MARCUSE (Berlinchen).—**On Whooping-Cough.** *Inaugural Dissertation, Berlin,* 1887.

THE examination of the larynx in whooping-cough has yielded the author negative results. The insufflation of benzoin into the nose, as recommended by Michael, has been employed by him in some cases without result. MICHAEL.

DIPHTHERIA.

GARRE.—How to Prevent Infection by Aspiration of Diphtheritic Membranes from the Trachea. *Correspond. Bl. für Schweitzer Aerzte,* 1886.

THE author recommends that the mouth of the catheter be closed with a plug of cotton wool, or that the catheter be jointed by a piece of drainage tube to a glass tube, and a plug of cotton wool be introduced. This has the same effect as the cotton wool used in bacteriological filters. MICHAEL.

JAMONT.—Treatment of Diphtheria. *France Méd., March* 12, 1887.

A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL review and *résumé* of recent works on the subject. Nothing new. JOAL.

WERNER (Markgronnigen).—**A Rare Symptom in Diphtheria of the Fauces.** *Wurtemburg Correspondenzblatt,* No. 7, 1887.

IN a case of diphtheria in a child of eight months of age the author saw, twelve to eighteen hours before death, black spots on the under lip diffusely spreading and seated on the skin. These spots reappeared if brushed away. A short time after the mother, who had been sitting on the bed and cleansing the child's nose and mouth, saw the same black points appear on the back of her own hands, but could not remove by brushing. Antiseptic washes would not remove them either. Some weeks later they were scraped away with a knife. The points in question were very similar to the black spots produced by burning with gunpowder. No other cases were observed during this epidemic.

It is a pity that a microscopical examination was not made. It is impossible to say whether or not there was a microbe present.

MICHAEL.

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FOCA, GENARO.—Treatment of Diphtheria by Oxalic Acid. *Rev. de Med. y Cirug. Práticas, Enero* 7, 1887.

NINE cases of diphtheria were cured by the author by the administration of a potion containing 1·50 grammes of oxalic acid, 150 grammes of infusion of green tea, with 30 grammes of syrup of bitter orange peel. RAMON DE LA SOTA Y LASTRA.

BANZÁ-JOAQUIN.—One page more on Diphtheria. *Rev. de Med. y Cir. Prácticas, February* 22, 1887.

BANZA has published an article in *El Genio Médico-Quirúrgico*, in which he endeavours to show that diphtheria being an infection, general treatment is of the greatest importance, and that local treatment must be simple, since if it does not cure it at least can do no harm. He maintains that it is a very pernicious practice to persist in attempts to destroy the false membrane with energetic caustic solutions in a region in which, by reason of the age of the patient, we act blindly, and cauterize the sound parts perhaps even more than those which are diseased. The means to be employed should, according to the author, be those which cleanse the parts, and favour the spontaneous separation of the membrane.

RAMON DE LA SOTA Y LASTRA.

KACZOROWSKI.—Some words *à propos* of the Treatment of Diphtheria. *Przeglad. Lekarski*, No. 1, 1887.

IT is necessary to consider two factors in the treatment of diphtheria, viz., the local affection, and the consecutive septicæmia. The former is dependent upon specific bacilli, and presents no danger so long as it remains localized. Danger only commences when the infiltrated parts soften and ulceration is produced. At this period the streptococcus pyogenus of Rosenbach appears, and is propagated throughout the organism. Therapeutics must be directed to limitation of the local process, and to the avoidance of all means which could irritate the mucous membrane and produce collateral inflammation. The author employs the solution of chloride of sodium, 1 per cent., with tincture of iodine, 0·5 per cent.; at first given in doses of a spoonful every half-hour, and when improvement appears, every two hours. Under this treatment the false membranes and the infiltration gradually disappear without further trouble. The author employs the same solution as a gargle. Immediately ulceration and signs of general infection appear the author administers alcohol and aromatic remedies, externally and internally. Of these remedies the author gives the preference to camphor and benzoic acid.

CONST. KARWOWSKI.

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FORCHEIMER, F. (Cincinnati). — **The Prognosis of Croup.** *American Lancet, February*, 1887.

AGE, power of resistance, temperature, intensity and extensiveness of the affection must be carefully weighed. There are epidemics in which the mortality is frightful, do what we may. The greater the asphyxia, or the presence of much albuminuria, or of hæmaturia, or change of the cough to dry, and cessation of expectoration after operation, the prognosis is grave. A sudden rise of temperature is serious. Increased frequency of respiration is suspicious. The author finds intubation fulfil all the indications of tracheotomy, and the patient stands a much better chance with the former. One or other, or both operations, are to be performed in all cases, irrespective of age, sex, or condition. The author has performed intubation in five cases with effectual relief of stenosis.

TISSIER.—Diphtheritic Laryngitis in the Adult, Absence of Pharyngitis and Pseudo-Membranes in the Pharynx. Cure *Ann. Mal. du Larynx, &c., March*, 1887.

THE author records this observation, not because he thinks it rare, but to draw attention to the fact that in default of laryngoscopic examination, numerous cases of the same nature may pass unnoticed, and thereby entail mistaken diagnosis and even serious consequences. Many cases of contagion, apparently unintelligible, may find their true explanation in such a condition. These cases prove how necessary it is to use the laryngoscope methodically.

JOAL.

TONSILS, PHARYNX, &c.

NACHTIGALL (Stuttgart).—**Double Uvula.** *Deuts. Med. Zeit.*, No. 29, 1887.

BETWEEN the uvula and the left wall of the pharynx there was an appendage similar to a uvula, and joined to the true uvula by a thin band. A second band joined the structure to the palato-glossal arch. It was cut off with scissors, and proved to be composed, microscopically, of muscle. MICHAEL.

WAGNER, CLINTON.—Alarming Hæmorrhage after Tonsillar Excision arrested by Torsion of the Artery. *New York Med. Journ., April* 16, 1887.

THE patient was an adult. An artery of considerable size between

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