

were much improved, the annoying cough, difficult expectoration, dyspnea, sense of weight and pressure on the chest, and general lassitude, diminish day by day, the appetite increases, the subjective condition is gradually improved, and physical examination after a time shows evidence of complete cure. Albuminuria was not noted in any of the cases treated. The results in these cases lead the author to the conclusion that the remedy is to a certain extent a prophylactic.

Finally, the syrupy thiocol solution was also employed in nine cases of tuberculosis, three of which were young subjects, 14 to 23 years old, and six from 34 to 59 years old. Among the latter there were two of the most severe form, with cavity formation and repeated hemoptysis. In the milder cases the remedy afforded complete cures within a comparatively short time—four to six months; in moderately severe cases complete cures in from six to eleven months, and in two such cases very decided improvement, the cough rendered less frequent, the expectoration less viscid and reduced in quantity, the night-sweats entirely relieved, the appetite and appearance improved, and the weight increased, and the sputum, on examination, found to be entirely free from bacilli. The two very severe cases were improved by the thiocol, in so far that the night-sweats were lessened, the fever reduced, the appetite improved, and the severe and annoying cough-irritation lessened to a certain extent—results which are all that can be expected in such cases.—(*Wien. Med. Presse*, Nos. 13 and 14, 1900.)

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H.R.H. THE GRAND DUKE OF HESSE has conferred upon Dr. Louis Merck the distinction of "Geheimer Commerzienrat" (Privy Councillor), in recognition of his great services to the chemical industry of Germany. H.R.H. has further conferred upon Dr. E. A. Merck the distinction of "Medicinalrat" (Medicinal Councillor), in recognition of his services rendered in connection with the chemical exhibition of the World's Fair of Paris, 1900.

It affords us much pleasure to learn of the election of Dr. T. D. Crothers, of Hartford, Connecticut, to the chair of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System, in the New York School of Clinical Medicine. Dr. Crothers has a world-wide reputation as a pioneer in the study of inebriety and diseases of the brain and nervous system resulting therefrom; moreover, he ranks among our most eminent living authorities on mental alienation. Hence, we regard his promotion to a professorship in this well-known institution of post-graduate instruction as a richly deserved recognition of his services to his profession and humanity.