

followed leeching. Swelling of the pharynx and larynx followed, and a fresh attack of suffocation. Crico-tracheotomy was performed. On the external surface of the thyroid cartilage arose a perichondritis, lasting some weeks. Cure resulted.

(3) A patient, sixty-three years old, having caught a cold, had difficulty of swallowing, dyspnoea, and high fever. The laryngoscope showed œdematous swelling of the whole larynx, and swelling of the connective tissue of the neck and submaxillary glands. Death followed.

RAUCHFUSS believed that such cases as related by the author should be called phlegmonous laryngitis. There is no reason to believe that they are erysipelas.

KERNUG has sometimes observed erysipelas of the pharynx in the course of general erysipelas. He remarked that in hospitals for erysipelas primary laryngeal erysipelas is never observed.

DE LA CROIX also had sometimes observed the occurrence of erysipelas in the pharynx following general erysipelas. Such patients sometimes died from sudden suffocation.

The author believed that in such cases the process spreads to the larynx and lungs; in other cases the *post-mortem* examination showed purulent mediastinitis and affection of the pleura.

LINGEN remembered that Pizogoff had already described the progress of erysipelas in the form of swelling of the larynx, the maxillary glands, and sero-purulent infiltration of the mediastinum.

BIDDER remarked that gynæcologists see an internal erysipelas of the uterus.

TILNIG agreed with Rauchfuss that cases such as related by the author should be called laryngitis phlegmonosa, and the name erysipelas should be reserved for the specific disease of the skin.

DE LA CROIX remarked that the name erysipelas only signifies redness, and that there is therefore no cause to restrict it to skin affections.

Michael.

Obituary.

SAMUEL GUTTMANN.

On the 21st December, 1893, died, after a short illness, Geheimerath Dr. S. Guttman, the editor of "Guttman's Jahrbücher der Praktischen Medizin," and of the "Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift," a publication well known to the readers of this Journal, from the many important German papers relating to our specialty excerpted from its pages for this Journal. Laryngology and all other branches of medical science have suffered from this event a grave and perhaps irreparable loss, from the fact that Guttman was the most eminent medical journalist of Germany. Since the foundation of the "Deutsche Med. Wochenschrift," by Paul Borner, in the year 1877, he had been the collaborator and most talented pupil of his editor, and became his successor in the

year 1885. The "Deutsche Med. Wochenschrift," which had already, at the death of its founder, a respected name, became, under Guttman, the leading organ of German medicine, and one of the most eminent of medical journals in the world. Guttman obtained this result by taking a warm interest in all medical questions, and especially by an unusual sagacity in judging of the value of new talent and of new methods. He was the first to recognize the importance of R. Koch's publications, and obtained for his journal the papers on tuberculin treatment. He devoted great attention to the meetings of the Aertzlicher Verein in Hamburg, publishing its meetings, and was thus enabled to make public, before anyone else, the first authentic medical reports upon the cholera epidemic of 1892. He understood how to retain his collaborators by the exercise of great amiability and tact. His successor will have no ordinary task to maintain that journal at the high standard it has reached under Guttman's influence. *Michael.*