method of anesthesia in an extirpation of a naso-pharyngeal fibroma, which was so large that it pressed the soft palate forward on the tongue and produced dangerous dyspnea. If to this had been added the free flow of blood usual in such cases, the patient would have been asphyxiated. On the contrary, in this case from the moment the insufflation was started the patient's color was good. All blood and clots came back out of the mouth and the operation only required a few minutes because it was uninterrupted. The presence of the catheter in the mouth produced no inconvenience whatever. The day of tracheotomy preliminary to the extirpation of naso-pharyngeal fibromata is past.

Cancer of the Esophagus. A. BASSLER, *Jour. A. M. A.*, April 26, 1913, p. 1283.

A new method of radiographic examination of the esophagus for the early diagnosis of cancer is described. The object is to hold the bismuth in the esophagus by plugging its lower end. A bag filled with water is drawn up tightly against the cardiac orifice, and when this has been accomplished, a mixture of bismuth, acacia and water is run into the esophagus and the radiogram taken. The method is described in detail and illustrated. By this method irregularities of the walls of the gullet can be observed and a diagnosis of carcinoma made before stenosis is present. When stenosis is present the method is not practical or necessary for diagnosis.

Clinical Results of Nasal Treatment in Asthma. W. J. ABBOTT, *Cleveland Med. Jour.*, March, 1913, p. 184.

In all of the forty-four cases of bronchial asthma there was some hypertrophy of the mucosa near or over the middle turbinate; in all but two cases reduction of this hypertrophy resulted in improvement. The author also holds that empyemata of some of the nasal sinuses are directly responsible for the asthmatic symptoms and states that in a large percentage of cases ethmoiditis is present in and has a causal relation to bronchial asthma. Therapy and prognosis are discussed and several cases reported to illustrate the satisfactory results of treatment.

Ed.