

there was complete nasal stenosis, and the voice had the characteristic nasal twang. The left nasal fossa was free, but the right one, posteriorly, was filled with the mass. The attachment was at the posterior portion of the right nasal fossa. It was removed *en masse* by means of a cold wire snare passed up behind the palate and round the growth. It was composed of many large and small nodules, some of them of the size of a small hen's egg. The pedicle was slender, not larger than a lead-pencil. The weight was fifty grammes. The patient was a man aged thirty years.

The abstractor might likewise refer to one which he removed from the naso-pharynx of a woman aged 31, on April 24th, 1899. The physician who brought this case for treatment had already removed a polypus from the left nostril. The probability, however, is that this was only a projection forward of the original growth into the naris from the naso-pharynx. On the left side there was complete stenosis. Post-nasal examination revealed a large lobulated, firm and pinkish tumor, filling the post-nasal pharynx. A cold snare was passed up behind the soft palate, and was adjusted over the growth by the index finger of the left hand. The whole was removed in one mass. Although much smaller than the two already recorded, its weight was half an ounce, or sixteen grammes.

The abstractor would also like to make one remark, which so far he has not observed in reading up the literature upon this subject, and that is—whenever a true fibroma edematosa, or naso-pharyngeal polypus, is successfully removed, it is almost invariably taken away in a single piece. It is difficult enough, and requires care and patience to adjust the snare well up around the body of the tumor; but it is next to impossible to press the wire closely up on all sides of the mass, so as to grasp only the pedicle. Still, when the snare is tightened, it does not sever a piece, but removes the whole. The reason is obvious on examining the structure of the polypus. The body has often been years in growing, and is dense, and fibrous and massive in character, while the pedicle is formed largely of blood vessels and mucous membrane, and contains comparatively little fibrous tissue; and hence yields more readily to the traction placed upon it than does the body of the tumor.

A Case of Thyroid Gland at Base of the Tongue.

Reintjes (*Monat. fur Ohrenheilkunde*, September, 1898) relates the history. Patient, male, aged twenty-five years, had always spoken as if he had a lump in his throat. He spat blood repeatedly. On examination a dark-brown, smooth, elastic swelling was discovered at the base of the tongue, between the circumvallate papillæ and the epiglottis. Electrolysis was