treatment with pyrogallol. Leredde's researches confirm the results obtained by Canon, who observed an average of 3.72 eosinophiles per hundred. As the result of his study, Leredde concludes that a slight increase of eosinophiles in the circulation exists in certain psoriatic patients; but this increase is not constant. A true pathological eosinophilia is observed exceptionally in some patients; this depends at times upon the treatment to which they have been subjected.

Oil-rubbing in Dermatological Practice.—H. S. PURDON (*Dublin Journ. Med. Sci.*, January, 1897) directs attention to the value of the ancient plan of treating chronic diseases by this means. Rubbing with oil, to avoid fatigue, in the case of invalids should be done by another, and is especially useful for delicate children and youths. The weight in a few weeks will be increased by several pounds. Good olive oil and cacao-butter, perfumed with oil of bitter almond or bergamot, are recommended. Ichthyosis, pityriasis rubra, chronic squamous eczema, and scarlatina are especially benefited by such oils.

The Anatomy of Pityriasis Versicolor.—WÆLSCH (*Archiv für Dermatologie und Syphilis*, Band xxxviii. Heft 2), supplementing his earlier communications concerning the anatomy of the hyphomycoses, discusses the histopathology of pityriasis versicolor. The fungus is localized chiefly in the middle and basal portions of the corneous layer of the epidermis. In the middle portions are more or less dense masses of spores, and between these a thick network of fungus-threads, while in the basal parts only mycelia are to be observed. In the upper parts of the corneous layer the elements of the fungus are found in trifling quantity. The middle portions of the horny layer, where the fungus is abundant, are separated by the spores and mycelia, giving rise to the scaling characteristic of the affection. The growth of the fungus does not go beyond the basal parts of the corneous layer. In the region of the hair-follicle mycelia are found only in those layers of the infundibulum which are continuous with the stratum corneum. The microsporon is never found in the internal root-sheath, nor in other parts of the hair-follicle which are derived from the stratum mucosum. The stratum mucosum never shows any pathological changes; the sebaceous and sweat-glands appear normal, and the hairs are free from fungus. In the derma, especially beneath the densest masses of fungus, slight hyperæmia of the superficial capillaries is found, as well as a small amount of exudation around these and the vascular loops in the papillæ.

Multiple Gangrene of the Skin.—HINTNER (*Archiv für Dermatologie und Syphilis*, Band xxxviii. Heft 2) reports a new case of multiple gangrene of the skin. The patient was a nervous, anæmic girl, twenty-one years of age. After a burn upon the left hand a vesicular eruption attended by severe stinging pain appeared, at first limited to the left arm, but later distributed over the whole body. With the evacuation of the contents of the vesicles upon the left arm discoloration occurred, and an eschar formed which fell off after a considerable time. The defect healed with the formation of scar keloid. Upon other portions of the body the lesions behaved somewhat differ-

eatly. The blebs were tensely filled with pure serum or serum and blood, and ruptured after a short time, laying bare the corium; these healed by granulation without the formation of an eschar. After several outbreaks recovery took place, the affection having lasted over a year. The reporter believes the nervous system plays an important rôle in the disease, which depends, in his opinion, upon a trophonurotic process.

DISEASES OF THE LARYNX AND CONTIGUOUS STRUCTURES.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF
J. SOLIS-COHEN, M.D.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Rhinopharyngeal Growths.—DR. JOHN A. WYETH reports (*New York Medical Journal*, 1897, No. 14) the removal of large neoplasms of the nasopharynx and antrum maxillare by an original method, less mutilating than the ordinary methods by access externally; but for its detailed description we must refer to the original article.

Neuroses of the Larynx.—At the meeting of the Laryngological Society of London (*Proceedings of the Laryngological Society*, March 10, 1897) a number of interesting cases, for the details of which we must refer to the proceedings, were exhibited as follows:

A case of functional aphonia, with ventricular band phonation, in an unmarried lady, thirty-six years of age, shown by DR. GRANT.

A case of double abductor and tensor paresis in a tabetic subject in an elderly man, shown by DR. GRANT.

Double abductor paralysis, with new growth at base of tongue, shown by DR. ST. CLAIR THOMSON. This case was reported by the late Dr. Morell Mackenzie, in the *British Medical Journal*, December 24, 1870, and a noisy breathing and other conditions were attributed to the results of a stab-wound in the neck.

In the recent discussion upon this case MR. BUTLIN thought that the tumor at the base of the tongue did not look like carcinoma, and was possibly a tertiary lesion; while DR. SEMON, after alluding to the paralytic features in the case, expressed the opinion that as the patient had had syphilis prior to the infliction of the injuries, it was possible that all the various nerve-lesions might be the result of cerebral syphilis.

DR. PERMEWAN reports (*Journal of Laryngology, Rhinology, and Otolaryngology*, March, 1897) a case of bilateral abductor paralysis in a female child, five years of age, in which tracheotomy became necessary. The cause of the paralysis, which is still persistent, has not been made clear.

DR. P. WATSON WILLIAMS, of Bristol, reports (*Journal of Laryngology*,