

tococcus serum is powerless against the bacterium coli. If, therefore, the serum entered as a factor in the recovery of my patient, it was because the case was one of mixed infection."

The antistreptococcus serum appeared to act as follows: temperature and pulse-rate were uniformly lowered after each administration; elimination of waste, infectious products was favored, as was evidenced by the greatly increased action of the kidneys; pus-production was checked; for, whereas before the use of the serum pus-pocket after pus-pocket was forming and infectious elements were being rapidly absorbed into the system, not alone after the injection of the serum did pus-production cease, but the infiltrated flaps cleaned up far more rapidly than the author had ever seen before. He had every reason to anticipate progressive systemic infection and death. He witnessed rapid throwing off of sepsis and recovery.

Effect of the Roentgen Rays on Calculi.—SWAIN (*Bristol Medico-Chir. Journ.*, March, 1897) made an interesting study of the various forms of calculi in relation to their penetrability by the x-rays when outside the body. As a measure he placed coins upon the plate to show absolute opacity. He found by his experiments that the probability of diagnosis by these means is greatest in the oxalate of lime calculus and least in the biliary calculus, phosphatic and uric acid calculi occupying an intermediate position.

In attempting to diagnosticate calculi by the x-rays a shorter exposure may give a better result than a long one. What we have to find out is the amount of exposure necessary for the rays to penetrate the ordinary tissues without completely penetrating the calculus.

The diagnosis of uric acid calculi in the kidney is likely to be a matter of some difficulty; and calculi in the gall-bladder, which give a lighter shadow still, will be even more difficult.

It was found that with a more prolonged exposure the detail of the more transparent objects became more marked, both in negative and print; but at length the negatives, although showing more detail to the eye, became so dense as to be unprintable. This difference between the negative and prints was not observable in the plates taken of living subjects, all these negatives being "thin." It is, however, desirable to see the negatives in all cases, to avoid missing shadows not observable in the print. The author also reports the case of a man from whom an oxalate of lime calculus was removed after it had been detected in a skiagraph.

Successful Removal of a Large Sarcoma of the Brain.—DUNCAN and MAYLARD (*Glasgow Medical Journal*, April, 1897) report a rare and interesting case of sarcoma of the brain which they successfully removed.

The patient was thirty-eight years of age, and had had convulsions for three years previous to presenting himself for treatment. The patient had had a chancre ten years previously, however without any systemic manifestations. He was put upon antisyphilitic treatment, and improved so markedly that he was discharged and told to continue his treatment, reporting from time to time. There was not, however, continued improvement, and he entered the hospital, six months later, to be operated upon.

After the dura had been exposed over the fissure of Rolando it was incised,