

form," "Medical Philosophy," "The Biology of Thought," etc., all marked by philosophic breadth of view and scientific precision of thought. He is at present engaged in writing a "History of Philosophic Systems," which is looked forward to with special interest as likely to prove the most important work of its distinguished author. The title conferred on Dr. Serrano is hereditary, and the Minister of Public Instruction, Senor Moret, in communicating to him the intention of the Government on the subject, took occasion to say that in bestowing such a title the Spanish Government "was imitating the great example of England, which is careful to ennoble men who, like you, make of science a true priesthood." In this matter, however, England appears to have a good deal to learn from the "great example" of Spain. Baronetcies, indeed, come to us like angels' visits, but we have no medical marquises or even barons, and Lord Kelvin is the only priest of science who has so far been "ennobled" in this country. Spain, on the other hand, has several medical grandes—the Marquis de San Gregorio, the Marquis del Busto, and the Marquis de Toca, besides the most recent addition to the order, the Marquis de Guadaleras, who, we hope, will enjoy his well-earned honors for many years to come.—*British Medical Journal*.

A THIRD ATTACK OF MEASLES.—M. Duchesne related at a recent meeting of the Paris *Societe de medecine et de chirurgie pratiques* the case of a man, forty-two years old, who had three well-marked attacks of measles within the space of two years. Some authors, he remarked, according to the report in the *Progres medical*, denied the possibility of the recurrence of the disease. In the discussion M. Dignat reported a case of two attacks at an interval of eleven months.—*N. Y. Med. Journal*.

TREATMENT OF GONORRHOEA.

H. M. Christian, in the *Therapeutic Gazette*, of March 15th, compares 150 cases of gonorrhœa treatment by ordinarily accepted methods, viz., at first by alkaline diuretics followed by mild injections, later the balsams and stronger injections with 150 cases treated at first by balsams and no injections until the end of third or fourth week when discharge became thin and mucoid in character.

Summary of both Methods of Treatment.—Number of cases of acute gonorrhœa treated by injections at a comparatively early period of the disease, 150; uncomplicated with posterior urethritis or epididymitis, 85; developing posterior urethritis, 52; developing epididymitis, 13.

Acute gonorrhœa treated without injections till the subsidiary stage was well developed, 150; uncomplicated with posterior urethritis or epididymitis, 134; developing posterior urethritis, 12; developing epididymitis, 4.

After a comparison of the results obtained by these two methods of treatment, it would seem that there is but one conclusion to be drawn,—namely, that the use of injections, prior to the subsiding stage of acute gonorrhœa, acts, in quite a large proportion of the cases, as an exciting cause in the production of posterior urethritis and epididymitis, and on this account is not to be considered as the best treatment of the disease.

Capsules made by Park Davis & Co., containing five drops of oil of sandalwood and five drops of oil of cinnamon are employed. Four to eight are taken daily for the first three weeks.

When the "morning drop" persists, an injection of sulphocarbolate of zinc and hydrastis is used.

It is not claimed for this plan of treatment that it in any way cuts short the duration of the disease, but only that it aids in preventing the frequent