the patient's relatives ; (3) free from any danger of consecutive hæmorrhage ; (4) brings a considerable relief very rapidly. The writer tried in two cases of his another bloodless method of treating nasal polypi, consisting in the parenchymatous injection of 4 or 5 drops of acetic acid (as recommended in the *L'Abeille Medicale*, 1885), but he utterly failed to effect any improvement and was ultimately compelled to resort to evulsion. Dr. Pargamin mentions further that in cases of acute nasal catarrh in sucklings, he obtains good results from the intra-nasal instillation of a two per cent solution of hydrochlorate of cocaine.—*Russkaia Meditzina*, No. 39, 1887.

VALERIUS IDELSON (Berne).

V. On Removal by Operation of Naso-Pharyngeal Tumors. By THOMAS ANNANDALE (Edinburgh). Professor Annandale does not claim for the operation, presently to be described, entire originality. He demonstrates that when, after Rongé, the septum nasi is divided, and the alveolar border of the jaw and the hard palate cut through in the middle line, the two upper jaws can be separated to the extent of an inch, and thus more room obtained for the removal of tumors at the base of the skull. Of course, many tumors in this region can be removed by less severe operations ; but cases occur where these are not sufficient and more room is required to operate through. The steps of the operation are as follows :

1. The exposure of the anterior nares by freely dividing the mucous membrane connecting the upper lip and upper jaws, according to the plan of Rongé.
2. The division of the bony septum of the nose along its attachment to the jaw.
3. Incising the soft parts along the middle line of the hard palate and then sawing through the alveolar margin of the upper jaw, and through the entire hard palate along the middle line. The soft palate may or may not require division in its middle line. The necessity for this depends on the size and attachments of the growth.
4. The forcible separation of the two jaws and the introduction through the gap of the finger, periosteal scraper, or other similar instrument, with the view of separating secondary connections of the growth to the surrounding parts.
5. The removal of

the growth from its primary site of origin by forceps, sharp spoon, cold snare, or the galvanic wire. 6. When the tumor has been removed the introduction of some antiseptic plug. The jaws are brought together and secured by one wire suture, and two or more horse-hair sutures through the soft part of the palate. Prof. Annandale relates three cases in which this operation was performed and they all proved, as far as the removal of the growth, most satisfactory. Two were benign growths. The third was a sarcoma and rapidly returned. Prof. Annandale claims for the operation the following advantages: 1. It is a simple procedure and if the growth can be removed by its aid no deformity results. 2. Should it be found that the growth cannot be properly exposed and removed in this way the proceeding forms one of the usual stages of a more severe operation, namely, the removal of the upper jaw itself, and, therefore, it assists and does not interfere with further operative measures. 3. That probably less blood is lost than in other cutting operations.—*Lancet*, Jan., 26, 1889.

H. H. TAYLOR (London).

CHEST AND ABDOMEN.

I. Duration of life in Cancer of the Breast. By W. ROGER WILLIAMS, F. R. C. S. (London). The statistics as to the duration of life in cancer of the breast both with operation and without operation vary very considerably. Paget gives the average as a little more than four years. Bryant agrees with this. Sibley gives 53.2 months in operated cases, and 32.25 months in non-operation cases. Gross' figures are 38.5 months operation cases, and 28.6 months non-operation cases. Mr. Roger Williams tabulates the cases for the last six years in the Middlesex Hospital. The average duration of life from the time the disease was first noticed is 60.8 months operation cases, and 44.8 months non-operation cases. He considers that probably Gross under-states the duration of life. In four of his cases life after operation lasted 137.6, 149.8, 159, 297 days. In four cases not operated on it lasted 116.6, 130, 157, 194.7 days.—*Lancet*, Jan. 12, 1889.

H. H. TAYLOR (London.)