

cases. Dr. Lambert reports 28 cases. Of these, 15 showed improvement, no doubt due to the treatment; 12 cases did not improve under the injections, and 1 died. The best method of giving the injections seemed to be to give an injection every twenty-four hours of increasing amounts of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 cubic centimetres. This plan gave the best results, both as to temperature and the general improvement of the patient. The tongue cleansed, the temperature fell, the stupor disappeared, diarrhoea improved and the strength increased. There were five cases of relapse, but these were favorably affected by the treatment. In the 12 cases that did not improve, treatment commenced on an average on the fifteenth day; whereas in those that did improve it was begun on the tenth day as an average. In some of these cases there was a marked fall of temperature; but owing to the late stage of the disease it was impossible to say whether the disease had been modified by it, or the convalescence hastened. The writer then refers to the cases reported by Von Jaksch, 17 altogether, and to those of Kraus and Buswell, 12 cases. Dr. Lambert has not obtained the brilliant results alleged by Fraenkel and Rumpf. It seemed to have been of benefit in a little over half the number of cases. In the cases where benefit ensued the severity of the symptoms was very much modified.

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ASTHMA.—Dr. F. F. Bell, of Windsor, Ont. (*Medical Age*, January 25th, 1895), contends that asthma is a diathetical disease, and that this diathesis must become established before there can be asthma, either hereditary or acquired. In many cases, prior to the first attack, the person experiences some unusual symptoms. He may be excessively drowsy, or very buoyant; there may be neuralgic pains or digestive disturbances. The attacks usually come on between two to six in the morning, or just after going to bed. A full stomach, some uterine or ovarian trouble, an odor such as that from a flower, the emanations from certain animals, may cause an attack. The pneumo-gastric nerve, which sends the nerve stimulus to the muscular fibres in the bronchi, and produces the regular easy rhythm of health, becomes over-active and throws these muscular fibres into a tetanic condition. The diaphragm also becomes involved. The causes of these spasms are numerous. An attack of bronchitis irritates the nerve-endings, and gives rise to an attack of asthma. Then again rhinitis and other diseases of the nasal cavities may start the spasm by acting upon the nerve-endings. Syphilitic gummata acting centrally may cause asthma. The poison of ague also causes at times attacks; so with troubles in the stomach, bowels or heart.