

Hypodermic Injection of Dialyzed Iron in Chlorosis.—Professor Da Costa reports vast improvement in the condition of a young woman, aged twenty-one, suffering from chlorosis after the injection of dialyzed iron hypodermically for a fortnight. Hitherto iron has not been used in subcutaneous injections, as it is liable to cause irritation and abscesses, even with the tartrate, which is one of the mildest forms. The solution of dialysed iron was found to be free from these drawbacks, even used undiluted. The punctures caused by the syringe show no sign of inflammatory action. In no case was there that costiveness or disordered digestion which are but too often the after-effects of the use of iron. Daily injections of fifteen minims of pure dialysed iron were at first given, and this was gradually increased to twenty, twenty-five, and thirty minims per day. Under this treatment the colour gradually came back to the patient's lips, gums and tongue; her appetite was good her bowels regular, and her headache gone. She was considered practically cured.—(*Philadelphia Medical Times.*)
The Practitioner.

Of the Nature of Mumps.—M. Fehr, after observing several cases of mumps with the greatest exactness, decides that it is right to consider the disease as infectious, and that, as was already noticed by previous observers, it stands in a definite relation to acute exanthema, particularly to scarlet fever. The occasional swelling occurs in the neighbourhood of the glands themselves, whilst the surrounding tissues only become infiltrated at a later period. It is, to say the least of it, inaccurate to describe the disease as pariparitis, as is usually done; that it is not parotitis is shown by the fact that in very many cases of mumps it is the sub-maxillary which is either affected alone or is swollen at first. The infection is not due to propagation of inflammation of the mouth caused by secretions from the glands. The observation that in most epidemics of mumps there is a period of incubation lasting several days with the well-known febrile symptoms before the appearance of the local symptoms, as well as the spread of disease not only to sur-