

this thin, smooth, lax surface ('pars membranacea' of the trachea) prone to malformations, but is easily predisposed to diverticulum formation, by reason of the yieldingness of its slightly resistant muscular fibres and elastic and fibrous tissue." Meckel observed such a diverticulum of the trachea at the level of the fifth and sixth cartilaginous rings directed backwards, and being in communication directly with the trachea by a fine opening. While it must be admitted that the pathology of these conditions is obscure, owing to our want of post-mortem evidence, there is more reason to ascribe them to true hernia of the tracheal yielding membranes (rendered more yielding by pre-existent catarrhs of long standing) than to any other cause. Eldridge's theory of defect of the branchial clefts must be dismissed at once, as founded on erroneous developmental data, and the theory which ascribes them to ruptures of the tracheal wall, though applicable to Giraud's case (which, however, may well have been one of encysted emphysema), cannot be maintained for the majority of cases, such lesions giving rise to quite different conditions, viz., emphysema of the neck.

R. Norris Wolfenden.

NEW INSTRUMENTS AND THERAPEUTICS.

MAW, SON & THOMPSON (London).—**Balin's Improved Fur-Respirator.** *British Medical Journal*, November 26, 1887.

THIS is a simple contrivance of a piece of natural fur, perforated with fine holes. It is backed with flannel, and makes an effective air filter.

Hunter Mackenzie.

W. W. M.—**Climate for Asthma.** *British Medical Journal*, December 3, 1887.

RECOMMENDATION of Bournemouth, which, though on the sea, is screened from all winds but the south, and is surrounded by pine forests. It consequently presents the principal desiderata for respiratory affections. (We have good reason to know that the east wind is not unknown at Bournemouth.)

Hunter Mackenzie.

CLAY, JOHN (Birmingham).—**On the Treatment of Cancer.** *Lancet*, November 19, 1887.

FOUR cases are recorded illustrative of the successful treatment of cancer by Chian turpentine. One is a case of epithelioma of the tongue, and another is a case of epithelioma of the nose and face.

Hunter Mackenzie.

GREENE, G. (Ferns, Wexford).—**The Local Application of Condy's Fluid in Syphilitic Glossitis.** *Lancet*, Nov. 12, 1887.

RECORD of a case (tertiary) illustrative of the value of this method of treatment, with no internal medication other than stomachics.

Hunter Mackenzie.

RUAULT.—**Naphtholized Water in Ozæna and Purulent Rhinitis.** *Archives de Laryngologie*, December, 1887.

THE author employs nasal irrigations according to the following formula :—

Naphthol β ... 12 gr.
Alcohol (at 90°)... 84 „

A teaspoonful in a litre of tepid water is employed for irrigation. A disagreeable burning pain is experienced ; it is, however, only temporary. In intolerant subjects it is necessary to use weaker solutions, and to precede the irrigation with cocaine spray.

Joal.

CHARTERIS, MATTHEW (Glasgow).—**The Climatic Treatment of Phthisis in the State of Colorado.** *Lancet*, Nov. 19 and 26, 1887

A DESCRIPTION and recommendation of Colorado for certain forms of phthisis, with illustrative cases.

Hunter Mackenzie.

HAMBLETON, G. W. (London).—**The Scientific Treatment of Consumption.** *Lancet*, November 26, 1887.

THIS consists of "short notes of the four cases to which reference was made in my paper read before the British Association at Manchester." No details are given regarding this method of treatment.

Hunter Mackenzie.

HOPMAN (Köln).—**Short Remarks on the Question of Large Doses of Creosote in Laryngeal and Pulmonary Phthisis.** *Berlin, Klin. Wochen.*, 1887, No. 52.

THE author prescribes creosote and tincture of gentian in equal portions. The patient takes, three times a day, ten to thirty drops in a wine-glass of water. The author is content with the results of this treatment, which he has employed for eight years.

Michael.

DIPHTHERIA.

DELTHILL.—**The Relation of Animal to Human Diphtheria.**

Soc. Méd. Pratique, February 8, 1888.

TRENDELENBURG, Oertel, Gerhardt, and others have inoculated diphtheria in rabbits and pigeons, and Delthill believes in the transmissibility and identity of diphtheria in animals with that of man, taking into account the modification of appearances impressed upon the affection in its receptivity in different classes of animals. He has been able to collect thirteen observations confirming his view, in which the diphtheritic affection appears to have been communicated from fowls and pigeons. He concludes, the identity of diphtheria in man and animals is probable,