was done with little hemorrhage owing to the use of suprarenal solution. That night hemorrhage occurred upon the nose and corresponding eye. An extended investigation reveals no similar case except the two in the October number of THE LARYNGOSCOPE reported by Dr. Chiari (*Wiener Klin. Wochenschr.*, No. 28, 1899). These cases occurred after the nostril had been plugged with Belloc's cannula on account of epistaxis. The blood forced its way out through the duct. The author believes that an abnormally large tear duct was a factor in his case.

F. C. E.

On the Close Relation between the Nasal and Cranial Cavities and some of the Dangers of Such Relationship—WILLIAM C.

KRAUSS—*Charlotte Med. Journ.*, January, 1900.

Nasal obstruction in children may retard their cranial development, and the influence of adenoids on mental development is well recognized. Meningitis is not infrequently due to infection from the nasal chambers.

SCHEPPEGRELL.

A Case of Carcinoma of the Nasal Passages—J. L. GOODALE—

Journ. Am. Med. Assn., February 3, 1900.

The patient was a man fifty-one years old. He had had nasal polypi frequently removed for the past thirty-three years. After removing what appeared to be ordinary polypi, a pale, red mass, the size of an almond, was found springing from the region of the infundibulum. The mass was removed with the cold snare. The microscope showed it to be carcinoma. Death occurred fifteen months after the first indications of malignancy.

ANDREWS.

Report of a Case of Echinococcus Cyst of the Nose—W. K.

ROGERS—*Journ. Am. Med. Assn.*, February 3, 1900.

Two years after the removal of what appeared to be an ordinary polypus, another growth occurred at the same spot. In removing it with the snare it ruptured and a considerable quantity of straw-colored fluid escaped. Microscopic examination of the cyst walls showed numerous echinococcus hooklets. No evidence could be found of intestinal parasites.

ANDREWS.

Removal of One Hundred and Seven Polypi at One Sitting—H.

W. LOEB—*St. Louis Courier of Med.*, Jan., 1900.

The patient had many polypi on each side of the nose, and on account of an orbital cellulitis, it was deemed advisable to remove them at once. With his electro-cautery snare Loeb removed sixty-eight from the left and fifty-nine from the right fossa—107 in all. It required three-quarters of an hour to remove them, and during that time the patient lost only one ounce of blood. The case is reported to call attention to the ease with which the operation may be done with the electro-cautery snare, the author claiming that with the cold snare the number could not have been removed at one sitting. Though objections have been urged against the electro-cautery snare on the ground that it is necessary to renew the steel wires often, the author used only four in the operation. EATON.