

Summary of *post-mortem* report by Dr. Schöllberg: There was localised basal meningitis, and the temporo-sphenoidal lobe was adherent to the dura at a point over the left petrous bone. Microscopic examination of the dura and adjacent part of the brain showed the growth to be an endothelioma which had grown from without through the dura into the brain substance.

Abstracts.

NOSE AND NASO-PHARYNX.

Kanavel, A. B.—*Removal of Tumours of the Pituitary Body by an Intra-nasal Route.* "Journ. of the Amer. Med. Assoc.," November 20th, 1909.

Kanavel advocates the operation of elevating the nose, cutting the cartilaginous septum, removing the middle turbinales, deflecting the septum, locating the sphenoidal foramina, biting off the attachment of the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid and vomer, entering the sphenoidal sinus, and thus reaching the floor of the sella turcica in removing pituitary tumours.

Macleod Yearsley.

Dupond, G. (Bordeaux).—*Epithelioma of the Naso-pharynx.* "Revue Hebd. de Laryngol., d'Otologie, et de Rhinol.," January 2nd, 1909.

The record of a case of this rare condition.

A man aged 58, apparently in robust health, had noticed some discomfort at the back of the throat and deafness of the left ear for four or five months. For six weeks he had been troubled with nasal obstruction, causing mouth-breathing at night. A noteworthy point was the entire absence of pain; he had, however, some tickling of the throat. The soft palate was pushed forward by a growth which filled the left side of the naso-pharynx, and could be seen below the lower border of the velum as a multilobular greyish red granulating mass. The tumour was firm in consistence, and deeply adherent to the parts which it covered.

Over the left parotid was a hard lymphatic gland with deep adhesions, and another smaller in the right carotid region. The left ear was affected with exudative catarrh. The nature of the tumour was proved by microscopic examination. The case was inoperable.

Chichele Nourse.

LARYNX.

Goldstein, M. A. (St. Louis).—*Lipoma of the Larynx.* "The Laryngoscope," September, 1909, p. 641.

Patient, a woman, age 33, had been suffering from hoarseness, difficulty in breathing, and stridor of gradually increasing severity for several years, culminating in marked respiratory distress, frequent coughing, restlessness, emaciation, and depression.