

## Selections.

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### Tin as a Teniacide.

Dortschewsky (*Medicinskoe Obosrenie Revue médicale de Normandie*) finds that galvanically (electrically) precipitated tin forms an excellent remedy in tenia. He has used this preparation in cachets, each containing 0.60 gramme (9 grains), giving altogether five or six cachets at intervals of a quarter of an hour, and after the last cachet three tablespoonfuls of infusion of senna or two tablespoonfuls of castor oil. It is important at the outset of the treatment thoroughly to cleanse the intestinal canal by some good mineral water; and, further, for the two or three days preceding the administration of the tin, the patients must be subjected to a diet that will afford a minimum of fecal matter. Of thirty-eight patients thus treated, the tenia was expelled the first time in twenty-six cases; in seven instances the treatment had to be repeated; but in five cases, even after repeated treatment, the tenia was not expelled.—*N. Y. Med. Jour.*

### Acute Nephritis following Mumps.

Paganelli (*Riv. Crit. d. Clin. Med.*, from Silvestrini's clinic, reports a case of mumps in a boy, aged nine years, who had never suffered from any of the exanthemata. At first the symptoms were light, the affection being limited to the right side, while at the same time a younger brother had bilateral parotitis. Two days later the patient became very ill: respirations, 44; temperature, 39.4° C; pulse, 120. Slight edema of the eyelids and of the extremities, especially of the hands and feet. Urine scanty, 0.4 per cent. albumin; in the sediment, numerous hyaline and epithelial casts and a moderate number of red and white blood corpuscles. Stained specimens from urine passed into a sterile vessel showed a moderate number of bacteria, a few bacilli coloring with Gram, but no cocci which held their color with Gram. Cultures showed only a few ordinary bacteria (mesentericus, proteus, sarcinæ and bacilli of the colon group). One rabbit inoculated with the sediment of the urine died after fifteen days of infection with a variety of the bacillus coli, while the other died after a month, of coccidiosis. After sixteen days the fever fell to normal, the edema disappeared, the urine cleared up, and the patient rapidly recovered. The relation of this attack to the parotitis, together with the absence of evidence of any other general infection, led the author to believe that the renal process was due to the specific cause of parotitis. While slight albuminuria is not infrequent during the course of parotitis, actual acute nephritis is so unusual as to justify mention of the case.—*American Journal of Medical Science.*