

or bi-weekly applications of iodized phenol to the canal are commenced, which should be supplemented by the introduction of a tampon saturated in the glycerin of alum and boracic acid solution. If this treatment be carried out thoroughly, I have no hesitation in predicting that the time occupied in procuring a satisfactory result will be very materially diminished.—*Brooklyn Med. Jour.*

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SALOPHEN.—P. Marie (*Soc. Med. des Hop.*, May 31st) has studied the therapeutic action of salophen in a variety of cases—rheumatism (acute and subacute), saturnine gout, chorea, orchitis or mumps, and phthisis. In several of these cases salicylate of soda had either not been well tolerated, or had seemed to have little or no effect. He concludes that salophen has all the therapeutic virtues of the salicylate in acute and subacute rheumatism and in gout without its drawbacks. In the phthisical cases a single dose was followed by a fall of temperature. In all the cases salophen seemed to have a marked influence in restoring the digestive functions. In cases of chronic rheumatism it did no good. As regards dosage, the author looks upon 3 to 4 grammes (45 to 60 grains) as an average daily dose; 5 and 6 grammes (75 and 90 grains) should be given only exceptionally, and Marie is not satisfied that these large doses are more effectual than smaller ones. The 4 grammes (60 grains) should be given in six doses, either in cachets or simply suspended in water.—*British Medical Journal.*

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TYPHOID ANTITOXIN.—Peiper and Beumer (*Weiner klin. Rundschau*, May 12th, 1895), at the Congress for Internal Medicine, at Munich, referred to their earlier experiments, which showed that the toxin of typhoid cultivations is contained chiefly in the bacilli themselves, for after passing a cultivation through a Chamberland filter the filtrate was less virulent than before. The bacilli are killed, without damage to the virulence of the cultivation, by warming for an hour at 55 to 60° C. Their recent experiments show that by repeatedly injecting small quantities of virulent cultivations into sheep, antitoxic substances are formed in the organism which prevent the poisonous action from showing itself. The action of this antitoxic serum depends on its power of destroying, not the bacteria but the poison. By injecting previously or at the same time antitoxic serum, mice and guinea-pigs were protected with certainty against double or treble the fatal dose of a virulent cultivation, and even if injected with the antitoxin one to four hours after the fatal dose was given, they could be cured.—*Brit. Med. Jour.*