AMERICAN PEDIATRIC ASSOCIATION.

Meeting, May 3, 1892.

KOPLIK (New York). *Forms of Diphtheria which simulate simple Angina.* "Med. Rec.," May 14, 1892.

Certain cases of apparently mild forms of angina were shown by bacteriological examination to be truly diphtheritic. He had found animal experimentation (the biological test) satisfactory.

Dr. CAILLE, in discussing Dr. Koplik's paper, said it was folly to try to discard clinical observations for bacteriological investigations. The main point was to decide at the bedside of the patient whether we had a case of diphtheria or not.

Dr. LOUIS FISCHER believed it was easy, with proper precautions, to make a diagnosis with the aid of certain trifling instruments, as, for example, a long toothed forceps, properly sterilized, and a few agar tubes. The tubes after being inoculated could be laid in the incubator after being carried about for a few hours. While waiting for the result of the examination he would use all symptomatic treatment to counteract any serious symptom, and put the child on expectant plan of treatment; this usually did not take more than about one-half or three-quarters of a day.

Dr. A. JACOBI insisted on isolation in all doubtful cases. He impressed upon his hearers that in many cases of angina a probe could be carried into the follicle, whereas in diphtheria this is not the case. He hoped that some method would be devised for rendering the bacillus of diphtheria as readily discoverable as that of tuberculosis.

Dundas Grant.

REVIEWS.

Pollatschek (Carlsbad).—*Die Therapeutischen Lieferungen des Jahres 1891. Ein Jahrbuch für Praktische Aerzte. 3te Jahrgang.* ("The Therapeutic Acquisitions of the Year 1891. An Annual for Practical Physicians.") Wiesbaden: J. Bergmann, 1892, 234 pp. Third year.

THIS year again the author gives a review of the German therapeutic papers published last year. Very complete attention is paid in some articles to the treatment of diphtheria, laryngeal tuberculosis, and the different medications recommended for laryngeal and nasal affections.

Michael.

Mikulicz (Breslau) and Michelson, T. (Königsberg).—*Atlas der Krankheiten der Mund und Rachenhöhle. Zweite Hälfte.* Berlin: Aug. Hirschwald, 1892. ("Atlas of the Diseases of the Mouth and Pharyngeal Cavity." Second Part. With thirty-one chromo-lithographic tables.)

It is a matter to be regretted that one of the authors has not lived to see the completion of his work. Dr. Michelson, to whom we owe so much, is dead. It must have been a great source of satisfaction to him to see how