Newly Formed Tympanic Membrane after the Radical Operation; Keloid slowly Developed and subsequently Atrophied.—Dr. Viollet.—Two cases are published, one of my own and the other by Dr. Davis.[1] The curious condition arising in these two cases of radical mastoid operation is the formation of a new membrane; in Dr. Davis's case it was observed in a girl, aged fifteen, two years afterwards; in mine it was completely formed in four months. In both patients the Eustachian tube had been curetted. Dr. Davis had, it is true, curetted the tympanic ring, but in my case the membrana tympani has been absent for the twenty years. One other point in my patient is deserving of notice: at the expiration of four months I observed a hard keloid, which disappeared seven months subsequently. It is remarkable to note what power Nature possesses in re-constructing her organs, and that, in my case, after a lapse of twenty years. Prof. Retterer has shown by numerous experiments on animals that by irritation of the cutis, such as our bistoury induces, the tissues proliferate, forming keloids.

C. A. Weill, following the communications by MM. Kœnig and Collinet, showed a patient with chronic maxillary antritis who had worn a rubber-covered meatal cannula for the past fortnight, patterns of which were exhibited. These tubes are self-retaining, being constructed on the principle of Pezzer's catheter for the bladder. The author also exhibited the metal cannula already described for the same purpose, but perfected by the addition of a movable spur, which can be projected in the sinus at will to insure its retention. The patient shown is already much improved by the daily lavages: the alveolar fistula appears closed.

G. Veillard.
H. Clayton Fox (trans.).

NOTICE.

THE SEMON LECTURESHIP.

The inaugural lectures will be delivered by P. McBride, M.D., at 5 p.m. on January 22 and 24, 1913, at University College, London.

Subject: "Sir Felix Semon: His Work, and its Influence on Laryngology."

Any Laryngological *confrères* who are able to be present will be welcomed.

Abstracts.

LARYNX AND TRACHEA.

Ryerson, G. Sterling.—Angioma of the Larynx Cured by Radium. "The Canadian Medical Association Journal," February, 1912.

The author reports a case of angioma involving both arytænoids, left ventricular band and vocal cord, which he treated by radium and obtained a complete cure. The treatment extended over two years, at intervals of three months, and consisted in the introduction of a disc containing 10 mg. of radium, activity 500,000, into the larynx, where it was retained for three minutes at a time. *Rogers-Birkett.*

[1] Otological Section, Royal Society of Medicine, London, March 5, 1910.

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