

of lard, and on a dry dressing, 2 to 4 in 100 boric acid. Dr. Schwinz (*Rev. Méd.*) gives the following results in certain diseases of the new-born, in which he has used it :

1. Purulent ophthalmia of the new-born. In ten cases irrigation was practiced with a 1 per cent. solution. In only two of the cases was the inflammation not of a severe character, and in these the cure was complete in four to six days. In the other eight cases the treatment was continued four or five weeks without perceptible improvement, after which treatment with boric acid and nitrate of silver was used. The use of the creolin was more or less painful.

2. Muguet. In eleven cases which had been treated for a long time with chlorate of potassium, permanganate of potassium, boric acid, etc., irrigation of the mouth and pharynx for five to seven days with a 1 per cent. solution of creolin produced a complete cure.

3. Omphalitis of the new-born. Applications of pure creolin were made in several cases of umbilical periphlebitis, and all traces of the inflammation disappeared in four days.

4. Erysipelas of the new-born. The erysipelatous patches were rubbed twice daily with pure creolin with the most satisfactory results. In no case was there any evidence of poisoning.

5. Acute gastro-enteritis. Creolin was used in five cases of this disease, the following formulæ being employed :

R.—Creolin, gtt. ij-ijj.
 Aq. Canellæ, fl ʒ xx.
 Spts. Guimauve, fl ʒ v.—M.

S.—A teaspoonful every hour.

R.—Creolin, gr. vij-xv.
 Sacchari, gr. lxxv.

M.—et. ft chart, No. X.

S.—One or two powders daily.

In almost all the cases the bad symptoms disappeared in three to six days.

6. Surgical diseases in young children. A $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. solution of the creolin will produce perfect asepsis of all surfaces and cavities where used, and will be followed by no symptoms of intoxication, as is sometimes the case after the use of sublimate.

THE ANTI-VIVISECTIONISTS IN ENGLAND.—The London correspondent of the *New York Times*

(*Med. Rec.*), sends the following as showing how the Government is inclined to deal with scientific matters there : “The principal biologists and scientists of England, headed by Lubbock, Lister, Lockyer, Playfair, Roscoe, and others, to the number of one hundred and fifty, and backed by strong letters from Huxley and Tyndall, yesterday waited on Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, President of the Board of Works, for a second time, to beg that a license be found for the British Institute of Preventive Medicine, and for a second time met with a refusal. Their eloquent speeches laid stress upon the national disgrace of a situation in which English students of bacterial growths were compelled to go to Paris, Berlin, and Vienna to study their science; and intelligent inquiry and experimental research were forbidden on English soil, as if it were an impious thing to seek for wisdom in the science of saving human life. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach gave an evasive and roundabout reply, which the *London Times* editorially translates as meaning that the anti-vivisectionists have many times more votes in England than all its men of science put together. English laws pay great attention to conserving the rights of rich men to breed hares, rabbits, and game birds for annual slaughter and maiming by shooting parties, but they sternly punish a man of science who chloroforms one of these rabbits for purposes of experiments, having no earthly purpose but to increase knowledge as to saving human life. But without these grotesque paradoxes this wouldn't be England.”

ANTIPYRIN IN EPILEPSY.—Dr. McCall Anderson has recorded a case (*Lancet*), under the heading, “Case of Epilepsy Cured by Antipyrin.” The patient was a boy aged nine years, who had been subject to fits for two years and a half. The first fit occurred six weeks after a fall. At first they occurred from four to six times daily, but later they had been much more frequent, occurring as often as from thirty to forty times a day; there was also paresis of the right arm, and, after this had recovered, of the left. Three months afterwards, the fits entirely ceased after the application of blisters to the head, and they remained absent for fifteen months. They began again, however, seven months before the patient's admission to the hospital, and he had as many as thirty or forty, or