

the town of Johannesburg, and that several cases have proved fatal. Ninety-four cases of cholera have occurred at Buda, twenty-seven proving fatal. Twenty-nine soldiers were taken ill simultaneously, and five of them have died.

Typhoid fever has lately been raging in Berlin, owing, as is believed by the medical profession, to the infection of the water by sewage, in consequence of the extraordinary drought of this summer. The average mortality is about four per cent. Doctors advise their clients to abstain from water as a drink altogether if possible—at least if not boiled previously.—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

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### CARBAZOTATE OF AMMONIA IN PLACE OF SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Dr. Dujardin-Beaumez recently reported to the *Société de Thérapeutique de Paris* his investigation of the character of this combination of ammonia with carbazotic, picric, or trinitrophenic acid, and especially with reference to its use as a substitute for sulphate of quinine. After mentioning the successful employment of this salt in the treatment of intermittent fever by several persons, Dr. Beaumez detailed six cases treated with like result by himself, and also mentioned the results of experiments made upon both men and animals. Like quinine, carbazotate of ammonia diminishes the strength of the pulse and induces languor, cephalagia, and even delirium, and finally is eliminated by the kidneys. The clinical results may be summed up as follows:

*Case I.*—Quotidian ague; recovered after four days of treatment; daily dose from one to two centigrammes of the substance in pills. *Case II.*—Quotidian ague (sulphate of quinine having been given without effect); complete recovery after five days; five pills used. *Case III.*—Tertian ague; recovery after eight days; two pills daily. *Case IV.*—Quotidian ague; recovery after eight days. *Case V.*—Facial Neuralgia; speedy recovery. *Case VI.*—Tertian ague; sulphate of quinine had been administered during seventeen days without result; completely cured after the administration of about one grain of the salt, extended over the period of two days.

The Doctor thinks that one-third to two-thirds of a grain daily will suffice to suppress the paroxysms of intermittent fever, and says that, given in these doses, the drug has not been known to produce bad effects; indeed it seems to be better tolerated than sulphate of quinine, the physiological action of which it resembles.