

escence of from 0.2 to 0.6 mm. in diameter, which usually occurs in the centre of a lentil-sized reddened area of mucous membrane. Occasionally Koplik's spots occur on the mucous membrane of the lips and tongue. The spots are not apparent under a yellow lamp light. They appear on the first or second day of the prodromata increasing up to the beginning of the cutaneous eruption, and disappear after six or seven days. Slawyk, of Berlin, made a similar observation.—(*Therap. Monats.*, 1898, p. 697.)

ORTHOFORM EMULSION.

KASSEL, C.—Orthoform emulsion. (*Therapeut. Monats.*, 1898, p. 556.) After the insufflation of powders into the larynx there follows an attack of coughing, the duration of which depends upon the insolubility of the powder. To avoid this with orthoform Kassel injects, with a wide mouth laryngeal syringe, orthoform in olive oil (25 to 100). The burning sensation, which lasts only a few minutes gives place to a sensation as if something stuck in the throat; during this period, which lasts about a quarter of an hour, one can eat without pain, in some cases the anæsthesia may last from twenty-four hours to three and a half days. Kassel's observations were confined to cases of tuberculosis. In secreting ulcerations there was soon a diminution of secretion.

SUBSTANCES IN THE URINE CAUSING SALIVATION.

MAVROJANNIS.—Substances in the urine causing salivation. (*Therap. monats.* 1898, p. 568.) The urine of a patient with melancholia and stupor, when injected into an animal, caused contraction of the pupil, and in doses of 100 cm. pro kilo caused death with convulsions. There was marked salivation which also occurred after the injection of the substances soluble in alcohol. Normal urine failed to cause salivation. Charrin observed salivation after the injection of the urine of the new born. There is also an increase in the salivary secretion after the injection of muscle or liver extracts. The active principle seems to come from the tissues.

ACTION OF THE X-RAYS UPON THE HEART.

SEGUY AND QUENISSET.—Action of the X-rays upon the heart. (*Compt. rend.*, 1897, No. 14.) Auto-experiments with the prolonged use of the X-rays caused peculiar cardiac palpitation with general uneasiness. At first there was a feeling of oppression, then palpitation of the heart, and, finally, an unbearable and dangerous arrhythmia. By laying a thick metallic plate over the cardiac area the condition improved.—*From Cent. f. inn. Med.*, 1898, p. 207.