

An opening was made in the frontal sinus, but without any result. An infectious meningitis appeared after nine days. The autopsy showed that the superior part of the brain was coated heavily with pus; the base of the brain was free from pus. This abscess had worked its way for some time, but had not caused much trouble; nevertheless it had brought the inflammation of the antrum, caused by a decayed molar.—*Zahntechnische Reform Odontologie*.

AT ROCKENDORF, GERMANY, a young lady who was to get married in a few days, by accident swallowed an artificial denture of nine teeth; the plate stopped in the œsophægus. On the advice of her physician she was directed to the surgical clinics of Jéna. They proceeded immediately in practising œsophagotomy. The operation was performed successfully, the plate withdrawn, and the act of healing was done rapidly. To know exactly the point where the plate was located after deglutition, X-rays of Rœntgen were used. Having obtained a photograph it enabled considerably the operators. One peculiar effect of the rays on rubber plates is that the rays will pass through the rubber showing only the clasps and the artificial teeth.—*Zahnärztliches Wochenblatt-Odontologie*.

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AT the Odontographic Society of Chicago, in discussing a paper entitled "Report of a Case of Carcinoma of the Buccal Mucous Membrane," Dr. Truman W. Brophy made the following remarks: The presence of carcinoma in the mouth is apt to be overlooked by the average practitioner of dentistry. The reason why these growths develop so frequently within the mouth, is that the membranes, the tissues generally of the oral cavity, are most subject to irritation. The diseases of the teeth themselves, the breaking-down of tooth structure, the ragged, broken, sharp edges of the teeth that come in contact with the mucous membrane of the cheeks, the lips and the tongue; the presence of irritants in the form of tobacco, are the exciting causes of carcinomatous growths within the mouth. We have not anywhere else in the human subject a part of the body so liable to be injured as the mouth. The disease which terminated the life of General Grant was of dental origin. The General paid no attention to the slight irritation at the base of the tongue, caused by a broken molar tooth. He continued to smoke; the tooth continued to irritate the parts,