

YELLOW OXIDE OF MERCURY SUBCUTANEOUSLY ADMINISTERED.—Dr. Chernoguboff has made a number of observations in the Miasnitski Hospital, in Moscow, in regard to the subcutaneous injections of the yellow oxide of mercury in connection with the treatment of syphilis, and has come to the following conclusions: Two-grain doses cause a quicker disappearance of all symptoms than smaller doses, reducing in 92 per cent. of cases the necessity for professional visits to one or two. In fresh cases an interval of ten or eleven days between the injections is sufficient to prevent salivation, but old cases require a longer interval. The injection should be made into the cellular tissue, and not into the muscles, to avoid the great pain in the case of the latter, and the frequent occurrence of abscesses. The treatment is said to cut short all symptoms, both when the disease is progressing and when it is on the decline; new spots, especially on the mucous membrane, are very rare. In tertiary syphilis, according to Dr. Chernoguboff, early gummata, and those which are breaking down, quickly disappear under the treatment; but in impetigo and rupia, iodide of potassium is often required in addition. Local applications do not usually accelerate a cure, except in sore throat with papular infiltration of the tonsils, which requires heroic treatment. Relapse occurs as in other methods after two or four months. Men and women equally bear well large doses; children from twelve to fourteen years require one grain only. The treatment is contraindicated in severe anæmia which has not been caused by the specific disease, in general exhaustion, undoubted alcoholism, chronic inflammation of parenchymatous organs, and in extensive dental caries; pregnancy is not a contraindication, Mercury is found in the urine in from four to eight hours after the injection.

WARM BATHS IN TYPHOID FEVER.

Dr. Anuschat advocates, in a communication to the *Deutsche Medicinal Zeitung*, the employment of warm baths in typhoid

fever in place of the cold water, to which the patients often evince such a great objection that they refuse to re-enter the bath. He disputes Brand's doctrine that the good effect of the cold bath is due solely to the low temperature, as in that case it would be equally advisable in all acute fevers. Dr. Anuschat believes the beneficial effect to be due to the water rather than to its temperature, and his view is confirmed by the results of 150 cases which he has treated with the warm bath. He administers three baths daily, from fifteen to twenty-five minutes each, at 95° F. if the temperature of the body is between 100.4° and 102.2°, at 93° if the body temperature is 101.2°, to 104°, and at 90.5° only if the temperature of the body is higher than 104°. In most cases a perceptible improvement takes place in three days, with decrease of fever, but the good effect of the warm-bath treatment is most plainly seen in the almost entire absence of secondary symptoms and the much shorter duration of the illness. Of 150 patients, 145 were less than four weeks confined to bed, and most of them less than twenty-one days. When the temperature of the body falls below 99.5° the bath is administered less frequently. The treatment—medicinal, dietetic, and stimulant—recommended is much the same as that generally prescribed.

ANOTHER BOGUS DIPLOMA MILL IN THE UNITED STATES.

The *Chicago Times* reports that a great sensation has been produced in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, by the discovery of another actively maintained bogus College of Medicine, similar in management to and larger in extent than the one fully exposed a few years ago. It is stated that any person having the necessary money could have a diploma in medicine and surgery from various institutions named which exist only on paper. The discovery of the fraud has been made by Dr. D. S. Adams, Chairman of the State Board of Censors. The whole subject is now under investigation by the authorities of the State.