

man, twenty-three years of age, and the other in a negro woman, forty-eight years of age. The age, the sex, and the color in this latter patient are all unusual, and make this case unique.

Dr. Shields inclines to the opinion, which has been gaining ground of late years, that few, if any, of these tumors cannot be extirpated through the natural passages and managed with better results than by external surgery after preliminary resection of the upper jaw.

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#### GUNSHOT-WOUND OF THE PHARYNX.

DR. D. N. RANKIN, of Allegheny, Pa., reports (*New York Medical Journal*, 1896, No. 928) a very peculiar case. The patient was shot on May 6, 1847, a bullet going in on the right side about two inches below the lobe of the ear, and coming out on the left side directly opposite the entrance.

Dr. Rankin saw the patient on October 10, 1894, that is to say, more than forty-seven years later. He observed two cicatrices—one on each side of the neck about two inches below the lobes of the ears. Upon looking into the throat, he found two round cicatrices corresponding to the external ones, situated behind and a little below the tonsils, and between them a cicatricial line connecting them and running directly across the posterior wall of the pharynx. This line was so superficial that the ball in its course must have nearly touched the submucous tissue of the parts involved.

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#### DISEASES OF THE MAXILLARY SINUS.

In a paper upon "Methods of Diagnosing Diseases of the Antrum of Highmore, and their Treatment," DR. FRANK S. MILBURY, of Brooklyn, N. Y., reports (*New York Medical Journal*, 1896, No. 933), among other cases, one of a merchant, fifty-four years of age, who was afflicted with a carcinoma in the sinus, which, when first seen by the Doctor, presented much of the physical features encountered in ordinary cases of suppuration of the sinus. There was fetid mucopurulent secretion, with polypi extending into the pharynx posteriorly, while the whole antral area of the left side was in deep shadow under electric illumination in the mouth.

The delicate health of the patient induced the Doctor to postpone any operative procedures, and in a few days evidence of the real nature of the malady began to become apparent in a sore over the socket of the second superior left bicuspid, where that tooth had been extracted some weeks previously. Within twenty-five days the case terminated fatally.

The diagnosis of carcinoma was confirmed by the pathologist of Harvard, after a microscopic examination of a portion of the growth excised for that purpose.

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#### TUBERCULOSIS OF THE LARYNX.

In a paper by DR. SOLOMON SOLIS-COHEN on "Some New Topical Agents in the Treatment of Tuberculosis of the Larynx" (*New York Medical Journal*, October 24, 1896) he discusses the merits of bromoform, formaldehyd, guaiacol, and protonuclein. Formaldehyd is especially extolled, the percentage employed being 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10, respectively, of formalin, formal,