

With the existence of a so disseminated and rapidly progressing tubercular process, our anticipations of the presence of a tubercular meningitis might have been well founded; the most careful and detailed search, however, failed to reveal any meningeal lesion whatever.

As it was not my intention in the present article to enter into a discussion of the probable theories of the physiology of acoustics of the diseased organ, neither do I propose suggestions relative to these *post-mortem* annotations.

It may be remarked that in a case of miliary tuberculosis, with the primary infection an aural one of long standing, and a necrosis which, by its bone destruction, exposes to direct contact with the specific suppurative processes the largest portion of the temporal lobe, frontal sinus and temporal section of the internal carotid artery, the absence of any meningeal or cerebral complications is of rare occurrence.

ABSTRACTS.

DIPHTHERIA, &C.

Hedeler (Erdevik, in Slavonia). — *Behring's Antitoxin*. "Wiener Med. Presse," 1895, No. 6.

OF thirty-five prophylactically inoculated cases, two got diphtheria. OF thirty-two cases treated with antitoxin, five died; while, of ten cases without it, eight died.

Michael.

Bacteriological Examinations of Cases of Diphtheria and Suspected Cases.
"Deutsche Aerzte Zeitung," 1895, No. 5.

THE "Medizinische Waarenhaus" in Berlin is about to institute a station for the bacteriological examination of all cases sent by practising physicians. The institute will be carried on in the same manner as that of New York, described in this Journal, No. 2.

Michael.

Reiche (Hamburg). — *Mixed Infections in Diphtheria*. "Centrbl. für innere Medicin," 1895, No. 3.

IN forty-two cases of diphtheria Loeffler's bacilli were found; in all cases there were also found other micro-organisms; in sixty-four per cent. streptococci, in the other staphylococci. In the kidneys and the spleen there were streptococci and staphylococci, but only rarely Loeffler's bacilli.

Michael.

Thiele (Kappel-Chemnitz). — *Prophylaxis of Diphtheria*. "Aerzte Rundschau," 1895, No. 12.

NOTHING new.

Michael.

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Drasche.—*Antitoxin in Diphtheria.* “Wiener Med. Woch.,” 1895, No. 6.

SEE the report on the meeting of January 25th, 1895, of the Königlich Gesellschaft der Aerzte in Wien. *Michael.*

Jessop (London).—*Two Cases of Diphtheritic Conjunctivitis treated by Klein's Antitoxin.* “Lancet,” Feb. 9, 1895.

TWO cases described before the Ophthalmological Society, where the membrane appeared on the palpebral conjunctiva. One to one and a half drachms of Klein's antitoxin were injected, the membrane disappearing in four or five days.

Dundas Grant (St. George Reid).

Johannesen (Christiana).—*Immunization in Diphtheria.* “Deutsche Med. Woch.,” 1895, No. 13.

OF twenty-six immunized children one got diphtheria. *Michael.*

Jacobson (Prussian Stargard).—*Two Tracheotomized Children treated with Antitoxin.* “Deutsche Med. Woch.,” 1895, No. 13.

TWO children affected with diphtheria were treated by antitoxin; in both cases there followed laryngeal diphtheria, and tracheotomy was necessary. Both children recovered. One had, three weeks later, a recurrence. *Michael.*

Monti (Wien).—*Contribution to the Application of Antitoxin in Diphtheria.* “Wiener Med. Woch.,” 1895, No. 4.

Heim (Wien).—*Treatment of Diphtheria with Heilserum in St. Joseph's Kinder Hospital in Wien.* “Wiener Med. Woch.,” 1895, No. 4.

Unterholzner (Wien).—*Results of Treatment of Diphtheria by Behring's Serum in the Leopoldstädter Kinder Hospital in Wien.* “Wiener Med. Woch.,” 1895, No. 4.

SEE the report of the meetings of the Gesellschaft der Aerzte in Wien in January, 1895. *Michael.*

Loewy (Saatz).—*Results of Eleven Cases treated with Antitoxin.* “Allg. Wiener Med. Zeitung,” 1895, Nos. 11 and 12.

EXTENSIVE description of eleven cases, of which ten were cured. *Michael.*

Mya (Florence).—“Wiener Med. Blätter,” No. 54, 1894, “Lancet,” Jan. 5, 1895.

TREATED eighteen cases with Behring's serum, with two deaths. In all tracheotomy was performed.

Troyman (Frankfort-am-Oder).—“Deutsche Med. Woch.,” No. 51, 1894, “Lancet,” Jan. 5, 1895.

MENTIONS a case treated with serum on the third day; disappearance of membrane on the fifth day, with reappearance within a week, followed by rash and hæmorrhagic nephritis. Recovery.

Baginsky (Berlin).—*Experience of the Serum Treatment of Diphtheria.* “Berliner Klin. Woch.,” No. 52, 1894. “Lancet,” Jan. 5, 1895.

THE author insists on the necessity of careful bacteriological examination before treatment, and on the necessity of continuing the general treatment with the

antitoxin treatment. He considers that nephritis is not more marked in the cases since the serum treatment than it was before, but that cardiac failure is disproportionately frequent.

Rappin.—*Report of Cases of Diphtheria treated by Serotherapy.* "Gaz. Med. Nantes," March 12, 1895.

THE author has treated by Roux's serum 46 cases of diphtheria. Of these were 16 anginas, pure or associated, with 1 death; 24 anginas, with laryngitis, with 3 deaths; 6 cases of laryngitis, with 1 death. *A. Cartaz.*

Torriani (Graulnusten).—*On Antitoxin Treatment in Diphtheria.* "Correszbl. für Schweizer Aerzte," 1895, No. 8.

OF thirty-six cases treated without serum, twelve died; of thirty-three treated with serum, two died. The author recommends the treatment. *Michael.*

Schröder (Altona).—*On Serum Treatment in Diphtheria.* "Münchener Med. Woch.," 1895, No. 74.

THE mortality of the Altona hospital was in the last six years about thirty per cent.; of sixty-three cases treated by antitoxin, eight (equal 12.69) died; of thirty-one tracheotomized cases, three (equal 9.67 per cent.) died. The time of treatment in the cases treated by antitoxin was about twenty days. Erythemata was observed in some cases. Three cases died from paralysis of the heart. The author recommends the treatment. *Michael.*

Goldschmidt (Nürnberg).—*Founders of the Modern Treatment of Diphtheria.* "Deutsche Med. Woch.," 1895, No. 14.

A PANEGYRIC on Loeffler and Behring.

Michael.

Vucelic (Schabatz).—*Contribution to the Treatment of Diphtheria by Behring's Antitoxin.* "Allg. Wien. Med. Zeit.," 1895, Nos. 14, 15 and 16.

OF thirty children treated, twenty-eight were cured and two died. The author relates some details and concludes: (1) the medicament has an improving effect better than any other; (2) it should be applied as early as possible; (3) also in laryngeal cases it is efficacious so that tracheotomy may be performed less frequently; (4) the subsidiary effects are not dangerous and produced by idiosyncrasy; (5) it has a prophylactic effect but not sure; (6) the injections are not painful; (7) this treatment therefore is better than any other. *Michael.*

Wetthauer (Halle-a-S.).—*Serum Treatment in Diphtheria.* "Therap. Monats.," 1895, No. 2.

IN 1894 there were sixteen cases treated without serum; of those, eight were tracheotomized, and two of them died—a mortality of twelve per cent. Of thirty-six cases treated with serum, twenty were tracheotomized. Five cases (four tracheotomized) died; mortality of the operated, twenty per cent. Total mortality, fourteen per cent. The author recommends the treatment in spite of the circumstance that his results were better without serum, because he believes that the other cases were easier. Albuminuria was not more frequent in the cases treated with serum. *Michael.*

Korcicka. — *Contribution to the Treatment of Diphtheria with Behring's Heilserum.* "Wiener Klin. Woch.," 1894, No. 49.

REPORT on four cured cases.

Michael.

Pfeifer (Weida). — *Two Cases of Septic Diphtheria successfully treated by Antitoxin.* "Therap. Monats.," 1895, No. 2.

CONTENTS described in the title.

Michael.

Simonovic (Milna, Dalmatia). — *Behring's Antitoxin applied by the Author on Himself.* "Wiener Med. Presse," 1895, No. 6.

THE author, having treated seven cases of diphtheria with antitoxin with good result, acquired diphtheria himself. He had membranes on the tonsils. He injected the serum. Next day the membranes enlarged. Second injection. Eight hours later shivering pains in the places injected, and in the glands and phosphatomia. Next day the membranes disappeared. Next day pains in the pharynx; hoarseness. Injection of serum followed by pain in the neck and in the joints, and an erythema exudativum. Eight days later, recovery, but an attack of slight weakness of the heart. The author is content with this result (!), but believes that local treatment must be also used, because often, as in his own case, the microscope showed streptococcus.

Michael.

Karlinsky. — *Has the Diphtheria Antitoxin an Influence on the Normal Organism?* "Wiener Med. Woch.," 1895, No. 8.

CAREFUL examinations made on himself prove that the healthy organism is influenced in no manner by Heilserum in the usual doses.

Michael.

Nil Filatow (Moskau). — *Epidemiology of Diphtheria in Southern Russia.* "Jahrb. für Kinderheilk.," Band 39, Heft 2, 3.

CAREFUL report. More of epidemiological interest.

Michael.

Funk. — *Experimental Studies on Mixed Infection in Diphtheria.* "Zeitsch. für Hygiene," Band 17, 1894.

THE author concludes: If streptococci and diphtheria bacilli are injected at the same time, the production of toxic substances by the diphtheria bacilli is increased. The specific effects of the diphtheria bacilli are not influenced by the streptococci.

Michael.

Pertik. — *Contribution to the Anatomy of Diphtheritic Paralysis.* "Pester Med. Chir. Presse," 1894, No. 11.

THE author has examined in three cases of death from diphtheria the medulla spinalis, the vagus, phrenic, peripheral nerves, and pharyngeal muscles. In the medulla he found atrophic destruction of the nervous cells and degeneration of Gall's funiculi; in the root of the nerves, degeneration; in the peripheral nerves, dilatation of the perineural space; no further degeneration. The sudden death in some cases is probably caused by degeneration of the vagus.

Michael.

Vierordt (Heidelberg). — *Experiences on Diphtheria since the introduction of Behring's Serum.* "Deutsche Med. Woch.," 1895, No. 11.

IN recent years the mortality varied between forty-one and sixty-seven per cent. During the period treated with serum it was twenty-five per cent. Of fifteen tracheotomized, seven died—equal to forty-six per cent. Of twenty-three children who came into the hospital with laryngeal symptoms, nine recovered without

tracheotomy—a relatively high number. Of those without laryngeal symptoms, only one acquired slight cough after the treatment with antitoxin. In 1894, of twenty-three children without laryngeal symptoms, nine afterwards got laryngeal diphtheria. Pharyngeal paralyses were sometimes observed. Grave damage from the treatment was not observed. The author recommends further experiences with antitoxin. *Michael.*

Frankel, C. (Marburg).—*Etiological Significance of Loeffler's Bacillus.* "Deutsche Med. Woch.," 1895, No. 11.

POLEMICAL article concerning Hausemann's paper, which denies the etiological significance of the diphtheria bacillus. The author defends the views of Loeffler. *Michael.*

Hasche (Hamburg).—*Anatomical Examination of a Case of Extensive Post-Diphtheritic Paralysis with Negative Result.* "Münchener Med. Woch.," 1895, No. 11.

CONTENTS given in the title. *Michael.*

Hoppe (Elberfeld).—*Case of Pharyngeal Diphtheria combined with Conjunctival Diphtheria treated by Behring's Antitoxin.* "Deutsche Med. Woch.," 1895, No. 12.

THE case was cured, and the author recommends this treatment. *Michael.*

Neumayer.—*Two Cases of Diphtheria treated by Antitoxin.* Vereins-Blatt des Pfälzischen Aerzte, Nov. 10, 1894.

REPORT on two cases. One of them died. *Michael.*

Demuth.—*Three Cases of Diphtheria treated by Behring's Antitoxin.* Vereins-Blatt des Pfälzischen Aerzte, Nov. 10, 1894.

REPORT on three cured cases. *Michael.*

Risel (Halle).—*Experiments made in Halle-a-S. with the Application of Antitoxin.* Nov. 11, 1894, Jan. 15, 1895. "Deutsche Med. Woch.," 1895, No. 10.

OF eighty-nine private patients eighty-three recovered. Of those, nineteen laryngeal diphtherias, with fifteen cures. Of twenty-five patients treated in hospitals, twenty-two recovered. Of those, fifteen laryngeal diphtherias, with twelve cures. Of nineteen tracheotomized, fifteen were cured. *Michael.*

Weiland (Waldkirch).—*Antitoxin Treatment.* "Deutsche Med. Woch.," 1895, No. 10.

TWENTY cases of diphtheria treated with the serum were cured. *Michael.*

Kassowitz (Wien).—*Epilogues to the Diphtheria Discussion.* "Wiener Med. Presse," 1895, No. 5.

POLEMICAL article concerning Wiederhofer's paper, and refuting the attacks of this author. (See the report of the Wiener Aerzte Gesellschaft.) *Michael.*

Muralt.—*Experiences of Antitoxin Treatment in Diphtheria.* Gesellschaft der Aerzte in Zürich. Meeting, Jan. 26, 1895. "Correspbl. für Schweizer Aerzte," 1895, No. 5.

THE author has treated fifty-eight cases of diphtheria with the serum, and has made sixteen prophylactic inoculations in healthy children. Of the diphtheritic

children, twenty-two were grave cases, nine medium, and thirty-six slight. There were fourteen intubations and one tracheotomy. In nearly all cases an improving effect could be established. Albuminuria was observed in three of the sixteen immunized cases. Of fifty-eight cases, two died. Of seventy-one cases treated in the same year without serum, seventeen died. Of six hundred and ninety cases treated (1874 to 1891), forty-three per cent. died. The author concludes that serum is, without doubt, effective against diphtheria. The earlier the treatment begins the more sure is the effect. Also in some cases of mixed infections it has good results, and, therefore, it should be applied in all cases of diphtheria. Great damage from the application has not yet been observed. The author recommends the application. Concerning the immunizing value, nothing sure can as yet be said.

BLATTORER has applied the serum treatment in the surgical clinic. Of thirty-eight cases of diphtheria, twenty-nine were cured, and nine died (equal to 23·6 per cent.). The mortality had been, without serum treatment, in the same year thirty-seven and a half per cent. Exanthemata and albuminuria were observed in some cases.

SILBERSCHMIDT has examined one hundred and twenty-five cases of diphtheria. In ninety-one cases he has found diphtheria bacilli. Streptococci are found in the greater number of the cases. In twelve cases the "bacilli court" (Roux) pseudo-diphtheria bacilli could be found. He also has examined cases after the treatment with antitoxin, and has often found in cured cases bacilli five to thirty-two days after the complete cure.

ZEHNDOR reports on the results obtained by serum treatment in London.

LEUCH: Of forty-one immunized persons, two got diphtheria. In some cases the injection was followed by exanthemata. A favourable influence on the diphtheria mortality in Zürich cannot yet be established. The mortality was in former years 17·4 per cent.; now it is 17·1 per cent. That is no remarkable difference.

MÜLLER has had in the last years, out of about one hundred cases of certain diphtheria, six fatal cases. In three cases he has applied serum with good result.

SCHULTHESS has observed in one case a very remarkable effect from serum on the swelling of the glands and the collateral œdema.

KRONLEIN remarks that up to now a definite opinion on the serum cannot be given. *Michael.*

Tirard and Willcock. — *Ten Cases of Diphtheria treated with Antitoxin.* "Lancet," Jan. 19, 1895.

NINE cases were treated with Behring's antitoxin; one with Aronsohn's.

Case 1: Boy, aged five years. Treatment commenced tenth day of disease; tracheotomy had been previously performed on account of extreme dyspnoea. The membrane covered both tonsils, and there was an offensive nasal discharge. Pulse, 144; respirations, 48. Ten cubic centimètres Behring's No. 2 was injected; pulse remained at 140 for two days, in three days the membrane had disappeared. Pulse, 120; temperature, normal; very slight trace of albumen, which disappeared.

Case 2: Girl, aged eight years. Second day of disease the membrane covered the soft palate, uvula and tonsils, which were enlarged; much swelling on both sides of the neck; urine, one-twelfth albumen. Ten cubic centimètres Behring's No. 2 antitoxin injected, followed in two days by ten cubic centimètres Behring's No. 1. No improvement; died on third day from hæmorrhage, due to ulceration of tonsillar artery.

Case 3: Boy, aged sixteen years. Injection of ten cubic centimètres Behring's antitoxin on fifth day. Rapid improvement. No albumen.

Case 4 : Aged ten years. Seventh day of disease. Patch on both tonsils, which were enlarged; sanious discharge from the nose; no albumen. Injected twenty minims Aronsohn's antitoxin. Discharged cured on the sixteenth day. Gargle of chlorine used.

Case 5 : Aged seven years. Membrane on right and left tonsils; great pain on swallowing; foetid discharge from the nose; slight trace of albumen. Third day of disease, five cubic centimètres Behring's No. 1 antitoxin was injected; no improvement. On the following day injection of ten cubic centimètres of No. 2 was followed by disappearance of the membrane and rapid recovery. Chlorine gargle was also used.

Case 6 : Aged three years. Membrane on left tonsil. Injection of ten cubic centimètres Behring's No. 1 on fifth day. Rapid recovery. Faint trace of albumen.

Case 7 : Aged two years. Membrane on both tonsils; urine slightly albuminous. Second day of disease ten cubic centimètres Behring's No. 1 injected, and chlorine gargle used. Disappearance of albumen in urine on the second day, and of membrane on the fourth day following injection. Bacteriological examination showed Loeffler's bacillus with strepto- and staphylococci.

Case 8 : Aged five years. Ninth day of disease; great dyspnoea; palate, uvula, and tonsils covered with membrane; ten cubic centimètres Behring's No. 3 injected. Tracheotomy had to be performed. The urine contained about one-thirtieth of albumen. The membrane disappeared in three days, and the child made a rapid recovery. Bacteriological examination showed Loeffler's bacillus.

Case 9 : Aged six years. Developed diphtheria in the course of pertussis. Ten cubic centimètres Behring's No. 1 injected. Rapid recovery. No albumen in urine. Bacteriological examination showed Loeffler's bacillus.

Case 10 : Aged four years. Second day of disease; dyspnoea and cyanosis; cellulitis of neck. Tonsils, uvula, and soft palate covered with membrane. No albumen in urine. Injection of ten cubic centimètres Behring's No. 1 solution. Relief of dyspnoea and detachment of membrane on the following day. Urticaria third day; rapid recovery. Bacteriological examination showed Loeffler's bacillus.

Hirsch. — *Mortality in 2658 Cases of Diphtheria treated in the Königlich Chirurgischen Universitätsklinik in Berlin.* "Langenbeck's Archiv," Band 49, Heft 4.

VERY extensive and careful tables on the diphtheria cases for ten years; must be seen in the original. Here can only be reported the interesting fact that the mortality of the different years differs as much as twenty per cent., and that the difference of mortality between those who came under treatment on the first day of the disease and those who came on the tenth day is sixty per cent. *Michael.*

Kretz (Wien).—*Report on the Post-mortem Examination of Two hundred Cases of Diphtheria, with special regard to the Cases treated by Antitoxin.* "Wiener Klin. Woch.," 1895, No. 14.

THE author gives statistics not very extensive and concludes that the serum treatment diminishes the danger of the primary process. *Michael.*

Kockel.—*On Bacteriological Diagnosis of Diphtheria by the Method of Dr. Hesse in Dresden.* Medizin. Gesellschaft in Leipzig. Meeting, Dec. 13, 1894.

THE membrane is touched with a piece of cotton wool, and this is enclosed in a test-tube and sent to a bacteriological institute. *Michael.*

Silberschmidt (Zurich).—*Bacteriological Researches on Diphtheria*. "Münchener Med. Woch.," 1895, No. 9.

SEE the report of the meeting, on January 26th, of the Gesellschaft der Aerzte in Zurich. *Michael.*

Thymann, F. (Copenhagen).—*Bacteriological Examinations of 216 cases of Diphtheria*. "Hospitals Tidende," 1895, Nos. 10-13.

IN the Copenhagen County Hospital Dr. Thymann has examined bacteriologically 216 patients, admitted to the said hospital under the diagnosis of diphtheria, with the following results:—

Number of Patients.	Appearance of the Fauces.	+ Loeffler's Bacilli.	- Loeffler's Bacilli.	Short Bacilli.
19	... Redness and swelling	... 12 cases	... 7 cases	... 0 cases
29	... Lacunar deposits	... 10 "	... 17 "	... 2 "
31	... Small membranes	... 16 "	... 12 "	... 3 "
133	... Extensive membranes	... 98 "	... 34 "	... 1 "
4	... Fauces not examined*	... 3 "	... 1 "	... 0 "

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Among other cases the author mentions that of a child, aged nine, in whom both tonsils and the uvula were entirely covered by a grey fetid membrane, and in whom later the tonsils were covered with deep ulcerations, while the uvula was totally destroyed by the ulceration, and in whom repeated examinations only revealed the presence of streptococci. In all cases of tracheotomy the bacteriological examination of the secretion from the canula gave exactly the same results as the bacteriological examination of the fauces, the total number being 26. Of the 216 cases mentioned above, 36 were complicated with croup; only 3 of these 36 patients were free from Loeffler's bacillus. Dr. Thymann gives an interesting account of four brothers and sisters infected at the same time, and in whom the bacilli found in all four cases were exactly alike, while the clinical appearance of the disease differed in all four. *Holger Mygind.*

Flexner.—*The Bacteriology and Pathology of Diphtheria*. "Amer. Journ.," Mar., 1895.

A CAREFUL compilation of most of the known literature on the subject. *Lake.*

Hunt, B. (London).—*Pathology of Diphtheria*. "Brit. Med. Journ.," March 9, 1895.

THE author referred to two kinds of immunity: first an active, second a passive, which consisted in the transference of immunity. It was shown that Roux and Yersin first proved a toxin in bouillon culture of diphtheria bacillus, the formation of which was facilitated by the passage of air over the culture media, more especially if the growth was made to float on the surface. The toxic substance was a toxalbumen probably elaborated in the bacillus, and was a weapon of the bacillus on the offensive and defensive. An antitoxin was only to be found formed in animals susceptible to diphtheria. An antitoxin was not a mitigated toxin, it was harmless, but acted as a stimulant to the tissues, which, in their turn, produced an antidotal body. In the case of diphtheria the antitoxin was anti-biotic, it was proof against toxin and bacillus. The author thought that the antitoxins were elaborated by the cells out of the toxins, which incited the cells to action. The cells took up the toxin and excreted it as antitoxin. *Wm. Robertson.*

* In all these patients tracheotomy was performed at once, and the secretion from the canula was examined bacteriologically.

Ricker (Zürich). — *On a Remarkable Case of Streptococcal Diphtheria, and on Intra-Uterine Infection of a Fetus with Streptococcus in this and in another Case.* "Centralbl. für Allg. Pathologie und Patholog. Anatomic," 1895, No. 2.

In a patient, twenty-seven years old, pregnant for eight months, who died of diphtheria. During life Loeffler's bacilli had been found in the membrane. In the cultures made *post-mortem* Loeffler's bacilli were not found at all, but cocci very similar to streptococcus pyogenes were found in the membranes and in the mucous membrane. In the organs of the foetus and in the placenta the same micro-organisms were found. Also in a second case of diphtheria, streptococci were found in the organs of the foetus. The author concludes that such cases will probably prove that the streptococcus is the true micro-organism causing diphtheria. It is found in all cases, and also in the mucous membrane; Loeffler's bacilli only in the pseudo-membranes, though in a small number of cases in the mucous membrane.

Michael.

Taylor, Henry (Guildford). — *The Treatment of Diphtheria.* "Lancet," Feb. 16, 1895.

CALLING attention to euechlorine solution as of value in the treatment of diphtheria. Dundas Grant (*St. George Reid*).

Takaczs. — *Treatment of Diphtheria.* "Pester Med. Chir. Presse," 1894, No. 19.

RECOMMENDATION of internal use of a solution 4'0 chlorate of potash and 0'04 chloride of mercury in 200'0 aq. dest. Michael.

Mackenzie, Hunter (Edinburgh). — *Note on the Treatment of Diphtheria.* "Lancet," Jan. 19, 1895.

THE author strongly advocates intubation as a complement to the antitoxin treatment in laryngeal diphtheria; pointing out that as, according to Roux, the membrane ceases to grow twenty-four hours after the first injection, and is detached at the latest by the third day, if the patient can be tided over the first twenty-four hours by intubation, the serum is allowed time to act under the most favourable conditions, and the danger of asphyxia from obstruction of the larynx is minimized.

In two cases mentioned, intubation proved most successful, the tube being permanently withdrawn in the first case on the fifteenth, and in the second case on the tenth day. The operation appeared to give immediate relief, and did not cause much annoyance to the patient, the tube being retained and removed quite easily. The author believes that intubation in time will supersede tracheotomy.

Langes (Welzheim). — *Local Treatment of Diphtheria.* Münchener Med. Woch., 1895, No. 10.

RECOMMENDATION of Loeffler's solution. Michael.

Cuthbert, Hawkins (Aberdovey). — *Sulphur v. Antitoxin in Diphtheria.* "Lancet," Jan. 26 and Feb. 23, 1895.

ADVOCATES sulphur treatment as giving a better average of cases of recovery than an antitoxin.

Dundas Grant (*St. George Reid*).

Niall, W. G. (Guildford).—*A Case of Diphtheria successfully treated by Insufflation and Tabloids of Sulphite of Magnesium.* "Lancet," Feb. 23, 1895.

EIGHT cases (four in one family) treated by insufflation and tabloids of sulphite of magnesium with satisfactory results. *Dundas Grant (St. George Reid).*

Hamilton, John (Hawick).—*Sulphur versus Antitoxin in the Treatment of Diphtheria.* "Lancet," Feb. 2, 1895.

It is pointed out that sulphur, although useful in ordinary sore throat, has no specific action in diphtheria, and the author quotes a case under treatment by sulphur which was rapidly getting worse until recourse was had to the antitoxin treatment. *Dundas Grant (St. George Reid).*

Martin, B. R. (Hammersmith).—*A Case of Diphtheria successfully treated by Insufflation and Tabloids of Pure Sulphite of Magnesium.* "Lancet," Feb. 9, 1895.

A CASE of a child aged five years. The membrane covered the uvula, soft palate, and tonsils. Loeffler's bacillus was found in large numbers, associated with streptococci. Sulphite of magnesium was insufflated three or four times daily, and tabloids of the same were given frequently. The membrane disappeared in four days, and the child made a rapid recovery. *Dundas Grant (St. George Reid).*

Navratil (Iglan).—*Hydrogen Peroxide in Diphtheria.* "Wiener Med. Woch.," 1895, No. 4.

RECOMMENDATION of internal use of this medicament. *Michael.*

Goodall, E. (London).—*On Suppression of Urine in Diphtheria.* "Lancet," Feb. 2, 1895.

SIX cases of diphtheria terminating fatally, with complete or almost complete suppression of urine, treated by general and local means, with a view to point out the frequency of this complication before the treatment by antitoxin. Cardiac failure was almost always present, and was the cause of death in most of the cases, in some being preceded by convulsion. The author draws a distinction between nephritis and diphtheritic anuria, and suggests that the cause of the anuria may be the poison or poisons of diphtheria acting upon the nerves controlling the secretion of urine. *Dundas Grant (St. George Reid).*

Courmont and Dazon (Paris).—*The Temperature in Experimental Diphtheria.* "Lancet," Feb. 16, 1895.

By experiment it is found that the diphtheritic toxin has hypothermic properties, and that the fall of temperature is preceded by an incubative period, varying from two to eighteen hours. *Dundas Grant (St. George Reid).*

Gross.—*Application of O'Dwyer's Intubation in Croupous Laryngitis.* "Pestet Med. Chir. Presse," 1894, No. 39.

NOTHING new. *Michael.*

Paterson, Ross (Stockton-on-Tees).—*On the occurrence of Diphtheritic Paralysis without previous Faucial Affection.* "Lancet," Jan. 26, 1895.

REFERRING to his paper in the "Medical Times and Gazette," 1866. Case of diphtheritic inoculation of wound without faucial affection followed by paralysis, and calling attention to the comparative rarity of diphtheritic paralysis in the present day.

Darbonet (Boucan).—*Treatment of Non-Diphtheritic Sore Throat by Applications of Guaiacol in Glycerine.* "Med. Week," Jan. 4, 1895.

THIS treatment, first applied by Raymond, of Chicago (who used pure guaiacol, which is too irritating), has stood the test as a remedy for acute angina, and is henceforth worthy of an important place in the therapeutics of this affection. The author employs a mixture of equal parts of glycerine and guaiacol for adults, increasing the proportion of glycerine for children. Four applications are made in the twenty-four hours.

Wm. Robertson.

Goodall (London).—*An Unusual Case of Tracheal Diphtheria.* "Brit. Med. Journ.," Mar. 9, 1895.

THIS occurred in a boy aged four years, who, on the ninth day after admission expectorated a tracheal cast, and continued to bring up these for a week. The membrane evidently missed the larynx. There was albuminuria for a month, and, in three weeks' time from admission, paralysis of palate, ciliary muscles, and lower extremities. In another seven weeks the boy was well. In the first case the infection was faucial, in which was found the bacillus. W. E. Spencer, judging from certain museum specimens, thought plastic bronchitis was identical with this condition, but Sir Dyce Duckworth rightly observed that the museum specimens were wrongly labelled, and that plastic bronchitis only occurred in elderly people.

Wm. Robertson.

Rehfeld (Ahrenfelde).—*Whooping Cough Cured by Chloroform Inhalation.* "Therap. Monats.," 1895, No. 2.

A CHILD, five years old, with severe whooping for six months, had to be chloroformed because of a fracture of the femur. From that time the whooping disappeared.

Michael.

Laubinger.—*Subcutaneous Injections of Bichloride of Quinine in Whooping Cough.* "Jahrb. für Kinderheilk.," Band 39, Heft 2, 3.

REPORT on twelve cases treated with subcutaneous injections of bichloride of quinine, 1'0 of fluid containing 0'25 to 0'5 of quinine. The injections are made on the child's back twice daily. In four of the cases the treatment was accompanied by prompt success, and in others it seemed to be advantageous. The author concludes that the use of quinine is the best treatment of whooping cough, and that the subcutaneous application should be used in those cases in which the internal use is not possible from any cause. In ordinary cases the internal use has the same effects as the subcutaneous.

Michael.

Hedderich (Heidelberg).—*Ferripyryrin, a New Hemostatic.* "Allg. Wiener Med. Zeit.," 1895, No. 12.

FERRIPYRIN, a new medicament, composed of antipyrin and sesquichloride of iron, may be substituted with good results for the simple sesquichlorate, because it has the same hæmostatic effects without corroding the mucous membrane. The possibility of applying the medicament in the form of powder must be regarded as advantageous.

Michael.