

five of whom had been tracheotomized. He had two deaths, or a mortality of about 7 per cent. In former years, with other plans of treatment, the mean mortality was 14.5 per cent. With regard to the effect of the injections, Dr. Börger noted the improvement of the local conditions in from twelve to twenty-four hours, with lowering of the temperature in from two to four days; albuminuria was pretty frequent, but transient. Dr. Beumer cited two facts in favour of the prophylactic value of the serum. In a family in which five children were attacked with diphtheria, the sixth was treated with serum. He did not take the disease, though continually in contact with his sick brothers. In a boarding school, three pupils caught diphtheria; fourteen others were treated with serum and did not contract the disease.

Dr. Polieuctoff reported to the Society of Pediatrics of Moscow, that he had treated nine cases of diphtheria—two with Aronson's serum and seven with that of Dr. Roux—and lost only one. Professor Filatoff added a tenth case treated successfully by himself.

In England, Dr. Campbell White (*Medical Recorder*, November 17, 1894) gives a report of twenty cases, of which fourteen had croup, requiring tracheotomy in five cases. Aronson's serum was used. The mortality was 25 per cent.—four deaths in fourteen cases of croup, one death in six uncomplicated cases. Among the isolated cases reported in the *British Medical Journal* we notice three cases by Dr. Simpson with two deaths, one case of cure by Dr. Lees, one case of cure by Dr. Christie, and also one successful case by Dr. Phillips.

At a meeting (December 14th) of the London Clinical Society, Dr. Washbourne read a paper showing that out of seventy-two cases of undoubted diphtheria treated by him with serum fourteen died, showing a mortality of 19.44 per cent. Of nine tracheotomized cases three died. Six cases only showed post-diphtheritic paralyses, no instance of which was of a serious character.

Dr. Herringham had used serum in eighteen cases of diphtheria in children ranging from twenty months to two and a half years of age. Seven were light cases, and eleven were serious. All the light cases recovered. In the serious cases tracheotomy was required in ten, and intubation in one. Seven recovered, which is a rather favourable showing when we recollect the serious character of tracheotomy in nurslings.

Dr. Lennox Brown had used serum in five cases. Two children died with symptoms of anuria. In one of the other cases a well-marked oliguria was observed.

A statistical report, compiled by Dr. Peyron, was sent last December to the "Comite Consultatif d'Hygiene," of France, in which he shows the comparative figures of the results obtained before and since the new treatment was begun at the Sick Children's Hospital and the Trousseau Hospital, Paris.