

regards the latter, he affirms that cows with an infectious eruption on the teats and udder, and showing well-marked visceral disease, should be excluded from the market.

HYDRATE OF CHLORAL IN TETANUS.—

Dr. Stavridis records a case in the *Gazette Medicale d'Orient* of a case of traumatic tetanus which recovered on being treated with large doses of chloral. The patient was a young married woman three months pregnant. After having had a tooth extracted she felt indisposed, and suffered from slight attacks of closure of the jaws. Six days later she aborted, and on the twentieth day very decided symptoms of tetanus presented themselves, accompanied by severe pains in the head and in the spinal column, with closure of the jaws and complete rigidity of the muscles of the neck and back. Twenty-two grains of chloral were given every three hours in water, and this treatment was continued without intermission for twenty days, causing no inconvenience with the exception of a slight erythema over the whole surface of the body. At the same time the symptoms became ameliorated. The quantity of chloral was then reduced, first to three-quarters and then to a half. The whole of the symptoms had passed off on the thirtieth day. It was remarkable that the wound in the gum did not heal as long as there were any signs of the disease, but as soon as these had all passed away it cicatrised rapidly.

MENTHOL AND SAFFROL IN HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA.—

Dr. C. L. Dana employs menthol in doses of from five to twenty grains internally in migraine, in supra-orbital neuralgia, and in headache, occurring in neurasthenic and anæmic persons, also in sciatica, and states that he has found this treatment exceedingly useful. The drug produces a feeling of warmth, and strengthens the action of the heart without quickening it to any great degree; it also increases the arterial tension. In anæmic and weakly individuals, in whom antipyrin is not devoid of danger, Dr. Dana is disposed to prefer menthol for curing neuralgia. Another remedy which he has used in headache and sciatica with equally good results is

saffrol, the dose he gives being twenty drops.

CREOLINE INJECTIONS IN DYSENTERY.—

Dr. N. P. Ossovski of Tobolsk in Siberia communicates to the *Vrach* an account of a series of trials he has made of creoline injections in dysentery. The plan adopted was to place the patient on all fours, so as to relax as far as possible the abdominal pressure, and then, by means of a long, soft gutta-percha tube passed up the rectum, to inject slowly a $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. solution, or rather emulsion, of creoline, allowing this to remain as long as possible, which was in most cases from five minutes to half an hour, but occasionally several hours. The injection was repeated twice, and sometimes three times, a day, and in the great majority of instances very soon produced a marked improvement in the patient's condition, the tenesmus, blood, and number of stools becoming less or disappearing altogether. In some cases the dysentery was arrested, but a catarrhal condition was left. Here other treatment had to be resorted to, as injections of acetate of lead and tannic acid, together with cinchona and sulphate of soda. Creoline injections were in no case found to produce any undesirable symptoms, though they were employed in children of under a year old, one of whom was suffering from cholera, and though they were used by Dr. Kolokoloff, a colleague of Dr. Ossovski's, of a strength double as great as that mentioned above.

BIRDS AS CARRIERS OF THE CONTAGION OF DIPHTHERIA.—The following note, taken from the *Journal de la Santé*, may be found of interest: "Dr. Bild, who has been in practice for the last thirty years in the principal town of an island of Greece—the Isle of Skiatos,—had never seen in that place a case of diphtheria. In June 1884, however, Dr. Paulinis was called to see seven children who were affected at the same time with diphtheria; five died. The epidemic invaded the whole town, and in five months 125 persons were affected, of whom thirty-six died. In investigating the cause of the sudden appearance of this malady, it was ascertained that in the quarter where the children had been affected, there was a