SOLUTION OF CHLORIDE OF ZINC.—*Journal de Méd., November* 27, 1887.

A PERFECT solution for external use is obtained by using the following formula :—

Zinc chloride	ʒ x.
Distilled water	O ij.
Pure hydrochloric acid	♏ xlv.

Wolfenden.

DIPHTHERIA.

SCHRAKAMP (Hamburg).—**On Organic Pathological Degenerations in Diphtheria.** *Archiv. für Kinderheilk.*, 1888, *Bd.* 9, *Heft* 3.

THE author has made autopsies in fifty-four cases of diphtheria, and has noticed the pathological condition of the different organs with the following results. Diphtheria of the mouth was seen in two cases ; the pharynx was infected in forty-one cases ; diphtheria of the nose occurred in eleven cases ; of the œsophagus in three cases ; stomach and intestines in one case. The larynx and trachea were affected in fifty-one cases ; true membranes occurring in thirty-nine cases (the others were catarrh). In forty cases was found bronchitis ; in thirty-one cases the lungs were also affected with pneumonia. Nineteen of these cases were complicated by emphysema ; nine by atelectasis. Pleuritis occurred in nineteen cases, pericarditis fourteen times, endocarditis only twice, thrombosis twice, myocarditic degenerations in seventeen cases. The kidneys were in a pathological condition in twenty-two cases, exhibiting the affection called by Furlinger acute infectious desquamative nephritis. Lymphadenitis occurred in forty cases, diphtheria of the skin and the genital organs was seen only once ; hæmorrhages of the skin occurred in four cases. Death was caused in nearly all cases by affections of the respiratory organs. **Michael.**

WERNICKE.—**True or False Croup.** *Revista Argentina de Ciencias Medicàs, August*, 1887.

FROM observations upon six cases the author thinks himself entitled to maintain that a child has false croup when he coughs hoarsely and speaks clearly. **Sota y Lastra.**

TOMÉ COSPÉDAL.—**Diphtheria.** *Anales de Obstet. Ginecopatia y Pediatria, January*, 1888.

THE author advises the use of perchloride of iron internally, and of pure hydrochloric acid locally. **Sota y Lastra.**

SCHMEIDLER (Breslau).—**On the Treatment of Diphtheria** *Breslauer Aerzte Zeitsch.* 1888, *No.* 4.

THE author recommends local treatment, especially with turpentine.

Michael

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SCHUCHARDT (Gotha).—**Historical Essay on Tracheotomy in Croup and Diphtheria, especially in Germany.** *Langenbeck's Archiv*, Bd. 36, Heft. 3.

REPORT upon the literature and development of the operation, and an enumeration of 317 cases of tracheotomy performed in Germany from the beginning of the operation to 1863 (91 cures, or 29·34 per cent.).

Michael.

SOTA Y LASTRA.—Thirteen Cases of Croup treated by Intubation of the Larynx. *Revista Med. de Sevilla, December* 31, 1887.

IN a Conference held at the School of Medicine at Seville, the author referred briefly to reports of thirteen intubations, and founding his conclusions upon them, said, that if the introduction of the tube is not always easy it is not dangerous when operating with prudence; one ought not to employ much force nor occupy much time. The sliding of the tube into the stomach is not dangerous, and pushing forward of the membrane is very rare. The obstruction of the tube is very seldom complete; when so, it should be withdrawn, unless thrown out by coughing. When this occurs there is time to call the doctor to replace it before asphyxia takes place. He has always found the tube much easier to withdraw than to introduce, in spite of what many writers say; he therefore does not understand how life is endangered by inability to withdraw it at the proper moment. The deglutition of solids is well effected, and the injuries caused by the sojourn of the tube in the larynx are much less grave than those caused by the tracheotomy canula. He believes that aphonia depends on the disease and not on the operation. He adds at the conclusion another case observed after the conference above referred to, and his results show that of the fourteen cases thus treated four were cured.

Sota y Lastra.

GREENWOOD, MAJOR (Haggerston).—**A Case of Laryngeal Diphtheria.** *British Medical Journal, December* 17, 1887.

PARTURITION occurred whilst the patient was suffering from the disease. The child was still-born, and the mother died five days subsequently. "Her throat, and I examined it every day, was not notably affected, nor was there any sign of diphtheritic exudation; but the gland of the neck, behind the angle of the jaw, was distinctly enlarged. Her temperature, except on the first night, was strictly normal throughout." The urine was albuminous; the sputum was bloody and membranous-looking; the larynx was tender on palpation; and there was extreme prostration. On examination of the larynx after death, there was intense congestion of all its structures, especially the epiglottis; there was slight narrowing of the rima glottidis; the mucous membrane in places was almost gangrenous; and there were several deep ulcers, one especially over the left vocal cord. On floating the part in water it was ascertained that the mucous membrane of laryngeal trachea (*sic*) was covered by a film of membrane." The author concludes that the history and lesions pointed to a virulent form of diphtheria.

Hunter Mackenzie.

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