

mola is convinced by repeating the experiments and injecting very minute quantities of albumen, in order to have the experiments well under control and preserve the life of the dog for seven or eight months, that they will result in producing the last phases of the large white kidney—that is to say, the atrophic kidney.

4. The histological alterations in the kidney persist for some time after the injection of the albumen without producing a continuation of the albuminuria.

5. Along with the elimination of albumen with the urine is also observed albuminoholia; that is to say, the elimination of a certain quantity of albumen with the bile.

In relation with the above experiments, Prof. Semmola proposes to continue his researches on the pathology of Bright's disease with the following experiments to determine:

1. The comparative influence upon renal elimination produced by the injection of albuminose, which is presumably more assimilable, such as serum of blood, albumino-peptones, white of egg and milk.

2. The influence of albuminous injections upon the crisis of the blood, and upon the elimination of a quantity of albumen greater than that injected.

3. The influence of albumen injections upon degree of activity in the combustion of nitrogenous matters and upon the production of urea.

4. The influence of albuminose injections upon the dyerasic condition of the blood, and their relations with the production of anasarca.—*Lon. Med. News.*

A VALUABLE REMEDY FOR HEADACHE.—The *Phys. and Surg. Investigator* calls attention to the following treatment for many kinds of headache.

"We lay no claims to originality, nor do we know who the originator was, but having used it for a year or more, and in many cases with remarkable results, we feel disposed to give it our indorsement, and desire to make it more generally known. The remedy is nothing more or less than a solution of the bisulphide of carbon. A wide-mouthed, glass stoppered bottle is half-filled with cotton or fine sponge and upon this two or three drams of the solution are poured. When occasion for its use occurs the mouth of the bottle is to be applied to the temple or as near as possible to the seat of pain, so closely that none of the volatile vapor may escape, and retained there four or five minutes or longer. For a minute or so nothing is felt, then comes a sense of tingling, which in a few minutes—three or four usually—becomes rather severe, but which subsides almost immediately if the bottle be removed, and any redness of the skin that may occur will also quickly subside. It may be re-applied, if necessary, several times in

the day, and it generally acts like magic, giving immediate relief.

We believe this was the basis of a once popular nostrum. The class of headache to which it seems especially adapted is that which may be grouped under the broad term of "nervous." Thus neuralgic, periodic and hysterical headaches are almost invariably relieved by it. True, the relief of a mere symptom is quite another thing from the removal of its cause, yet no one who has seen the distress and even agony caused by severe and frequently recurring headache (and who has not?) but will rejoice to be able to afford relief in so prompt and simple a manner; besides it is sure to secure the hearty gratitude of the patient if he has suffered long. As to the *modus operandi* we have nothing more definite than a theory to offer, and that is that the vapor being absorbed through the skin produces a sedative effect upon the superficial nerves of the part to which it is applied. We know by experiment that its influence is not due to its power as a counter-irritant. We however know that it does act, and if we do not clearly see in what way it acts, that is no more than can be said of several other remedies which are firmly established in professional favor and confidence."

THE NATURE AND TREATMENT OF OZENA.—At the International Medical Congress held in London three years ago M. Lewenberg, of Paris, referred, in the discussion on ozena, to the invariable presence in the nasal mucus of those affected with ozena of a special microbe said to be unique and characteristic. It was a micrococcus of very large size, which always occurred in pairs and chains, and was for the most part motionless. In 1878, M. B. Fraenkel affirmed that the mucus secreted in ozena consisted for the greater part of pus-corpuscles plentifully strewn with micrococci. The only writer besides Lewenberg who has made extensive researches on the micro-organisms of ozena is M. E. Fraenkel, and, what is not so very unusual in these matters, the observers differ considerably from one another in their respective descriptions of the micro-organisms to be found in cases of ozena. But Lewenberg explains the difference by pointing out the divergence in the methods employed to detect the micro-organisms. He examines simply the masses that are discharged from the nose in ozena, whilst Fraenkel investigated the secretion that soaked into the plugs of cotton-wool with which he treated his cases of ozena. Lewenberg, in a pamphlet recently published, believes that ozena is a specific disease due to the presence and growth of his micrococcus; it is also regarded as a contagious affection. Energetic parasiticide or antiseptic treatment is the necessary sequence of the above conclusions. He employs a nasal douche made with a weak solution of corrosive sublimate, of which the strength to commence with