

Of eleven cases treated by him in this way, there were six recoveries (or 54 per cent.).

In an interesting paper read before the Royal Society of Medicine, Phillips discusses the treatment of tetanus by the intraspinal injection of solution of mag. sulph. He shows that notwithstanding the use of antitetanic serum, tetanus is common and very fatal amongst native Egyptians.

During the three years, 1906-1908, twenty-nine cases of tetanus were admitted to the government hospital at Cairo. Twenty-three died, giving a mortality of 75 per cent.

Since the introduction of mag. sulph. injections, seven cases have been treated with three deaths; all the fatal cases were very acute. Taken with other reported cases, we get a total of twenty-eight—twelve deaths—a mortality of 42 per cent.—a distinct improvement on former figures.

The dosage is 1 c.c. of a 25 per cent. sterile solution of mag. sulph. for every 25lb of body weight; roughly speaking, 5-6 c.c. for an adult, 2-3 c.c. for a child.

The action of the injection seems to be entirely in the relief afforded by the diminution of spasms and diminished rigidity.

The results are encouraging and justify a wider use of the treatment.

My best thanks are due to Drs. Young, Weaver and Wright for their able assistance at the operations. Dr. Weaver gave the anæsthetic in his usual careful manner, while Dr. Young assisted me in all but the amputation of the thigh, for which I had the able assistance of Dr. Wright.