Wednesday, May 24th.

XIV. Remarks on Congenital Defects of Face with Exhibition of a Rare Form of Cleft Palate.
HARRISON ALLEN, M.D., Philadelphia.

XV. Aspergillus Mycosis of the Antrum Maxillare.
JOHN N. MACKENZIE, M.D., Baltimore.

XVI. An Improved Method of Draining the Antrum of Highmore.
GEORGE W. MAJOR, M.D., Montreal.

XVII. On some of the Manifestations of Syphilis of the Upper Air-Passages. J. H. BRYAN, M.D., Washington.

XVIII. A Case of Sarcoma of the Soft Palate, illustrating the Degeneration of a Benign (Papilloma) into a Malignant Growth. With Specimen. W. K. SIMPSON, M.D., New York.

XIX. Discussion. Diphtheria: Its Prophylaxis and Treatment.
Opened by Drs. MULHALL and ROBINSON.

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INSTRUMENTS, DIPHTHERIA, &c.

Scheppegrell.—*An Improved Vapour Apparatus.* "Med. News," April 1, 1893.

A CONVENIENT apparatus for using vapours of various kinds in the Eustachian tube. *J. Macintyre.*

Farny.—*New Laryngoscopic Mirrors.*

THIS well-known American firm has brought out a mirror of the finest white crystal glass, silvered and covered with cement, which makes it absolutely saliva-proof. The mirror can be easily removed from the handle, and subjected to antiseptic solutions, or dipped in boiling water. The antiseptic advantages of such an arrangement are obvious.

J. Macintyre.

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Makuen, Hudson. — *A Modification of Gottstein's Curette.* "Med. News," Ap il 8, 1893.

IN this modification the handle is made of hard rubber with a fourchette at the end, which fits into the fourchette between the thumb and the index finger, thus enabling the operator to control the instrument perfectly. *W. Milligan.*

Major.—*Nasal Septum Knives.* "New York Med. Journ.," April 8, 1893.

THESE knives are hooked, with blunt points, and fit into a universal handle with lever and spring attachment. They are specially designed for those cases in which there is a long crest or spur running in a horizontal direction from before backward along the lower third of the septum near the floor of the nostril. Their advantages over the saw are that the operation is done more quickly, less painfully, and the bleeding does not obscure the vision. They are useless for bony outgrowths such as are often found on the vomer, near its posterior margin. *B. J. Baron.*

Munn.—*Diphtheria; a Clinical Study.* "Med. News," March 25 and April 1, 1893.

THIS clinical study is well worthy of being read in the original, inasmuch as the views bearing upon the etiology, pathology and treatment are well tabulated. The author has made a very careful study of the figures bearing upon the deaths from this disease in Denver during the past five years. He has likewise tables giving his own experience as to the location of the false membrane, the age of the patient, &c. The subject is reviewed in a very careful way, and special portions are devoted to the relationship of scarlet fever and diphtheria; the relationship of diphtheria and follicular tonsillitis. In the chapter upon treatment he reviews the result of the remedies now commonly employed in this affection. He states that the local medicaments which gave him most satisfaction were hydrogen dioxide, corrosive sublimate, carbolic acid, and lime water. While he has used trypsin and an extract of pancreas, he does not consider them as valuable as corrosive sublimate or hydrogen dioxide sprays, which, by the way, he applies every hour or even every half-hour.

J. Macintyre.

Feer (Basle). — *Diphtheria without Membrane resembling Simple Angina.* "Correspbl. für Schweizer Aerzte," 1893, No. 8.

DURING an epidemic of diphtheria the author found on the tonsils of three children true diphtheria bacilli without any formation of membranes. The children had the symptoms of simple catarrhal angina. *Michael.*

Sszego (Budapest).—*The Polymorphism of Diphtheria.* "Jahrb. für Kinderheilk.," 1892, Nos. 2, 3.

REPORT of 102 cases of diphtheria observed by the author. *Michael.*

Batori (Pesth).—*Combination of Diphtheria and Morbilli.* "Pester Med. Chir. Presse," 1892, No. 32.

THE author believes that a relation exists between measles and diphtheria, similar to that existing between scarlet fever and diphtheria.

Michael.

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Oertel (München).—*The Significance of Diphtheritic Membranes with regard to Treatment.* "Berliner Klin. Woch.," 1893, Nos. 13 and 14.

THE author distinguishes two forms of membranes, the first situated on the epithelium, the second under the epithelium, in the mucous membrane. In this case it is covered with epithelium. This second form is much more malignant. The author distinguishes between primary membranes, which are the consequence of the local infection, and secondary membranes, which are to be regarded as the result of universal infection. Then follows a polemical argument against the theories of Middeldorpf and Goldmann, which must be read in the original. As to treatment, the author recommends inhalation of solution of carbolic acid. *Michael.*

Kersch.—*Treatment of Diphtheria without Local Measures.* "Memorabilien," 1892, No. 1.

THE author recommends for the internal treatment of diphtheria a mixture of 5·0 soda salicylate, 5·0 potass. iodide, 200·0 aq. and 30 of syrup. A tablespoonful every hour. *Michael.*

Horing (Stuttgart).—*Treatment of Diphtheria with Pyoktanin.* "Memorabilien," 1892, No. 9.

RELATION of twelve cases treated by the drug. All were cured. *Michael.*

Behring, Boer, and Kossel.—*Treatment of Diphtheria Patients with Diphtheria Serum.* "Deutsche Med. Woch.," 1893, Nos. 17 and 18.

(1) *Standard of Treatment of Diphtheria.* Behring has obtained a serum from sheep which are immune from diphtheria, which he calls normal serum, and applying it in solution 1·5000—1·500, he was able to produce immunity against diphtheria in guinea pigs. For the cure of diphtheritic guinea pigs intoxicated with a lethal dose, it was necessary to perform a subcutaneous injection of a solution of 1·100 of the normal serum a quarter of an hour after the intoxication. Of thirty children affected with diphtheria, treated with the serum, six died, and twenty-four were cured—a mortality of 20 per cent. The author believes that the usual mortality of diphtheria is 50 per cent. (?).

(2) *On the Treatment of Children affected with Diphtheria with Diphtheria Serum.* Of eleven children treated at Koch's Institute, nine have been cured, and two died. Seven had membranes on the tonsils, two laryngeal stenosis, three obstruction of the nose. The serum was injected by Koch's syringe. No local reaction, and no general reaction followed.

(3) *On the Value of Diphtheria Serum.* A report upon the production of the cultures of the bacilli, and the *technique* of the production of the serum, and the methods of proving its value as a cure in animals, which must be read in the original. *Michael.*

Fiedler.—*Contribution to the Treatment of Laryngeal Croup by Muriate of Pyoktanin.* "Wiener Med. Presse," 1892, No. 2.

THE drug was used in four cases, all of which died. *Michael.*

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