

As the general condition improved the emphysema gradually disappeared, and on the thirteenth day of illness the child's voice returned, though crepitation could be obtained in various areas some days later. The child eventually recovered and is in good health at present.

On turning up the text-books I find but very little reference to general emphysema. Fowler, in Allbutt's System of Medicine, reports seven fatal cases, all associated with tracheotomy for laryngeal diphtheria. Guillard (*Jour. des Pract.*, Nov. 25, 1897), reports three cases of subcutaneous emphysema complicating measles occurring in one family. Holt states that the condition may occur in connection with whooping-cough and in connection with laryngeal stenosis. Cotton (*Arch. Pediat.*, Sept., 1900), has reported a fatal case in a child aged seven and a-half years. The patient had an attack of measles in July, which left her with a chronic bronchitis. The following March, after a severe fit of coughing, a ridge appeared over the right clavicle, which gradually extended in all directions. The general conditions and symptoms in this case corresponded very closely to the case I report, except that the general cutaneous distension in Cotton's case was more marked. Wrinch reports a case where the condition appeared consequent upon a cough without severe paroxysms, and post-mortem revealed a condition of miliary tuberculosis. Wrinch suggests that this condition may be differentiated from lesions due to the bacillus *aërogenes capsulatus* by the fact that in the latter the emphysema increases post-mortem.

With regard to treatment, Cotton suggests that "from the apparent fact that the condition is intensified by coughing or deep inspiratory movements the indications would seem plain to relieve the cough and restrict respiration by any means in our power." He also suggests puncture or incisions, with the insertion of drainage tubes, in severe cases.

The occurrence of this complication is probably dependant upon a congenital weakness of the pulmonary vesicles, especially those situated close to the trachea.