

syphilis, changes extraordinarily like those due to that disease are found in different internal organs and in the blood-vessels and the lymphatic glands in the course of two or three months. Accordingly, he has endeavored to syphilize two foals with moist syphilitic papules by implanting them in incisions into the skin, by applying them to a blistered surface, and by injecting an emulsion of them subcutaneously.

After these inoculations had been many times repeated, blood was drawn from the animals and the serum was administered subcutaneously to six patients, usually in doses of from ten to twenty cubic centimetres. In five of the patients the disease was quite recent and had not been treated before; the remaining one had tertiary manifestations. The therapeutic result was nil, even after long persistence in the treatment; the cases followed their course precisely as if no treatment had been practised. Moreover, the injections seemed to have a detrimental effect. Three of the patients lost flesh, their general health grew worse, and they had transitory albuminuria. In four cases an itching erythema appeared, with pains in the muscles and joints, also purpura in two instances. When large doses were used the temperature was decidedly raised.

The other article, by Dr. Ludwik Rekowski, appeared in the *Gazeta lekarska*. It relates to the serum treatment of both syphilis and carcinoma. This author conceived the ingenious idea of subjecting the serum-yielding animal to a course of injections of antisyphilitic or anticarcinomatous drugs, as the case might be—mercury salicylate to generate an antisyphilitic serum and sodium arsenite to render the serum effective against cancer. In the antisyphilitic serum thus produced traces of mercury could be detected by means of chemical tests. It was injected into patients with tertiary syphilis in doses of ten cubic centimetres every third day,

and the results are represented as astonishing; as soon as after the third or fourth injection the gummatous lesions began to disappear and soon vanished completely.

Traces of arsenic were found in the anticarcinomatous serum. It was used on two patients with cancer of the face, ten cubic centimetres being injected subcutaneously twice a week for six weeks, and at the end of that time the author was satisfied that the patients' general condition had improved notably. What the ultimate results were is not stated. On the whole, it can hardly be said that these two communications are very encouraging; they both show, however, that no stone is to be left unturned to perfect the serum treatment of disease and to extend the field of its application.—*N. Y. Medical Journal*.

CHANGES IN THE CORD IN PERNICIOUS ANÆMIA.

The *Lancet* for September 19th has the following extract from a paper on the above subject by Dr. K. Petren, of Stockholm, in a recent issue of the *Nordiskt Medicinskt Arkiv*, from which it would appear that the cord changes are far from uniform in this diseased condition. Petren has examined the cords in nine cases of pernicious anæmia. In two of these cases there was clinic evidence of cord affection. In four of the cases the vessels were found to be affected with hyalin degeneration; in five were found scattered throughout the cord small hæmorrhages or patches of sclerosis which had been caused by hæmorrhages. In two cases in which no spinal symptoms were detected there was chronic degeneration of the posterior columns. In the first of the two cases with spinal symptoms, that of a woman aged thirty-six years, these consisted in impairment of