

after the occasional use of the remedy at their commencement.

In six cases of angina pectoris, the results were very doubtful in one, while in the remaining five they were excellent. A few minutes after giving the nitro-glycerine the angina fully ceased or became greatly modified. Prophylactically the remedy was of no use if there was any anatomical derangement in the heart or vessels; but if of nervous character it was of considerable value.

In a case of chorea minor, which existed for two years in a congenitally chlorotic maiden the treatment with bromide of zine and other agents was quite unsuccessful. On giving nitro-glycerine the abnormal gait became less and disappeared completely in twenty-five days. There was great increase of body weight. Against hysteria major, mercurial tremor, and diabetes mellitus, this agent appeared quite useless.

CHLOROFORM AS AN EMETIC AND ANTHELMINTIC.—Dr. G. W. Semple, in a paper read before the Virginia Medical Society, calls attention to a peculiar emetic action of chloroform when given in a large dose by the mouth to patients, with the stomach full of ingesta. In such cases it produces in from ten to twenty minutes easy and copious emesis, perfectly emptying the stomach, after which the emesis and nausea cease entirely. To a coloured girl, seventeen years of age, who had gorged herself with a large melon, he gave two drachms of chloroform in mucilage of quillaya. In twelve minutes she vomited, emptying the stomach. To a child two years of age, with a stomach full of damsons, a teaspoonful of chloroform was given by the mother, in a few moments the child vomited, and was greatly relieved.

He also regards chloroform as an efficient anthelmintic, using the following formula: chloroform ʒj, castor oil ʒj, croton oil gtt. j. Mix. Dose ʒss. to ʒss.—*Virginia Medical Monthly*.

From a number of careful experiments, Professor Gunning concludes that inspired air is freed from bacteria which may have been contained therein; and that the expired air does not carry bacteria along with it out of the body.

SALICYLIC TREATMENT OF CHOREA.—Dr. L. S. Abbott (*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, December 1st, 1881), relates a case of rheumatic chorea, treated successfully in fifteen days, by salicylate of soda. The patient was a housemaid, aged 25, who had been recently in the Hospital with acute rheumatism. The improvement noticed while taking the medicine disappeared during its temporary withdrawal, while rapid convalescence followed its resumption. The dose given was at first ten grains every two hours, afterwards it was given every three hours, and finally salicin in the same dose was substituted. Dr. Abbott refers to a similar case reported by B. F. Gary, of South Carolina, and quoted in the *New York Medical Record*, October 8th, 1881.—*Birmingham Medical Review*.

PITRES ON THE LOSS OF THE NAILS IN ATAXY.—M. Pitres (*Le Prog. Méd.*, 1882, No. 8) refers to the notice in M. Arloing's recent thesis that M. Joffroy had observed the spontaneous loss, without traumatic cause, of the nails of the great toes in an ataxic patient, and adds to this two similar observations from his own practice. The nails were lost and grew again in each case several times. The occurrence was preceded for some weeks by a dull pain and a sensation of throbbing in the great toe. There was no suppuration or apparent ulceration of the matrix, and the nails were rapidly replaced by new ones of normal conformation.

CHRONIC RHEUMATIC ARTHRITIS IN A DOG.—At the Pathological Society of London recently, Dr. Norman Moore exhibited a specimen showing bony outgrowths on the carpal and metacarpal bones with ankylosis. The disease was of long duration. The disease probably caused great pain, and was, he believed, one of the commonest causes of the howling of dogs at night. The President (Dr. Wilks) said that the dogs of the Hospice of St. Bernard, were very subject to chronic rheumatism, on account, the monks believed, of their exposure to cold.