

as well as middle and inferior turbinals was necrosed and of a white color, in contrast to the adjacent inflamed areas. There was effusion of serum into the deeper tissue layers; and the mucous membrane of the floor and dependent portion of the turbinals presented a boggy appearance. The destruction of tissue was considerable, and phlyctenular conjunctivitis was well marked, arising, no doubt, from the nasal inflammation. Constitutional symptoms were almost absent, the temperature being only slightly above the normal.

The treatment consisted of antiseptic alkaline spray, followed by dilute solution of peroxide of hydrogen, each repeated two or three times a day. The treatment was continued for about two weeks, by which time the affection had disappeared.

The Rhinitis of Inherited Syphilis.

St. Clair Thomson (*Jour. of Lar., Rhin. and Otol.*, August, 1899). Inherited syphilis, as a rule, makes its first appearance a few weeks after birth. The symptoms are usually secondary. The snuffles and chronic coryza are very characteristic. Later on, at the age of four or five years, or upwards, the symptoms indicate somewhat indefinitely the tertiary stage.

The history of a case occurring in a little girl is given. At the age of six years the mucous discharge from the nostrils was bluish, and the bridge of the nose was becoming depressed. The temporary teeth were all present and nothing amiss was noticed with them. Eighteen months later she was again observed, and St. Clair Thomson describes her condition as follows:

"She was seven years and nine months old. She had during the interval shed her temporary upper incisor and canine teeth. These had been replaced only by the two central incisors. These latter presented incontestable evidence of congenital syphilis, and are typical of Hutchinson's teeth. The characteristic peculiarities are that they are dwarfed; the portion of the upper jaw from which they grow is stunted in its development, giving a certain 'underhung' appearance. The two incisors stand somewhat apart, and slope away from one another; they are unusually rounded, instead of being quadrilateral; they are larger near the gum than at the free edge ('pegged'), and they are notched. This notch occupies the centre of the edge; it is deeper and wider in the centre, and is shallower and narrower as it approaches the lateral borders. The dentine is exposed at the bottom of it."

The Offending Middle Turbinal.

Edwin Pyncheon (*Laryngoscope*, September, 1899). In this article there is a comprehensive *résumé* of our knowledge