

local inflammation and the constitutional symptoms. 2nd, There is no constant relation between the local inflammation and the height of the fever. 3rd, There is no constant relation between the height of the fever and the remaining constitutional symptoms. 4th, The fever is often so high as to be far out of proportion to the local symptoms, which may be slight. 5th, With slight fever and slight local inflammation may co-exist severe constitutional disturbances. 6th, The disease occurs in an epidemic form when it is undoubtedly constitutional. 7th, There are strong, though not conclusive, reasons for believing it to be more or less infectious. 8th, The frequency with which it occurs in hospitals is such as to be best explained on the theory of a septic action on the system. 9th, It is probably often mistaken for diphtheria, from which it differs greatly in its course and symptoms. While Dr. Prince does not claim that every case of catarrhal sore throat is a constitutional affection, he claims that there is good reason to believe that there is a very frequent form of sore throat in which the follicles and mucous membrane of the tonsils are chiefly involved, which is the localized expression of an essential fever which has not been generally recognized.—*Chicago Med. Review.*

Mackenzie on the use of the Œsophagoscope.—The author's œsophagoscope (*Med. Times and Gazette*, July 16, 1881) is a skeleton speculum, which only assumes a tubular shape after introduction, by flexion of the instrument on the handle. To the upper end of the speculum is attached a laryngeal mirror. In fifty cases in which it was tried, the author succeeded in using it thirty-seven times. He relates three cases in which the instrument was of service in treatment. In the first, the author saw a ragged projecting growth in the gullet, about three inches below the cricoid cartilage, and removed a piece about the size of a cherry, which, on examination, was found to be of epitheliomatous character. The patient lived six months after the operation, which the author considers to have prolonged life for four or five months. Case two presented an oval semi-transparent polypus, about the size