This is a very complete summary of the subject, taking up some twenty-four pages of the journal, and is hardly susceptible of satisfactory abstract.

Pseudoleukæmic Tumor of the Pharynx.—DR. Z. VON LENART reported to the Hungarian Society of Medicine of Buda-Pesth (*Revue Hebdomadaire de Laryngologie, d'Otologie et de Rhinologie*, November 11, 1905) a tumor the size of an egg in the upper part of the pharynx of a man aged forty years who had suffered for a year with progressive nasal obstruction and noises in the ear. It was of a bluish-red color, covered with smooth mucous membrane, and occupied the entire right nasal fossa and, in part, the left one likewise. Lymphatic glands were hypertrophied all over the body and the spleen was enlarged. The examination of the blood showed considerable increase of leukocytes, and the hæmoglobin equalled 70 per cent. There was no sign of tuberculous bacillosis. Histological examination of a fragment excised showed typical lymphoid tissue.

Saddle Nose.—In reporting to the American Medical Association a case of transplantation of bone for the relief of saddle nose (*Journal of the American Medical Association*, November 11, 1905) Dr. Cullen F. Welty, of San Francisco, reviews the subject of paraffin injections and plastic surgery for the relief of this deformity and decides in favor of the latter. In his own case he transplanted a section of bone from the crest of the tibia, with fair amount of success as to improvement in looks and complete success as a surgical procedure. Though this plan was original with Dr. Welty he unwittingly followed a device which had been satisfactorily practised before by Dr. Israel.

Suppuration in the Accessory Sinuses of the Nose.—DRS. C. J. LEWIS and A. LOGAN TURNER present (*Edinburgh Medical Journal*, November, 1905) a careful and thorough bacteriological and clinical research into this subject which deserves close study. They summarize their conclusions as follows:

1. That the organisms found in the healthy nasal cavities belong to the same varieties as those occurring in abnormal conditions of the nose.
2. That the pus obtained from some cases of antral suppuration may contain organisms similar to those occurring in the buccal cavity.
3. That occasionally bacilli distinctive of dental caries may be isolated from the pus of an antral abscess.
4. That the healthy accessory sinuses are probably sterile.
5. That there are three main types of organisms commonly met with in suppuration of the accessory sinuses, namely, streptococci, pneumococci, and staphylococci.
6. That in the cases of chronic suppuration streptococci were found in 80 per cent., whilst in the more recent cases they occurred in 60 per cent.
7. That the swabs taken directly from the affected cavities provide from the bacteriological standpoint more trustworthy results than swabs taken in the same cases from the nasal cavities.
8. That in recent cases virulent organisms are met with twice as often as in cases of chronic suppuration.

9. That clinical evidence supports the view that the antrum is more frequently infected by way of the nasal cavity, and that this opinion is corroborated by bacteriological investigation.

10. That nasal polypi occur more frequently in cases of associated sinus suppuration than in simple cases of antral abscess; their association with ethmoidal cell suppuration, whether occurring alone or as a complication of other sinus inflammation, is evident from the cases quoted.

11. That the recent cases of uncomplicated antral suppuration, as contrasted with those of a chronic type, respond more readily to treatment by lavage.

Radical Operation through the Alveolar Process for the Relief of Chronic Suppuration of the Maxillary Sinus.—PROFESSOR JURASZ, of Heidelberg, reports (*Verhandlungen des Vereins Suddeutscher Laryngologen*, 1904) three cases in which the alveolar opening was enlarged sufficiently to admit the little finger and permit thorough curetting of the sinus. A dental plate was worn as an obturator until the cures were effected. This treatment he deems especially adapted for cases of chronic suppuration of the sinus of apparently dental origin in which the hard palate is but slightly vaulted and the alveolar process is comparatively thin walled.

DERMATOLOGY.

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Pyroxalin in Dermatology.—ALLAN JAMIESON (*Edinburgh Med. Journ.*, May, 1905, p. 433) considers the virtues of this drug (which is oxydized pyrogallic acid) brought forward by Unna. It is prepared by oxydizing pyrogallic acid with a current of air charged with ammoniacal vapor. It is a black powder having many of the properties of pyrogallic acid, but is toxic and irritating. Jamieson has found it useful in psoriasis, keratotic eczema of the palm, tinea tonsurans, and sycosis, employed in 10 per cent. strength in ointment, or in solution in acetone.

The Value of Radium in Cutaneous Diseases.—DANLOS (*Bull. de la Soc. med. des Hôp de Paris*, February 10, 1905, p. 97) thinks the value of this substance is limited to certain diseases, up to the present time in his experience being useful only in tuberculous lupus, pearly carcinoma of the skin, and vascular nævi, and only where these diseases are limited in form. For extensive lesions it is inferior to the Roentgen rays.