

sycosis, in tubercular syphilitic eruptions and scabies, the drug acted well, though rather slowly, and was curative. In herpes zoster, it acted as a protective only. (3) Laborrague's solution of chlorinated soda was specially valuable in the dermatitis of poison ivy. (4) Salol has proven useful in chronic eczema, in tinea circinata and tinea versicolor. In tinea sycosis and tonsurans it is of no value.

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ANTITOXINE TREATMENT OF DIPHTHERIA.—Dr. James Jay Mapes, in the *New York Polyclinic*, has a very excellent paper on the above, which may be summarized as follows: 1. Klebs discovered the bacillus in 1883. Loeffler separated the bacillus and cultivated it, and produced the disease experimentally. In 1888, Roux separated the toxines from the germs. In 1890, Behring used the toxine on small animals, and found in their blood antitoxine which produced immunity. 2. Roux reported 448 cases of diphtheria last September treated with antitoxine, with a death rate of 24.5 per cent. At the same time, physicians in Berlin had been using it and weighing its effects carefully. 3. Roux has now over sixty horses at the Pasteur Institute, undergoing preparation. The blood is removed from these with the greatest antiseptic care. When the serum separates, it is bottled for use. The horse is then sent to the country to feed up. The toxine is at first weakened with iodine before it is used on the horse. When the horse can stand strong doses of the toxine, the cultures are used. 4. The dose for a child under two years is 5cc.; for a child two to four years, 10cc., and over four, 20cc. The treatment should be commenced early. As the serum does not do any harm, it is better to make the mistake of giving it early, even though the case should not turn out to be diphtheria, than to wait too long. In the first 2,000 injections, there was only one abscess. 5. In 3,900 cases, from 1890 to 1893, the death rate was 51.5 per cent. Since the antitoxine treatment has been used, Roux claims that the death rate has varied from 10 per cent. to about 15 per cent. in the recent cases treated in this way. The writer states that antitoxine has now passed beyond the stage of doubt, and is an assured success.

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DR. SIR J. RUSSELL REYNOLDS was re-elected President of the Royal College of Physicians, London.

DR. DE BOSSY, of Havre, who is still youthful at the age of 102, continues in active practice. He was born in 1793, and graduated in 1818.