

On the 15th September, she visited the hospital again, but no trace of neoplasm was apparent.

Her general nutrition was much improved and she had gained ten pounds in weight.

On examination the growth was found to weigh 360 grains and to be  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in its greatest circumference and  $3\frac{5}{8}$  inches in its lesser. A microscopic examination was very kindly made for me by Dr. E. K. Dunham, of the Carnegie Laboratory, who reported that the growth was a sarcoma of the variety called by the Vienna school "perithelioma," and that the prognosis was rather more favorable than in most other varieties of sarcomata.

Although many authorities on laryngeal neoplasms believe that an expert should have little difficulty in making a diagnosis between



FIG 4.

Epithelioma of the Larynx.

syphilitic and malignant disease of the larynx, plates 3 and 4 of Cases Nos. 3 and 4, with their histories, illustrate the perplexities which may be experienced. The age of one of these patients favors malignant disease, while that of the other favors syphilis. Neither admitted any knowledge of a specific primary affection, and although each was given five drachms of potassium iodide daily for a week, neither showed any diminution in the size of the laryngeal growths. They both complained of burning and stinging sensations in the larynx, and while one had chewed as much as an ounce of tobacco daily for fifty-four years, the other followed cigar wrapping as his employment, and has kept daily small pieces of tobacco in his mouth for many years. My colleagues who saw the cases, agreed that in location, size, shape, formation, and color, the neoplasms bore a remarkable resemblance to one another,