Friedenthal of 5 cases of diabetic ulceration of the pharynx and larynx, he decided that this case belonged in that category. A twenty-four-hour specimen of urine yielded between 4 and 5 per cent. of sugar. The institution of the Allen scheme of treatment produced decided improvement of the glycosuria, but without much change in the local condition. There was ulceration of the uvula, the retina, the posterior wall of the pharynx, and of the laryngeal surface of the epiglottis, and the right arytenoid.

An Epi-hyal Bone in a Human Subject.—GUTHRIE (*Jour. Laryngol.*, July, 1916) reported this case to the Laryngological Section of the Royal Society of Medicine. It occurred in a man about fifty years of age suffering from carcinoma of the upper end of the esophagus. A radiogram by Dr. Oram showed a chain of bones apparently representing a complete "hyoid arch," composed of the basi-hyol (body of hyoid), cerato-hyal (short process of hyoid), epi-hyal, and stylo-hyal, the condition being similar to that seen in the dog.

The Upper Respiratory Passages in Habitual Users of Cocain and Heroin.—RIDPATH (*Laryngoscope*, January, 1916) has carefully examined a number of instances of sniffers of these drugs and finds that the constant use of heroin or cocain upon a mucous membrane produces congestion and tumefaction followed by atrophy and anemia; but the sensibility of the mucous membranes is not affected. Catarrhal affections are less prevalent than in non-users of the drugs. Heroin produces a thin acrid discharge, and cocain causes epistaxis.

Vernal Catarrh Cured with Radium.—DELVAN (*Radium*, November, 1916), in an article on Radium in the field of Laryngology states that the Radium Institute of London reported excellent results in the treatment of "Vernal Catarrh," patients treated for it with radium having in a large proportion of cases been cured without recurrence, although under observation for a series of years.

Tuberculosis of the Frontal Sinus.—THOMAS (*Jour. Am. Med. Assn.*, July 24, 1915) reports two cases, and states that but five in all have been reported previously and of which he gives a synopsis. Of these five, four terminated fatally, and the other had remained well seven months after operation. Of the author's cases one recovered after two operations and had remained well for more than two years. The other case had been subjected to an extensive intranasal operation two years before consulting Dr. Thomas. It is reported as a case of tuberculous frontal sinusitis, with osteomyelitis, epidural, subdural, and cerebral abscesses resulting in death; a necropsy having been held.

Bleeding Polypus of the Turbinate Body.—MATSUI (*Laryngoscope*, February, 1916), in an article on the "Turbinal Origin of Bleeding Polypus of the Nose," states that he had seen two cases in the clinic of Prof. Ino Kubo, both of which grew out of the lower turbinal and