

three per cent. of three hundred cases, and of these, fifty-two per cent. were in suburban children, and only three and seven-tenths per cent. in children of the city proper.—*International Medical Magazine*.

SALOPHEN.—Frohlich (*Wien. Med. Woch.*) says that in not 1 out of 30 cases of acute rheumatism did this remedy fail. The pain ceased in from three to four days, and the acute swelling disappeared in six to eight days. Large joint effusions were, however, not influenced. Salophen, like the other salicylic preparations, cannot prevent relapses. In two cases acute endocarditis appeared during the treatment. The author says that salophen is a prompt and efficient remedy in acute rheumatism, and is to be preferred to the salicylates because (1) being decomposed in the intestine, it does not irritate the stomach; (2) it can be given in large doses and for a long period without unpleasant effects; and (3) it is tasteless. In chronic rheumatism it is not nearly so efficient. In 6 cases only 2 were improved. Salophen has very little action as an antipyretic. In 1 out of 3 cases of cystitis it seemed to be useful. In only three cases were any unpleasant effects produced, and they were but slight.—*British Medical Journal*.

MIGRAINE.—This was the subject of a clinical lecture by Dr. G. M. Hammond. Migraine usually makes its first appearance at about the age of puberty, though it may develop earlier. Angio-spastic migraine is supposed to be due to a spasm of the blood-vessels on the affected side as a result of irritation of the cervical sympathetic. Whether the vascular spasm is a simple accompaniment of the disease, or its approximate cause, has not yet been determined, but in the author's experience remedies which dilate the blood-vessels give relief, while those which contract the blood-vessels increase the pain. In treating this form, inhalations of nitrite of amyl and internal administration of glonoin in doses of 1-100 of a grain, alcohol in moderate quantities, quinine in doses of from 10 to 15 grains, or a hypodermic injection of $\frac{1}{25}$ or $\frac{1}{50}$ of a grain of strychnine, will usually stop the paroxysm. The author does not administer opium for this disease, owing to the liability of the habit being formed. In the general treatment for the

disease sources of irritation should be removed; eye defects removed; constipation or indigestion should be removed, or any other condition that may be a contributory cause. Fowler's solution in five or six drop doses three times a day for several months is considered a favourable remedy. Iron, quinine, strychnine and the phosphates are recommended. Another form of migraine is the angio-paralytic form. In this form the vascular condition is that of dilatation. For this the author recommends phenacetin in large doses, arsenic and the bromides.—*International Clinics*.

THE CURE OF TETANUS WITH THE ANTITOXIN OBTAINED FROM THE SERUM OF AN IMMUNE ANIMAL.—Casal (*Centralblatt f. Bacteriol. u. Parasitenk*) has reported the case of a woman twenty-two years old, who, seven days after having received a lacerated wound of the right foot, and walking a considerable distance over damp ground with unprotected feet, presented manifestations of developing tetanus. For a week, under ordinary treatment, the symptoms progressively increased in intensity. Specific treatment was now proposed and assented to. Tetanus bacilli were found in the pus from the wound on the foot. Six injections of the antitoxin prepared from the blood of a dog immune to tetanus were made at intervals of twelve hours; the first five contained twenty-five centigrammes, and the sixth fifteen centigrammes. Improvement soon set in, and was progressive to perfect recovery.—*Med. News*.

DERMATOL IN VENEREAL ULCERS.—P. A. Buttzeff (*Meditsinskia Pribarlenia k' Morskomo Sbor-niku*) has used dermatol in seventy cases of soft and hard chancres and incised indolent buboes, all in men. The subgallate was used either in powder twice a day, or, in cases of very flabby and deep ulcers, in the form of a ten or fifteen per cent. vaseline ointment. In the case of shallow ulcers and recently incised buboes the discharge diminished, and in some cases entirely disappeared on the second or third day, while the surface rapidly became covered with healthy granulations and very quickly cicatrised. Indolent or excavated ulcers healed somewhat less rapidly. The advantages of the bismuth salt are said to be these: (1) It in-