THERAPEUTICS AND DIPHTHERIA.

LICHTWITZ.—On Creolin, and its Employment in Diseases of the Throat and Nose. *Bulletin Medical, September* 30, 1888.

In two cases of bad ozæna, treated with nasal douches of weak emulsions of this substance and performed twice a day, the author has met with very good results, the bad odour having completely disappeared. This disinfectant power has also been used in a case of epithelioma of the right maxilla, which had given rise to empyema of the antrum of Highmore, a few injections having completely removed all bad odour. After operations upon the nasal fossæ, the author employs creolin tampons and gauze. Gargles of creolin give good results in follicular tonsillitis and after operations on the throat. **Joal.**

BEEHAG, ALBERT J.—(Edinburgh).—Menthol in Diseases of the Throat and Nose. *Edin. Med. Journal, January*, 1888.

The writer seeks to extend Rosenberg's menthol treatment of pulmonary and laryngeal phthisis to other affections, such as acute and chronic nasal catarrh, ozæna, the rhinitis of scrofulous children, acute catarrhal angina, and chronic pharyngitis with hyperæsthesia or paræsthesia. He recommends that it should be applied in oily solutions, powders mixed with ammonium chloride and boric acid, or added to Mandl's formula.

[We have in several cases of laryngeal phthisis found the pain relieved by the insufflation of menthol, and the patient's condition improved, but we do not agree with the recommendation to use the powder in chronic dry nasal catarrh, as we have seen cases rendered very much worse by its application.] **Maxwell Ross.**

COUPARD.—Gelosine in Stricture of the Nose and Larynx. *Rev. Mensuelle de Laryng., September*, 1888.

The malleability of gelosine permits of its being moulded into any form and shape, and it can further be mixed with various medicaments, such as iodoform, cocaine, boric acid, etc., thus making its use most valuable. Under the influence of moisture it triples in volume, and it is not modified by iodoform and ether. **Joal.**

GUINIER. — On the Employment of Sulphur in Laryngeal Phthisis. *Rev. Mensuelle de Laryng., September*, 1888.

An answer to the adverse criticisms of Moure and Charazac, who have condemned the use of sulphur in these conditions. Guinier maintains that the waters of Cauteret possess a sedative, antispasmodic, and antiphlogistic action, and have an elective power upon the tissues and innervation of the respiratory organs. **Joal.**

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DE CRESANTIGNES.—Contribution to the Etiology of Diphtheria. *Société de Médecine Pratique, July* 5, 1888.

THE relation of twelve well observed cases in which the transmission of diphtheria appears to have been conducted to a distance by the intermediation of an individual who was not affected with the disease, but who had dwelt a more or less long time in the atmosphere of contaminated subjects. The author considers that this mode of contagion is far from exceptional. **Joal.**

LA PEYRE.—Epidemic of Diphtheria, *Journal de Médecine, August* 15, 1888.

DETAILS of an epidemic occurring in the country and in which out of 32 cases there have been eight deaths, that is a mortality of 25 per cent. A very significant total. The author has used quinine internally and tincture of iodine locally. He has not performed tracheotomy. **Joal.**

GUELPA.—Treatment of Diphtheria. *Bulletin Thérapeutique, September* 15, 1888.

EVERY diphtheritic angina uncomplicated with any other infectious affection is followed almost without exception by cure in the space of a week, if it is combated from the first twenty-four hours of its existence with abundant irrigations of perchlorated water applied to the throat and nose, if these irrigations are practised at least two or three times hourly day and night. This treatment prevents the extension of the disease to the larynx and trachea in cases of croup, especially if tracheotomy is practised early we have in spraying through the cannula the means of checking the disease and giving increased chances of cure. **Joal.**

BLEYNIE.—The Treatment of Diphtheritic Sore Throat and Croup. *Journal de Limoges, March*, 1888.

IN the author's opinion the appearance of a diphtheritic membrane is the initial symptom of the disorder, and it precedes general infection. It is necessary to treat it locally in the following manner. A small piece of ice is introduced into the mouth every ten minutes, day and night, even during sleep. From the second to the tenth day give ice every half hour, every hour, then every two hours. The throat should be treated with iced water every five minutes. **Joal.**

HUGUENIN.—Contribution to the Study of Diphtheritic Myocarditis. *Rev. de Méd., October*, 1888.

THE author relates a case of myocarditis occurring in the course of diphtheria and terminating in death. The observation is accompanied with a description of the histological examination of the anatomical parts. **Joal.**

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