

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.

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 hull in its course must have nearly touched the submucous tissue of the parts involved.

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 nasal 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.

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 proto-nuclein. Formaldehyd is especially extolled, the percentage employed being 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10, respectively, of formalin, formal,

or the commercial formaldehyd. Thorough cocainization is required before making the application, which is always irritant to the mucous membrane. 4 per cent. solution of cocaine is sufficient for the weaker applications, but the stronger ones may require even 20 per cent. of cocaine. The parts are thoroughly rubbed with the medicament, and applications are made about twice weekly. In the intervals the larynx may be cleansed with a spray of hydrogen dioxide followed by insufflations of iodoform or protonelein once or twice daily.

A few cases are narrated in support of the merits claimed for this treatment.

PERICHONDRITIS OF THE LARYNX.

DR. H. S. BIRKETT, of Montreal, reports (*New York Medical Journal*, 1896, No. 929) a case of acute perichondritis involving the left crico-arytenoid joint occurring during an attack of gonorrhoeal rheumatism.

DERMATOLOGY.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF

LOUIS A. DUHRING, M.D.,

PROFESSOR OF DERMATOLOGY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA;

AND

MILTON B. HARTZELL, M.D.,

INSTRUCTOR IN DERMATOLOGY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SO CALLED EPIDERMIS-SPIRALS.

As the result of their investigation of these structures HERXHEIMER and MÜLLER arrive at the following conclusions (*Archiv für Dermatologie und Syphilis*, xxxvi. Bd., 1 and 2 Heft): a part of the spirals represents shrunken cell-contours produced artificially by the various agents employed in the Weigert fibrin-staining method; a part, especially that previously described as tuft-like, is identical with the protoplasm-fibres of the epithelium. The expression protoplasm-fibres is used to indicate fibres which traverse the protoplasm. Whether these are to be regarded as differentiated protoplasm in the same sense as the fat of the fat-cells, or the pigment of the pigment-cells, is not determined.

TUBERCULOSIS AND DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

In a paper presented at the Third International Congress of Dermatology and Syphilis (*Annales de Dermatologie et de Syphiligraphie*, 1896, Nos. 8, 9) HALLOPEAU discussed the relationship between tuberculosis and diseases of the skin other than lupus vulgaris. The tuberculous nature of any cuta-