

that there was no difference with antitoxin. But hæmorrhagic nephritis was more frequent in the cases treated with serum, and paralysis and hæmorrhages are more often observed in the cases treated with serum. The croup cases treated with serum died without exception. Only the slight cases treated with it gave good results. *Michael.*

Wartmann (St. Gallen).—*Diphtheria in the Canton St. Gallen.* "Courszbl. für Schweizer Aerzt.," 1896, No. 9.

THE author gives the statistics and concludes as follows: The diphtheria in the Canton St. Gallen shows a remarkable increase, especially in the city of St. Gallen. Severe epidemics are rare; the disease has, as in Basel, an endemic character with progressing intensity. The mortality is not very high. The author hopes that by antitoxin treatment and by hygiene this will be improved. *Michael.*

MOUTH AND PHARYNX.

Campbell, James T. (Chicago). — *Pharyngo-Mycosis Leptothrica.* "Med. News," April 4, 1896.

THE author refers to the numerous bacteria of the mouth and their beneficent character, but points out that the leptothrix buccalis under certain circumstances can give rise to the above disease in the pharynx. He describes the parts affected and the peculiar white, tough, adherent colonies standing out as excrescences on the mucous membrane, and points out for the purpose of differentiation the very slight constitutional disturbance accompanying the attack, the symptoms chiefly complained of being dryness and irritation in the throat, with slight irritable cough. He advocates the careful application of chromic acid on a fine probe to the interior of the crypts as the treatment he has found most satisfactory. *StGeorge Reid.*

Clark, B. F. R. (Philadelphia).—*Hypertrophy of the Lingual Tonsil, with Report of Seven Cases.* "The Philadelphia Polyclinic," Mar. 28, 1896.

THE author deals with the history of the disease, and refers to its anatomical and physiological characteristics; he points out that it is a disease of adult life, and that sex seems to be an etiological factor, women suffering more frequently than men; that while it is often set up by exposure to cold or wet, he has not found that prolonged use of the voice, as in the case of public singers, renders them more susceptible. He recommends the application of glycerine of iodine, or iodide of potassium, and in obstinate cases cauterization by chromic acid. *StGeorge Reid.*

Kolpik, H.—*The Acute Retropharyngeal Abscess of Infancy and Childhood: Revised Classification and Treatment based on the Etiology.* "New York Med. Journ.," April 4, 1896.

THIS paper is founded upon seventy-six cases seen during a period of six years, and the anatomical relations of the parts and glandular distribution are reviewed. The author then classifies the abscesses as follows:—(1) Acute: (a) those pointing internally; (b) those pointing internally and externally; (c) those forming chiefly as an external tumour. (2) Chronic tuberculous. (3) Septic (as after scarlet fever), which burrow and may burst into one of the various structures of the neck. The term idiopathic is discarded, and Lallette's investigations as to the lymph glands in the retropharyngeal system are alluded to, and the connection between the

abscess and angina faucium pointed out; also of nasal affections and *la grippe*. The four chief micrococci found are streptococcus brevis (*a* and *b*) pharyngis, streptococcus longus (*a* and *b*) pharyngis. The disease is in its acute form one of infancy, and most frequent during the first two years of life. The same internal incision as that advocated by Bokai is advocated, and is certainly preferred by the author in most cases; external incision being used when there is deep suppuration of the cervical glands with primary abscess behind the pharynx. *R. Lake.*

Lape, Esther.—*Antiseptic Treatment of Scarlatinous Angina by Resorcin-Glycerine.* "Thèse de Paris," 1896.

THE author relates twenty-five cases of scarlatinous angina treated with much benefit by painting with glycerine and resorcin; one in ten to one in twenty. She employs that medicament in every case of angina, serious or mild. The application is not painful, not caustic, diminishes the duration of the angina, and prevents the secondary infectious complications of that disease. *A. Cartaz.*

Moreau.—*Contribution to the Study of Peripharyngeal Abscesses.* "Thèse de Paris," 1896.

EXHAUSTIVE description of the pharyngeal lymphatic glands, and of the symptoms of various forms of pharyngeal abscesses, retro or lateral. The author believes these abscesses are a phlegmonous adenitis, a consequence of direct local infection by tonsils or general infantile diseases. *A. Cartaz.*

Taylor, Seymour.—West London Medico-Chirurgical Society, March 6, 1896. "Brit. Med. Journ.," March 14, 1896.

THE author showed a man of thirty who had recovered from a severe attack of *Ludwig's Angina* under the use of potassium iodide. No incisions were necessary.

MR. BIDWELL showed a case of *Salivary (Parotid) Fistula* cured at a second attempt by setting up considerable suppuration.

MR. BIDWELL also showed an example of *Adenoma* situated near the tip of the tongue in a girl of fourteen. Surface vesicles, due to lymphatic obstruction, were to be observed. *Ernest Waggett.*

Tsergin (Kasan).—*Anastomosis in the Tongue.* "Archiv. für Anat. und Physiol.," 1894.

THE sympathetic nervous system gives fibres to the tongue by the superior cervical ganglion. The greater part of the vaso-constrictive fibres come from the hypoglossal nerve, the other from the plexus lingualis. *Michael.*

Waldvogel.—*Bacteriological and Pathologico-anatomical Researches of Infectious Pharyngo-Laryngitis.* Inaugural Dissertation, Gottingen, 1894.

THE author found in four cases examined that the inflammation was caused by streptococcus. *Michael.*

NOSE AND NASO-PHARYNX.

Baldewein, Rudolf (Rostock).—*The Rhinology of Hippocrates.* "Zeitschrift für Ohrenheilk.," Bd. 28, Heft 2.

THE author has collected from the works of Hippocrates all remarks relative to rhinological questions, as well as anatomical, pathological, and therapeutical. He has found that where the author was obliged to make hypotheses, errors were