It is without doubt a long step in the right direction, and with the elaboration and perfecting Professor Dunbar and his worthy *confrères* can accomplish, will place the profession, sooner or later, in a position to more successfully cope with this aggravating malady, if not really enable them to overcome it entirely by immunization.

It must not be inferred, from the extensive research conducted by Professor Dunbar, Sir Felix Semon and their associates, that they in any degree undervalue the necessity of proper surgical attention to the nasal tract, when indicated; nor that other debilitating influences, constitutional derangements, etc., which lower resistance and invite disease, should be neglected, but it is evident that these earnest workers are making a persistent endeavor to place in the hands of the physician a therapy, which will give relief to thousands of unfortunates.

We shall watch the progress of Professor Dunbar's researches most carefully and keep the profession apprised of all advances, through the columns of *THE LARYNGOSCOPE*.

3858 Westminster Place.

Three Cases of Atrophic Rhinitis Successfully Treated with Benzoyl-Acetyl-Peroxide (Acetozone). A Preliminary Report.

—JAMES M. BROWN—*Medicine*, July, 1903.

From the author's introductory remarks it is assumed that he looks upon atrophic rhinitis as a disease of microbiotic origin.

Case I. was a patient 14 years old; length of time under treatment not mentioned. An alkaline solution for freeing the nostrils of secretions and crusts was used, followed by a spray of acetozone—one-half per cent of pure acetozone in a neutral inorganic oil. There has been no crust formation for a month.

In the second and third cases the patients were under treatment for about six months. The same treatment as in the first case was carried out, with the result of the disappearance of crusts in the one case for several months, and in the other "the crustiness and discharge have almost entirely ceased."

STEIN.