

and without epistaxis or other premonitory symptoms, in a woman aged seventy-three years. It was attached only to the inferior and middle turbinals and was readily removed with gouge and forceps. Histologically, it was a myxo-adenoma with manifest tendency to carcinomatous evolution. No postoperative treatment was required. There was no recurrence.

The Importance of a Microscopic Examination of All Growths Removed from the Nares, together with a Report of Early Diagnosis of Malignant Growths.—SYLVAN ROSENHEIM (*Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin*, June, 1906), after intimating that intranasal tuberculosis and malignant neoplasms are more frequent than are usually known, and that, therefore, all growths removed from the nose should be systematically examined, reports six cases, two of which are illustrated, in evidence of the correctness of the importance of his views.

Adenosarcoma of the Nose.—FIOCRE (*Revue hebdomadaire de laryngologie, d'otologie, et de rhinologie*, July 7, 1906) reports a case of adenosarcoma of the nose. The patient was a woman, aged sixty-three years, in whose right nasal fossa a tumor had developed at the expense of the middle and inferior turbinals. It was completely removed with forceps and gouge in three sittings. There had been no recurrence at the end of six months.

Osteocalcareous Growth in the Nose.—H. B. LEMERE (*Jour. Amer. Med. Assoc.*, July 28, 1906) reports a large osteocalcareous tumor in the nose of a girl aged fifteen years. It was removed with trephine and chisel after several days' work.

Epitheliosarcoma of the Ethmoid.—VACHER (*Annales des maladies de l'oreille, du larynx, du nez, et du pharynx*, Mars, 1906) reports a successful operation upon a man, aged seventy-nine years, for an epitheliosarcoma of the ethmoid, which had invaded the two frontal sinuses, the left sphenoidal sinus, and the left maxillary sinus.

Heredity in the Diseases of the Accessory Sinuses.—BICHATON (*Revue hebdomadaire de laryngologie, d'otologie, et de rhinologie*, June 23, 1906) contributes a paper in which he contends that heredity is a great factor in the diseases of the accessory sinuses of the nose, and reports five cases in support of his contention.

Infectious Frontal Sinusitis with Local Necrosis and Pulmonary Gangrene.—CASTEX (*Revue hebdomadaire de laryngologie, d'otologie, et de rhinologie*, June 23, 1906) reports a case of a young man recovering from scarlatina, complicated with nephritis, who sniffed up borated water to cleanse his nasal passages. Double frontal sinusitis supervened, requiring two operations, opening largely the two frontal sinuses and the ethmoidal labyrinth; two sequestra were removed at the second operation and the opening was further enlarged. Pulmonary gangrene with foetid sputa set in eight days later. Colloidal silver was employed by friction and by injection, and recovery ensued.