FERÉOL.—Insidious Diphtheria of an Unusual Kind. *Soc. Méd. des Hôp.*, May 19.

THE case of a woman, aged fifty, who died in four days from diphtheria. The disease, which on the first day was situated in the throat, spread rapidly to the respiratory organs, and was localized successively in the larynx, trachea, and bronchi. The lungs escaped, since tubular breathing was not observed. It is probable that the large quantity of sugar found in the urine influenced to a considerable extent the fatal termination of the disease. **Joal.**

ORY.—Treatment of Diphtheritic Angina by Local and Frequent Applications of a Concentrated Solution of Salicylic Acid. *Soc. Méd. Pratique*, June 11, 1888.

THE author uses the following solution :—

Infusion of Eucalyptus, 100 grms.
Glycerine, 100 grms.
Salicylic Acid, 0.30 grms.
Cherry laurel water, 1 grm.

The pharynx is touched with this, every hour during the day, and every two or three hours during the night, with a large pencil. Ory has employed this method for seven years, and has never been obliged to perform tracheotomy. **Joal.**

NOSE AND NASO-PHARYNX.

GRAHN (Wurzburg).—**Dacryocystoblennorrhœa and Diseases of the Nose.** *Munchener Med. Wochens.*, No. 27, 1888.

THE author has seen a combination of these two conditions in thirty-four cases, and believes that the former condition is produced by propagation and infection. **Michael.**

ROBERTSON, W. (Newcastle).—**A Plea for the Use of the Rhinoscope.** *Lancet*, August 18, 1888.

ONE case in which extensive ulceration was diagnosed with the mirror, round the right nares posteriorly, and the naso-pharynx was blocked with crusts. Patient had had a chancre four years previously, and was deaf. He was cured by chromic acid (locally), mercury, and iodide of potash.

The second case was that of a woman with a polypus protruding from the posterior extremity of the right nares, and a second one more anteriorly. Severe pain in the nape of the neck, periodical attacks of somnolence in the daytime, palpitation, depression, and irritability of temper had lasted ten or eleven years. With removal of the polypi all symptoms disappeared. **R. Norris Wolfenden.**

VON KLEIN, CARL H. (Dayton, Ohio).—**New and Illustrative Points in Examination of the Nose and Throat.** *Phila. Record:* McMullin & Co., 1888, pp. 7.

DR. VON KLEIN finds it "necessary to have different-shaped tongue-

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depressors for every patient'; for, as he says, "the merit of the patient handling his own tongue-depressor is too obvious, and needs no reinstatement." For a "concaved" tongue, any depressor may be used; but when the tongue is "convexed," one similar to a Sims' uterine speculum is employed, which is bent by the operator to suit the requirements of individual cases. The advantages claimed are, that the convex bottom acts as a depressor, the upper edges support the roof of the mouth, and make the tongue "irresistible," while the concave portion makes a "scopic channel" to the throat.

The nose "has become the victim of different inventions of speculums," all of which are "torturing apparatuses," and our author, in order to overcome all this, has devised a two-bladed speculum with very long handles, which is introduced and held by the patient; and which, to judge from the placid features of the young man in the accompanying woodcut, is doubtless an excellent instrument. **John N. Mack**

HOPMAN (Cologne). — **On Congenital Stenosis of the Nose.** *Langenbeck's Archiv.*, Band 37, Heft 2.

A COMMUNICATION upon fourteen cases collected from literature, with two original cases of the author's.

1. A very scrofulous patient, eleven years of age, and breathing only with the mouth, had excessive secretion of pus from the right nares, with closure of this passage. On digital examination, an osseous wall was found to close the right nares. Under narcosis, this osseous septum was broken by means of mallet and elevator. The new opening was kept patent by drainage tubes for a year, and the child eventually cured.

2. A patient, nineteen years of age, had complete congenital closure of the right choanæ, and the posterior part of the right nasal fossa. An operation was performed similar to the other case. Six weeks later the patient was cured. **Michael.**

MOUTH, TONSILS, PHARYNX, &c.

MADELUNG (Rostock).—**Two Rare Malformations of the Face.** *Langenbeck's Archiv.*, Band 37, Heft 2.

1. A CHILD, twenty-four weeks old, had cleft palate and two fistulæ of the lower lip. Such cases are very rare.

2. A case of congenital nasal defect of the right side, operated upon in the case of a patient twenty years of age. **Michael.**

MILLER (Berlin).—**The Recognition of the Micro-organisms of the Mouth.** *Deutsch. Med. Woch.*, No. 30, 1888.

THE author has found:—(*a*) leptothrix buccalis; (*b*) leptothrix maxima buccalis; (*c*) bacillus maximus buccalis; and two new forms which he calls iodococcus magnus and parvus. In pathological cases, staphylococcus also occurs. **Michael.**

EVE, FREDERICK.—Actinomycosis. *Practitioner*, May, 1888.

A PAPER based on specimens in the Museum of the Royal College of

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