

The author is not aware that ichthyol has been tried for this disease, but was led to prescribe it because of its efficacy in controlling the "flushings," "vasomotor neuroses," and allied phenomena which are common at the menopause, when the vasomotor system appears to be the escape valve for pent-up nerve storms.

Though there was no evidence of any climacteric change in the patient, ichthyol proved beneficial. The author says it is too early to claim that the trouble is more than checked. He considers ichthyol worthy of a continued trial. Where angio-neurotic edema is accompanied by gastro-intestinal disturbance, ichthalbin (an albuminate of ichthyol) may be more easily tolerated.—*British Med. Jour.*

Typhoid Diagnostic of Ficker.

In all cases in which typhoid fever is suspected, M. Meyerhoff removes blood from a vein at the bend of the elbow and performs the Widal test with Ficker's typhoid diagnostic and the various pipettes recommended by him. The fact that in each one of nineteen cases the test was eventually positive, speaks well for the value of the method. In one case, the symptoms were typically typhoidal, yet daily tests never showed any agglutination; as soon as the paratyphoid-B diagnostic was employed, agglutination was strongly positive and the real nature of the disease was beyond doubt. The test is generally positive by the end of the second week, sometimes not before the twenty-first day. Agglutination was never obtained in cases other than typhoid, unless typhoid existed previously, as in one instance where the patient had been ill six years before. The reaction with the diagnostic is therefore in every way as good as that with the living bacilli, except that it does not enable diagnosis in the earliest stages of the disease.—*Berl. klin. Woch., in Merck's Archives.*

The After-care of the Consumptive.

In the antituberculosis crusade attention has been devoted to the means of preventing infection, the discussion of laws relating to notification and also to treatment of the tuberculous, particularly the establishment of sanatoria both public and private. There can be no doubt of the value of this movement and of the amount of good which it has already accomplished. There is another feature which has been given comparatively little attention, and that is the after-care of the tuberculous. In those who are well-to-do this problem is not difficult, but for the working man, and particularly for the working woman, the