genital infection. It seems possible that the ulcer on the head was developed at the site of the primary sore, but the early development of the nervous symptoms would in that case be remarkable. Dr. Grant hoped to show the case at the next meeting of the Society.

Abstracts.

NOSE, Etc.

Lublinski, M.—*Acute Purulent Perichondritis of the Nasal Septum.* "Deutsche Med. Wochenschrift," September 19, 1901.

In a case observed by the author—a woman, aged thirty-six years—the cause was in all probability the presence of carious teeth. In the case of a boy, aged twelve, no definite cause could be assigned. In both cases the anterior nares were blocked up by dark-red tumours springing from the septum. In both cases free incisions were made, followed by tamponment. Both patients recovered in about ten days, and in neither case did perforation of the septum follow. *W. Milligan.*

LARYNX, Etc.

Delavan, D. Bryson.—*The Results of Treatment of Laryngeal Cancer by Means of the X Rays.* "Medical Record," October 18, 1902.

Up to the moment of writing the author had been unable to hear of a single case of laryngeal cancer which had been cured by the X rays. Whilst fully recognising that the only hope, as far as is at present known, lies in very early and radical operation, he is of opinion that in an average case, where the progress of the disease is not rapid, and where a few days would necessarily have to elapse between the time that a diagnosis of cancer was established and the time of operation, the employment of the X rays is justifiable. In an inoperable case which the author cites the patient was submitted to eighteen exposures. After the first few sittings the growth appeared to become less tense, and to soften about its middle, whilst it became harder at one end. Later on the growth appeared to be breaking up, but the patient suddenly succumbed to renal disease. *W. Milligan.*

MOUTH, FAUCES, Etc.

Guérin, C.—*On the Non-identity of Human and Avian Diphtheria.* "L'Écho Méd. du Nord," September 28, 1902.

The false membranes occurring in birds suffering from avian diphtheria are found to contain a very great variety of microbes—micrococci, bacteria, bacilli of different kinds, moulds, coccidia, gregarinæ, and trichomonades. In studying these micro-organisms investigators have succeeded in producing false membranes in the fauces of birds by inoculating cultures of almost any of them. But this is not surprising, because in birds false membranes are very easily produced on wounded