ologically, the secretion from the tonsils of forty persons of all ages, living under the most diverse conditions, and found pneumococci in every individual. They believe that imperfect methods of investigation must have been pursued in previous observations in which pneumococci were found in a much lower proportion of healthy throats.

Chronic Nasal Catarrh.—The Chicago Medical Society is to be congratulated at having had read before it (*Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1898, No. 21), by DR. H. GRADLE, an admirably sensible paper upon "Classification of the Lesions Constituting the so-called Chronic Nasal Catarrh," the details of which would make too great a demand on our own columns, and so we cordially recommend the original to our readers.

Anomaly of Tongue and Palate.—W. M. HELSHAM (*Australasian Medical Gazette*, April 20, 1898; *Philadelphia Medical Journal*, 1898, No. 26) reports a case of absence of the soft palate, with a cleft tongue, in a child otherwise normal. The tongue was completely divided from behind to the extreme tip, where the two parts were united.

Gunshot-wound of the Pharynx.—DR. EMIL ARONSON, of Dallas, Texas, reports (*Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1898, No. 21) a case of injury of the pharyngeal cavity from the explosion of a gun. The upper incisors were struck first and knocked out. The projectile then changed its direction and passed through the oral cavity to become embedded in the muscles of the pharynx, where it lodged on one of the vertebrae, but nevertheless the patient for twelve hours did not believe that there was a foreign body in his throat. The bolt was removed with the aid of forceps and retractor, and was four and one-half centimetres long and weighed nineteen grammes.

Fatal Secondary Hemorrhage after Removal of Adenoid Vegetations.—DR. WALLACE PREBLE reports (*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, May 19, 1898; *Philadelphia Medical Journal*, 1898, No. 22) a case of fatal secondary hemorrhage on the eighth day after operation.

Leptothrithrca Mycosis of the Pharynx.—DR. MAX TOEPLITZ reports (*New York Medical Journal*, 1898, No. 1021) three cases of the disease out of dozens which he has observed during the last twelve years, and presents a comprehensive summary of the subject, followed by a copious bibliographical record. His own cases were cured by the sharp spoon and the electric cautery.

Urticaria of the Pharynx and of the Larynx.—I. In the *Philadelphia Medical Journal*, 1898, vol. i. No. 14, DR. JOHN MADISON TAYLOR, of Philadelphia, reports a "Case of Urticaria of the Pharynx Producing Grave Oedema of Glottis." A lady, on attempting to sing shortly after dining, found herself unable to do so, without any well-defined reason. A forcible attempt to sing produced a sense of discomfort confined chiefly to the throat, and this finally grew so great as to produce exhaustion, apparently due to impending suffocation. When seen by the doctor shortly afterward, the face was livid