

he questioned, nine had always been immune, 118 had acquired immunity and twenty-six had not. It was so complete that intoxicated men had been stung in fifty to a hundred places with less suffering than from so many flea-bites. He claims the poison is an alkaloid, and that the best treatment is the subcutaneous injection of a 2 to 5 per cent. solution of potassium permanganate, as it is destroyed by this salt in the proportion of 1 in 20.

OREXIN AS A STOMACHIC.

KOELBL reports on the use of the base orexin as a stomachic. (*Wien. med. Woch.*, 1897, Nos 51 and 52). Auto-experiments and observations on forty sick and nine healthy persons have convinced the author that orexin acts better and more energetically if given one hour before the principal meal. The treatment was successful in thirty-eight out of forty cases; the patients who had previously taken little food demanded much and even solid food; in some the feeling of satiety was lost. Vomiting occurred in two cases of neurasthenia, and in one of gastric catarrh. Three cases refused to take it. In the above cases the base was used in 0.5 gm. in tablets. The taking of large quantities of warm water after its use seems to favor vomiting.

CHLOROTIS SPLENALGIA AND OSTEOMYALGIA.

GOLOUBOFF.—Chlorosis splenalgia and osteomyalgia. (*Arch. russes de path.*, v. 5, 1898, p. 206). In chlorosis pains in the region of the spleen are so common that they may be considered as pathognomonic. These pains are either seated in the spleen itself or near it, and are due to changes in the spleen. The intercostal pains come reflexly through the splanchnicus major sinister and rami communicantes. Another symptom which frequently occurs is osteomyalgia—the patients complain-

ing of pain along the course of the tibiae. Moderately strong pressure produces no pain, while percussion is very painful, so that this osteomyalgia is probably due to changes in the bone marrow. Both symptoms clear up under the use of iron.

LARYNGITIS FROM POT. IODIDE.

FRANKENBERGER.—Acute laryngitis, after the internal use of iodide of potassium. (*Monats. f. Ohrenheilk.*, 1897, 12.) A man, who was being treated with 2 gm. of potassium iodide pro die for some ear trouble, suddenly developed symptoms of great laryngeal stenosis and moderate fever. The larynx showed hyperæmia and swelling of the ary-epiglottic folds and posterior laryngeal wall; on account of the irritation the vocal cords could not be seen. The iodide was stopped, cold applications and ice pills were ordered, and in three days the larynx appeared normal with subsidence of all the symptoms. One week later the patient began again to use the iodide and laryngeal symptoms developed on the following day. In this case there was not merely an œdema, but an intense reddening and infiltration of the mucous membrane and submucous tissues.

DIFFERENT FORMS OF LEUCOCYTOSIS IN CHILDREN.

ENGEL.—The different forms of leucocytosis in children. (*Berl. klin. woch.*, 1897, p. 705.) In children of good health below one year in age the blood contains such a small number of polynuclear neutrophilic leucocytes that it frequently offers a conclusion as to the age of the child. The eosinophiles vary from 7 to 8 per cent., while of the large lymphocytes, with round lobulated nuclei, there are from 5 to 10 per cent. In pneumonia the polynuclear neutrophils may reach their highest, 92 per cent., and