

INDEX TO SURGICAL PROGRESS.

GENERAL SURGERY.

I. Gas Phlegmons. By DR. A. STOLZ (Strassburg). The object of this article is to subject to a critical review the organisms which are involved in the production of gas phlegmons. The conclusions are that the Welch-Frankel bacillus (an anaërobic *non-motile* butyric acid forming bacillus) is the main factor in producing a gas infection. Closely allied to it, though rarely encountered, is an anaërobic *motile* butyric acid bacillus described by Wicklein in three instances and encountered by the author once. It is doubtful whether in gas phlegmons we have any longer to reckon with the formerly recognized bacillus of malignant œdema.

Among the aërobic bacilli a number of undoubted *Proteus vulgaris*, *hauseri*, *coli* and *paracoli* infections were encountered, and on these occasions it was possible to demonstrate that these latter bacilli do not require the co-existence of diabetes. Finally, exceptional cases are reported that are traceable to other organisms, which will have to be reckoned with hereafter, dependent on accurate bacteriological data.—*Beiträge zur klinischen Chirurgie*, Band xxxiii, Heft 1.

THORAX.

I. Pulmonary Embolism after Injuries and Operative Interference. By DR. G. LOTHEISEN (Innsbruck). Lotheisen was able to collect sixty-one reported cases of pulmonary embolism with fifty-two deaths, representing a mortality of 83 per cent.

Following fractures, thirty-six instances are specified, occurring with equal frequency in both sexes between the ages of twenty-five and sixty-six, fractures of the leg being most repre-