

of all schools are agreed as to what is "professional conduct."

From the foregoing, it can be seen that if the profession throughout Illinois will cheerfully come forward and array themselves on the side of law and order, give their hearty and united moral support to this Board of Health, the standing of physicians will be greatly enhanced thereby, and they only will be the gainers. On the general principle of opposition to special legislation, the Colleges, so far as is known, were opposed to the bill, and the fact that eight separate medical bills were introduced in the legislature last winter, and but *one* (and an imperfect one) passed, shows that there was no endeavour on the part of Colleges to secure the enactment of this law.—(*Chicago Medical Journal*.)

BUISSON'S CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—M. Buisson, of Paris, was inoculated by hydrophobia virus while attending a patient who was affected. He felt all the symptoms of the disease, constriction of the pharyngeal muscles, &c. He entered a Russian vapour bath, 107° Fah., resolving to terminate his life by suicide. To his astonishment the symptoms gradually vanished, and he in time completely recovered. Since then he has treated eighty cases successfully. His mode of treatment is this: The person bitten should take a certain number of baths, and every night should induce a violent perspiration by wrapping in flannels and lying under a feather bed, and by drinking freely of warm decoction of sarsaparilla. So convinced is he of this mode of treatment proving successful that he will suffer himself to be inoculated with the virus. Dancing is also recommended to produce sweating. Animals which do not perspire—as dogs, wolves, and foxes—are most frequently affected with hydrophobia. Dancing was an old remedy for the cure of tarantula stings.—(*The Lancet*.)

PHOSPHORUS IN LEUCOCYTHÆMIA AND ALLIED DISEASES.—(*British Medical Journal*, Dec. 2nd and 16th, 1876.)—The Clinical Society, of London, in its meetings of Nov. 24th and Dec. 8th, 1876, listened to several papers and an animated discussion upon the above subject. The facts, that in this disease the glandular system is irregularly involved, in some cases the glands generally being affected, while in others only the spleen is enlarged, the striking variations in different patients in the increase of the white corpuscles and the decrease of the red, the accumulation of the white in the spleen and the marrow of the bones, led Dr. Broadbent to consider that the essence of the disease lay in the altered relationships of the blood and the tissues or the blood and the glands.

Taking into consideration the rapid degeneration which takes place in all the tissues under the influence of phosphorus, he concluded that per-

haps the glandular enlargements might be diminished by the careful administration of this substance. Several cases had been reported by him, in one of which the improvement was so remarkable that the patient had fully regained her strength, while in the others the success was far less satisfactory.

Dr. Gowers related one case in which a favorable change took place for a time, but the patient eventually died.

Dr. Greenfield spoke of another in which the symptoms became worse under the phosphorus.

Dr. Goodheart communicated the details of one case in which the general health improved, but the glands remained unchanged. The patient was still living.

Sir William Jenner sent notes of three cases, in the first of which, after four months treatment, no benefit could be observed, in the second, the symptoms were aggravated, and in the third, after two months treatment, the patient died.

Dr. Moxon's experience was of the worst, as out of thirty cases he could not report one in which benefit appeared after the use of this remedy.

From these details it is apparent that the good expectations raised by the capital results of the phosphorus treatment in Dr. Broadbent's first case can now scarcely be held, although future results may be modified by employing the medication in some particular way as yet untried. Up to this time it has usually been given in capsules, in doses of gr. 1-30, thrice daily, as in the pill form it was perfectly useless, since the pills passed from the body unchanged.

Its action upon the kidneys must also be taken into consideration, for in many cases a marked fatty degeneration had already taken place at the time of death. The grand difficulty in the disease is our want of pathological knowledge of its nature and until such is obtained our chance for a rational and successful treatment is only problematical.—(*Detroit Medical Journal*.)

CROTON-CHLORAL AND ITS USE.—It is of greatest service in neuralgia of the fifth nerve, and in many cases appears to act as a specific.

2. Its effects and benefit are most favorable in the neuralgias of comparatively young patients, especially in the headaches of anæmic women or girls, in which class cure or relief was obtained in 86 per cent. of the treated cases. About the climacteric period success was obtained in only 50 per cent., while in later life the favorable results again rose to 60 per cent.

3. At the climacteric period bromide of potassium seems to be more reliable.

4. Headaches in patients with marked hysterical symptoms are rarely benefitted; the presence of hysteria always makes the success of the drug very doubtful.