DISEASES OF THE LARYNX AND CONTIGUOUS STRUCTURES.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF

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Adrenalin in Epithelioma.—M. MAHU presented to the Laryngological, Otological, and Rhinological Society of Paris, February 20, 1903 (*Annales des Maladies de l'Oreille, du Larynx, etc.*, May, 1903), a man, sixty-four years of age, who had had for some time an ulcerating and hemorrhagic epithelioma on the left side of the tongue, which was so much improved and benefited by applications of adrenalin solution (1:1000) as to promise continuous comfort the remainder of his life.

In the discussion Lermoyez reported a similar success after tracheotomization in a man, thirty-three years of age, with a voluminous epithelioma of the larynx. The patient, who seemed on the verge of succumbing, improved rapidly within a week, and at the time of the report was still occupying his bed in a hospital.

Surgical Relief of Adhesion between Soft Palate and Pharyngeal Wall.—At the meeting of the Laryngological Society of London, March 6, 1903, HERBERT TILLEY (*Journal of Laryngology, Rhinology, and Otology*, May, 1903) showed a case illustrating an operative procedure which he had practised in a female, twenty-three years of age, for relief of almost complete adhesion of the soft palate to the posterior wall of the larynx, the result of tertiary syphilis.

Six weeks previously the operation had been performed under preliminary laryngotomy, by free division of the soft palate from the pharyngeal wall and the introduction of silver wires through the soft palate on either side so as to form loops presenting posteriorly, the free ends of the wire being brought forward under firm traction upon each side of an incisor tooth, where they were twisted upon each other and cut off short in front of the tooth. One wire cut out in about ten days and the second in a fortnight; but by this time considerable healing had taken place over the raw surfaces from which the adhesion had been separated.

Every day for three weeks the house surgeon had passed his finger into the rhinopharynx and had exercised firm traction forward upon the soft palatal structures. The result appeared to be most excellent.

Ultero-membranous Amygdalitis.—At a recent meeting of the Section on Pediatrics of the New York Academy of Medicine, DR. W. N. BERKELEY exhibited (*Journal of American Medical Association*, March 14, 1903) a boy, six years of age, whose tonsil presented on its upper margin a deeply-excavated ulcer, smears from which revealed the spirilla and elongated bacilli described by Vincent as characteristic of a special form of ultero-membran-