

continuance almost certainly produces an after depression. It is sometimes advisable, however, to give stimulant and tonic together in conditions of serious general depression, the first to "boost" the vitality and the second to hold it at the point to which it has been raised and to restore the general tone of the organism. An ideal combination of this nature is Pepto-Mangan (Gude) to which has been added the proper dose of strychnia, according to indications. This combination is especially serviceable in the convalescence of exhausting diseases such as Typhoid Fever, Pneumonia, La Grippe, etc. It is also of much value when the heart needs support and the general system requires upbuilding. Pepto-Mangan restores vitality to the blood by increasing the number of red cells and the percentage of hemoglobin, and the strychnia assists in rendering the combination a peculiarly efficient general bracer and permanent reconstituent.

DUST CARRIES IT.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS TRANSMISSION INVESTIGATED BY PHYSICIANS.

Under the above headlines the *New York Sun* publishes an interesting account of a paper read by Dr. Marcus Neustaedter before the neurological division of the Academy of Medicine, in which he explains a series of experiments conducted in conjunction with Dr. William Thro, of the Cornell Medical College, for the purpose of determining the manner of the spread of infantile paralysis.

As a basis for his experiments, which were made on six monkeys, Dr. Neustaedter adopted the hypothesis that infantile paralysis, like so many other dangerous affections, is a dust disease, contracted by children coming in contact with or breathing in the dust of any room infected with paralytic germs. During March, Dr. Neustaedter and Dr. Thro collected the sweepings from rooms in which there were nineteen different cases of infantile paralysis of from three to six months standing. These collections of dust were taken from the walls, floors and wooden trimmings of the different rooms, and were then dried, sifted, macerated and dissolved in a normal salt solution. The resulting solution was injected into the brains of six monkeys reserved for the experiment.

Five of the monkeys showed prominent symptoms of paresis, in some cases paralysis being complete. Stereopticon slides showing sections from the animals and their photographs during various stages of the disease were thrown on the screen. The physicians present agreed that the monkeys were undoubtedly paralytic and that an important chapter had been added to the medical knowledge of the disease.