

Abstracts.

NOSE.

Smith, Eustace.—**Post-nasal Catarrh in Children and Some of its Consequences.** "Lancet," October 28, 1911, p. 1186.

A thoughtful and very valuable paper dealing with a common and frequently overlooked complaint. Attention is drawn to the relation of nasal catarrh in children to chronic cough, complete loss of appetite, "cyclical vomiting," glottic spasm, acute enlargement of cervical glands, etc. Smith recommends the use of local applications by swabbing or through the nose.

MacLeod Yearsley.

PHARYNX.

Murray, Fallane (Toronto).—**Vincent's Angina.** "Canadian Practitioner," June, 1911.

The writer gives the history and clinical description of this peculiar form of angina, together with the conclusions of Vincent and others upon it, quoting various cases, and referring to the increased frequency with which it seems of late to occur.

The article closes with a report of three cases which had been treated by the writer: two were journalists, aged respectively twenty-seven and thirty-two, the other was a young lady, a student of music, aged twenty-three. Microscopical examination in each case found the pathognomonic spirilla. In the first one, there was little or no involvement of the adjacent structures. Swelling of faucial tonsils was absent, as also were pain and odour. The left tonsil was covered by a yellow creamy membrane, surrounded by a scarlet line, external to which was a moth-eaten appearance of the tissues. In the second case the tonsils were abnormally enlarged. On examination, two deep excavations were found in the left tonsil, bearing the appearance of having been punched out. Remnants of membrane were seen between the ulcers. Glandular involvement, pain and fever were all very slight. In the third case the throat was exceedingly sore. The affected tonsil was large, with pus oozing from several points in it and the neighbouring fauces. The young lady was subject to quinsy. Breath was foul. Temperature 100° F.

In all these cases, recovery occurred in a short time and was uneventful. The treatment was the administration of potassium iodide and the local application of tincture of iodine and peroxide of hydrogen.

Price-Brown.

Place, Edwin H.—**Vincent's Angina.** "Boston Med. and Surg. Journ.," November 9, 1911, p. 720.

The author briefly describes the bacteriology of this condition and its history. The writer has seen over eighty cases and gives his experiences, discussing the relation of the fusiform bacillus to other diseases, as syphilis, diphtheria, etc. Five of his cases showed positive cultures for diphtheria. In noma the fusiform bacillus is invariably found. In one case, pulmonary gangrene occurred after removal of twelve teeth under ether, the lung becoming inoculated from a tooth, part of which was coughed up. The specific nature of the infection in Vincent's angina is suggested by (1) the tremendous number of organisms in the typical