

3. To fix within the sinus a drainage tube which is sufficiently large to keep patent the large opening previously made into the nose.

#### The Use of Suprarenal Extract in Rhinology.

McLeod Yearsley (*Jour. Lar., Rhin. and Otol.*, November, 1899). The solution used was at first one of 5 per cent., and later of 8 per cent. It was applied by the writer to the nasal chambers on cotton-wool tampons. The effect upon comparatively normal noses was to produce a considerable degree of ischemia. As an aid to diagnosis, this ischemia was useful in revealing causes of obstruction otherwise hidden. As a hemostatic the author considered the drug to be most satisfactory. He claimed having secured good results in three cases of hay-fever.

#### Chronic Musco-purulent Catarrh of the Antrum of Highmore, Simulating Post-nasal Catarrh.

A. J. Brady, New South Wales (*Jour. Lar., Rhin. and Otol.*, November, 1899). In his article upon this subject, the writer expresses the opinion that there is a form of chronic suppuration of the antrum which is not generally recognized, even by expert specialists, and that it manifests itself only by post-rhinal discharge, never appearing upon examination in the anterior naris. To establish his theory, he gives the history of a case of antral disease which remained unrecognized by well-known rhinologists in London and Australia, and which he, finally, by operation through the canine fossa, proved to be severe abscess of the antrum. He attributes the discharge of the pus backwards and its appearance below the posterior end of the middle turbinated, and not below the anterior end, to its thick, mucoid character, uninfluenced by gravitation, together with the presence of shelf hypertrophies of the septum, etc.

[May not the direction of the discharge be entirely due to anatomical and pathological formations, such as abnormal ostium, septal deviations, etc., and not to character of discharge, gravitation being alike in all?—Abstracter.]

#### On the Importance of Nose-bleed as an Early Sign of Softening of the Brain, with Consideration of the Relations of Both Diseases to Arterio-Sclerosis.

Carl Kompe (*Fraenkel's Arch.*, ix., 2, p 181.) Softening of the brain, encephalomalacia, is generally ascribed to local anemia of the brain tissue, caused by occlusion of arteries by thrombosis or embolism. The etiological factor is either arterio-sclerosis or endarteritis. Sometimes premonitory symptoms, such as nose-