

was even painful. Immediately after the application of the current there is an increase of the flow of mucus with a consequent softening of the crusts.

In the writers' opinion, this method is distinctly inferior to that by means of massage, and to the other methods already in vogue.

*Albert A. Gray.*

**Brindel (Bordeaux).**—*Preliminary Note on the Treatment of Spasmodic Coryza by Interstitial Injections of Paraffin.* "Rev. Hebdom.," December 10, 1904.

After referring to the uncertain results of the ordinary methods of treatment the writer states the reasons which led him to try the effect of injections of hard paraffin into the mucous tissue of the nose. He employs a wax of a melting point of 60° cent., and injects it in the usual way into the mucous membrane over the turbinated body. A small nodule forms round the paraffin, and according to the statement of the author a sclerosing process results, which along with the mechanical effect of the wax prevents the engorgement of the tissue which is the exciting cause of the symptoms.

The method of treatment has been applied in five or six cases, and a cure is claimed in all. Should, therefore, other investigators confirm these results a most important advance will have been made in rhinology.

*Albert A. Gray.*

**Kretschmann (Magdeburg).**—*Contribution to the Operation for Empyema of the Antrum of Highmore.* "Münch. med. Woch.," January 3, 1905.

Kretschmann recommends carrying the ordinary incision as far forward as the middle line, so that the mucous membrane of the inferior meatus of the nose may be detached from the bone, and the skeleton of the outer wall of the inferior meatus laid bare; a very large opening is then made in the canine fossa, extending further forward than usual, leaving, however, the margin of the pyriform aperture intact. The mucous membrane of the lower part of the inner wall of the antrum is detached, and the bone is removed from front to back. He uses this detached mucous membrane for the purpose of helping to line the cavity. An extremely large opening is therefore left, and everything in the way of a ridge between the floor of the nose and the floor of the antrum is removed.

*Dundas Grant.*

## LARYNX.

**Elterich, T. J. (Pittsburg).**—*Papillomata of the Larynx in an Infant.* "Archives of Pediatrics," November, 1904.

The child was a male, aged two years. Symptoms began at seven months, consisting of hoarseness and dyspnoea. Complete aphonia developed early and persisted up to the time of his death. Anti-syphilitic treatment was attended by marked improvement in general condition and in the respiration. A severe attack of varicella was attended with extensive bronchitis and dyspnoea. The child died before tracheotomy or intubation could be performed. The larynx was found to be almost entirely occluded by a mass of papillomatous growth.

*Macleod Yearsley.*