

ipient disease. It has been found that the serum acts as well when given by mouth as when administered subcutaneously, consequently the author advises the use of antisclerosin, which consists of the salts contained in the serum. The first group of twenty-five patients treated by the author with this compound included advanced cases. In many the vessels were distinctly hardened and elongated. The observations extended over about one year. In nineteen cases the subjective and objective symptoms were relieved for different periods or disappeared for months; in the six others the symptoms were relieved slowly, disappeared for a short time only, and recurred when the drug was stopped.

The author concludes that the chief field for antisclerosin is prophylaxis at the earliest appearance of the symptoms which indicate arteriosclerosis. Among these may be included a peculiar indefinable sensation in the precordium, slight dyspnea, especially on walking, dizziness, temporal throbbing, going to sleep of the extremities, tinnitus, visual disturbances without ocular lesion and indigestion. The patient's age, somewhat tense and hard pulse, plethora, gout, or rheumatism substantiate the diagnosis. Such symptoms may be removed by the use of antisclerosin. The drug should be given until the symptoms disappear, and intermitted for two or three weeks before resuming. If the symptoms recur, a renewal of the treatment is indicated. No unpleasant effects have been observed from the administration of this substance.—*Monthly Cyclopedia of Practical Medicine*.

Cancer of the Breast. W. OSLER (*British Medical Journal*, January 6, 1906).

It must be borne in mind that extensive general lesions may be associated with a small latent carcinoma. In two-thirds of the cases both breasts are involved. Direct extension through the chest-walls to the pleura, with secondary involvement of the lymphatic glands, more rarely disease of the lung itself, is one of the most common of the sequelæ of carcinoma of the breast. Pleurisy, with effusion, may come on insidiously with the only symptom an increasing shortness of breath. In other instances there are severe pains, with signs of involvement of the pleura itself by extension. It is not always easy to say whether the pleurisy is of a cancerous nature or not. Glandular metastases within the thorax are very common and associated with all the distressing pressure symptoms of tumor.