very, but in the third the patient sank after the performance of tracheotomy. Some disease of the larynx existed in all three instances, to which œdema of the glottis succeeded.

This œdema, which, strictly speaking, affects the lips of the glottis, not the glottis itself, is always a very serious affection, on account of the seat which it occupies. It cannot, however, be regarded as an idiopathic disease, and is itself more frequently an inflammatory affection or a purulent infiltration into the part than a serous effusion. It supervenes in the course of various diseases of the larynx, and should not occupy a different place in works on pathology from œdema of tumefaction or a part produced by any morbid poison, or from the various symptoms which attend syphilis, or from ulcerations of the intestines in fever.—*B. & F. Med. Rev.* April, 1842.

18. *Complete obliteration of the Aorta.* By Prof. ROEMER, of Vienna.—An officer, high in rank in the Austrian army, who had served during the war from 1770 to 1815, and had always enjoyed good health till his 45th year, went at that time to reside at Mayence. He then suffered frequently from dyspnœa and gastralgia, but did not apply for medical advice until he had had several attacks of threatened suffocation, and his stomach had refused to receive every kind of food. During a year he was treated homœopathically, without benefit. Severe palpitations then came on, accompanied by œdema of the extremities. The continued use of bismuth and digitalis made the dyspnœa and vomiting almost entirely disappear, but the pulse continued rapid, vibrating, and full. As his decease approached, he was seized with hoarseness, and a small dry cough; and at last he expired suddenly, in his fiftieth year, while playing at whist.

Post-mortem examination.—The contents of the cranium were healthy, with the exception of a softened and exsanguine state of the brain, and ossification of the basilar artery. Four ounces of serum were found at the base of the skull. The heart was considerably hypertrophied; the valves were healthy. The aorta, as far as the origin of the arteria innominata, was much dilated, which latter was almost twice its normal size. The subclavians and the left carotid artery did not appear unnaturally large. The coronary arteries were ossified to the extent of about three inches. From the origin of the arteria innominata, to the point where the ductus arteriosus enters, the aorta became gradually smaller, and at this latter spot the diameter did not exceed half an inch; it was there found obliterated to the same extent; its thoracic and abdominal portion was hardly as large as that of a child ten or twelve years old; the walls of these vessels were evidently thickened. The intercostal arteries, which arose below the obliteration, had nearly the diameter of a quarter of an inch, and communicated freely between the third and fourth ribs, with the mammary and thoracic arteries. It was by means of these anastomoses that the collateral circulation was established; the pulmonary arteries were greatly dilated; the left laryngeal recurrent nerve was greatly stretched, and the turn which it makes round the aorta corresponded to the obliterated point of that vessel. Biliary calculi were found in the gall-bladder. The lungs and other organs were healthy.—*Lond. and Edin. Monthly Journ.*, April, 1842, from *Archives Gén.*, Dec. 1841.

19. *Typhoid fever in the Fœtus.*—Dr. MANZINI has written to the Academy of Sciences of France, that he has found the alterations of the intestinal follicles characteristic of typhoid fever, in the body of a seven months' child, who died 20 or 30 minutes after birth. Many physicians witnessed the autopsy, and can testify, he adds, to the truth of his statement.—*Gaz. Méd. de Paris*, Dec. 4, 1841.

20. *Tincture of Catechu in fissure of the Nipple.*—A writer in the *Lancet*, 30th April, 1842, states that he has found the tincture of catechu applied twice a day with a camel's hair pencil, very efficacious in that troublesome affection, fissure of the nipple. In one case, he states, the nipple which had been intolerably painful for weeks, and was denuded, returned to its natural state within a day or two,