

Effect of Work on Temperature in Tuberculous Patients.

T. Neumann (*Norsk. Mag. for Lægevidenskaben*) says Penzoldt was the first to show that bodily exertion produced among tuberculous patients an increase of temperature which was insufficient to produce a rise of temperature in healthy subjects, and he considered such a rise to be of diagnostic importance. Hochsteter, Birgelen, and others have made special researches, and record the same results. The investigations of Ott in regard to this point were made in order to observe if this elevation was associated with any distinct causes. He considered that such was the case, as he frequently found albumose in the urine of patients in which it had been absent before the commencement of the work. He investigated 25 cases, of which 22 had a temperature of 38° C. before a quiet walk, but whose temperature rose to 38.8° C. immediately afterwards. Neumann considers that the rise of temperature is a distinct febrile phenomenon, as he found albumose in six cases where it was entirely absent before the walk commenced. In 11 cases, however, the rise of temperature was only slight.—*British Medical Journal*.

Koplik's Spots as an Early Symptom of Measles.

The opinions expressed as the significance of Koplik's spots in measles differ considerably, although the majority of observers regard the spots of diagnostic importance. M. Manasse (*Die Heilkunde*, vii, No. 10) has been able to see 48 cases of measles in a very early stage, and has watched for Koplik's spots. These spots are small bright red spots, with irregular shape and with bluish-white glittering centres, and occur especially opposite the molars on the buccal mucous membrane or on the palate. In 45 of his 48 cases the spots were well marked and appeared about twenty-four hours after the initial symptoms, and could be easily separated from the actual eruption of measles, which appeared two, three, four, and even five days after the beginning. In cases of rotheln and scarlatina the spots were not to be found, and he therefore comes to the conclusion that Koplik's spots are easily differentiated from the real exanthem of measles, and are seen in the majority of cases; when seen they form an important early diagnostic sign.—*British Medical Journal*.

At a meeting of the Faculty of Medicine of McGill University, Dr. Klotz, of Ottawa, was recommended to the governors for appointment as Governors' Fellow in Pathology at McGill. Dr. Klotz is a graduate of Toronto University, 1902, and for some time past has been conducting researches in bacteriology at the Ottawa Isolation Hospital. The appointment will officially be made at the next meeting of the board of governors.