Clement Lucas, *Guy's Hospital Reports*, 1876, and Connor, *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, July, 1884.—*Brit. Med. Jour.* May 12, 1888.

C. B. KEETLEY (London).

V. Cocaine in Tonsillitis. By DEHAVILAND HALL, M.D. (London). Dr. Hall quotes several cases of acute parenchymatous tonsillitis to show the value of local painting with a 20% solution of cocaine which relieves dysphagia promptly, and seems to diminish the tendency to suppuration. It is not wise to use the solution in the form of a spray on account of occasional alarming syncopal attacks, but it is well to spray the throat with solution of bicarbonate of sodium (10 grains to the ounce) before applying the cocaine, as the latter appears to act more efficaciously in presence of an alkali. Cocaine is not useful in the follicular form of tonsillitis.—*Lancet*, May 19, 1888.

VI. Laryngeal Paralysis from Acute Laryngitis. By PERCY KIDD, M.D. (London). At the Clinical Society meeting on May 11, Dr. Kidd described the laryngoscopic appearance and the symptoms in a case of complete bilateral paralysis of the vocal cords due to acute laryngitis and passing away when the latter was cured in three weeks time. There was considerable dyspnea. Dr. Kidd attributed the paralysis of the laryngeal muscles to inflammatory infiltration of the intra-muscular filaments of the recurrent laryngeal nerve, and compared the affection to the ordinary palsy of the facial nerve from cold.—*Lancet*, May 19, 1888.

A. F. STREET (Westgate).

VII. The Conditions following Tracheotomy for Diphtheria and Croup in Children. By DR. ROBERT JENNY (St. Gallen). This paper contains a consideration of 214 tracheotomies performed in the Canton Hospital Munsterlingen from 1873 to 1886. The ages of the children ranged from one year or under to the 17th (1) and 21st (1) year of life. It appears that all under the age of one year died (3). The percentage of recoveries is 44%. In 88% of the cases the disease was diphtheria, the membrane, in most instances,