need be considered is the importance of milk as a beverage.—*British Medical Journal*, 1900, No. 2057, p. 1334.

The Untoward Action of Citrophén.—DR. ERNST SCHOTTEN was treating a young woman for acute rheumatic polyarthritis with sodium salicylate, which produced ear symptoms and vomiting. Immediately on commencing with citrophén in fifteen-grain doses thrice daily there supervened headache, hot flashes, singing in the ears, and profuse perspiration. On the following day cyanosis appeared. Neither at this nor other times was the pain markedly diminished. On omitting the drug these symptoms disappeared.—*Therapeutische Monatshefte*, 1900, Heft v., S. 278.

The Action of Chloroform upon the Blood.—DOTT. V. BACCARANI presents the following interesting results: (1) The specific gravity of the blood is not altered in mild narcosis; in some species of animals it is increased, in others diminished by protracted and profound narcosis. (2) Its alkalinity is slightly diminished. (3) The number of red corpuscles is diminished, but not always in a given proportion. (4) The number of white corpuscles is increased, particularly in the peripheral bloodvessels. (5) There is no appreciable change in the percentage of hæmoglobin when measured by the Fleischl apparatus. (6) Arterial blood shows the absorption-band of methæmoglobin. (7) The bactericidal properties are increased. (8) It furnishes the respiratory power of the red blood-cells. (9) Venous blood reacts more readily and more markedly to chloroform. (10) The red blood-cells of youth are more profoundly changed than those of adults. (11) Death may occur in animals without notable change in the blood. (12) The action of chloroform may persist for several hours, or even days.—*Gazetta degli Ospedali e delle Cliniche*, 1900, No. 42, S. 445.

The Treatment of Articular Rheumatism.—DOTT. F. BATTISTINI, while regarding the salicylates as the most trustworthy remedies, is not insensible to their disadvantages. Better known, and at the same time inconveniences of minor importance, are digestive disturbances, varying from heaviness in the stomach to nausea and vomiting. Various exanthemata, morbilliform and scarlatiniform erythema, erythema nodosum, urticaria, vesicular pemphigoid eruptions, and, rarely, in marasmic individuals, purpura may appear. Hyperidrosis is noted in about 68 per cent. of patients. Hemorrhage is of comparatively recent occurrence with sodium salicylate—epistaxis, hæmaturia, entorrhagia, metrorrhagia, and menorrhagia. Various nervous symptoms have been observed, notably delirium. Dyspnoea merits especial attention, and is produced by direct action on the respiratory centres. Symptoms referable to audition occur in about 60 per cent. of urticarias. For diminishing the last ergot or ergotin have been proposed, but do not give satisfactory results. For preventing gastric disturbance weak solutions of the remedy should be employed, or alcohol added in small quantity; or the remedy may be associated with sodium bicarbonate or Vichy and given apart from the meals. Many instances of intolerance can be circumvented by rectal administration, high enema, well diluted, and with a small amount of tincture of opium.—*Rivista Critica di Clinica Medica*, 1900, No. 17, p. 331.