

[The cure, however, is but three months old. It is to be hoped that it will be permanent, but, as a matter of fact, it is well known that lupus is liable to reappear no matter what measures are taken for its destruction. The authors refer to a case of lupus of the larynx reported by Dr. Brondgeest in 1896 to the Congress of Internal Medicine at Munich, which he had similarly treated by subhyodine pharyngotomy, and subsequently, after a recurrence, by laryngo-fissure, since which it had remained cured for six years. This is the only operative case of the kind which the writers of the paper found on record.]

Sarcoma of the Larynx.—DR. T. H. HALSTEAD, of Syracuse, N. Y., reported (*Medical News*, 1897, No. 1281) a case of sarcoma in a man, fifty-seven years of age, from whose larynx he had with the snare removed a round-celled sarcoma on June 17, 1896. One month later the growth was even larger than at the first operation. On January 29, 1897, tracheotomy was performed to relieve severe dyspnoea, and one week later the growth protruded at the opening of the trachea, and in another week had reached the base of the tongue. The patient died on April 26th. There had been occasional slight hemorrhage, and profuse hemorrhage on one or two occasions.

Sarcoma of the Naso-pharynx in an Infant.—DR. HALSTEAD likewise reported the unusual case of a sarcoma in a female infant two years of age. The right side of the nose was occluded by a yellowish-white growth, while the soft palate was pushed forward by another mass. Tracheotomy was performed for the child's immediate relief, but it died shortly afterward.

Three Cases of Laryngectomy.—At the last meeting of the Laryngological, Rhinological, and Otological Society (*Medical News*, 1897, No. 1281) DR. CHARLES W. RICHARDSON, of Washington, D. C., reported an unsuccessful case of laryngectomy in a male subject, for malignant disease of the larynx, acute oedema of the lungs having occurred suddenly on the evening of the second day after the operation.

The growth was found to be far more extensive than had been supposed, as it filled the whole interior of the larynx and extended into the trachea.

DR. JAMES KERR, of Washington, also reported a case of laryngectomy for malignant disease, in a female subject. The patient succumbed at the end of the first week from gradual failure of strength. The growth was a medullary carcinoma originating in some of the glands of the mucous membrane of the larynx.

In both instances tracheotomy had been performed. In the first instance one week, and in the second instance one month before radical operation.

DR. M. R. WARD, of Pittsburg, reported a case of laryngectomy in a girl, seventeen years of age, in whom a papilloma of the larynx had recurred as an epithelioma, the specimen having been found to be a mixed epithelial growth—an adeno-epithelioma. The patient died of exhaustion, a little over seven months after the operation, and almost three years after the disease had been first recognized.

[The continuousness of neoplasia in this instance would lead to the inference that the diagnosis of papilloma in the first instance had been defective, even though based upon histologic examination of the excised growth.]