

anterior process; seven cases of acute frontal sinusitis; eleven cases of suppurative ethmoiditis, and sixteen cases of empyema of the maxillary sinus. Dr. Stucky states that the addition of an equal proportion of resorcin to the cocaine increases the anæsthetic effect of the cocaine and prevents any unpleasant or toxic effects of the drug.

Successful Operation for Sarcoma of the Nose.—MR. H. LAMBERT LACK showed to the Laryngological Society of London (*Proceedings of the Laryngological Society of London*, March 10, 1897) a man, sixty-five years of age, upon whom he had operated for sarcoma of the nose in May, 1895, nearly two years before. The mass had been in the right fossa. In its extirpation the posterior nares were securely plugged first; then the wing of the nose was detached to permit freer access to the mass, and the morbid growth was torn out with polypus-forceps. After this the greater part of the lateral mass of the ethmoid was scraped away, the inner walls of the maxillary antrum and of the orbit being almost entirely removed; and the roof of the cavity was likewise scraped away. The large cavity was packed with iodoform-gauze and the post-nasal plug was withdrawn. The operation had been followed by considerable ecchymosis of the eyelids and cheek, but the patient had made an uneventful recovery and left the hospital in fourteen days. When presented to the Society there was not any sign of recurrence of the disease and there was not any deformity of the nose.

Anterior Epiglottitis.—Under the heading "Angina Epiglottidea Anterior" DR. W. P. MEYJES, of Amsterdam, reports (*Journal of Laryngology, Rhinology, and Otology*, March, 1897) a case of œdema of the anterior portion of the epiglottis in a male subject, forty-one years of age, producing very grave symptoms, which were combated principally by an iced spray of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. watery solution of ichthyol every quarter of an hour.

Reference is made to similar cases reported by Michel and by Moritz Schmidt.

Serum-treatment of Scarletina Sore-throat.—In exhibiting a pharynx from a fatal case of scarlet fever which had been treated with antistreptococcic serum, MR. KYNVETT GORDON (*Proceedings of the Laryngological Society of London*, March 10, 1897) stated that, in his opinion, the serum was not of much value in cases where the septic symptoms appeared late and were due to absorption from sloughing tissues, but that he had obtained a strikingly good result when there was septicæmia at the onset and the serum had been given early.

The specimen exhibited showed sloughing of both tonsils and ulceration of the uvula. There was a chain of small ulcers extending from the tip of the epiglottis to the pyriform fossa on each side. The rhinopharynx had been full of sloughing adenoid tissue.

Tuberculosis and Syphilis.—DR. E. HARRISON GRIFFIN writes an article upon tuberculosis and syphilis of the larynx (*The Laryngoscope*, 1897, No. 4), in which he states that a tuberculous ulcer and a syphilitic ulcer occur quite frequently side by side. He asserts that syphilis of the larynx is again and