

serum, forty-one died, which is a mortality of 41.8 per cent.—*Münchener medicinische Wochenschrift*, 1897, No. 46, S. 1284.

DR. G. O. COFFIN reports a single instance. Treatment was begun by the injection of half an ounce of this serum six days after the disease had begun. This amount was repeated one or more times daily, and in addition morphine sulphate, chloral, and sodium bromide were administered. The patient recovered.

DR. J. W. FOSTER reports an instance where the treatment was commenced four days after the onset of the disease, and thirteen days after the reception of the injury. In addition chloral, potassium bromide, cannabis Indica, and hyoscyamus were administered. The disease reached its climax about the tenth day, and then gradually subsided.—*Therapeutic Gazette*, 1897, No. 11, p. 734.

[In the last two cases the evidence is strong that the antitetanic serum exerted a marked influence for good and materially aided recovery. Of course, each received active medication in addition, which prevents the evidence from being conclusive, yet these are among the most convincing of the cases hitherto reported.—R. W. W.]

**Bone-Marrow.**—DR. P. MUSETIER, noting the effect of bone-marrow in hæmatopoiesis and the part which it plays in the constitution of the blood, and notably in the formation of the white corpuscles, believes that it would be natural to make use of this substance in simple anæmias. Already Brown-Séquard has made use of extract of spleen with this after severe hemorrhage, whether experimental or accidental, and in chlorotic or anæmic subjects. Instances of its successful use in pernicious anæmia have already been reported. In seven cases of chronic paludism good results have been reported from the use of the two substances. So also in leucocythæmia, when arsenic had failed the results were excellent, although relapse occurred after cessation of the treatment. Apparently in the secondary anæmias and particularly in chlorosis, the results have been most satisfactory.—*Bulletin Général de Thérapeutique*, 1897, 8e liv., p. 289.

**Banose.**—DRS. SCHREIBER and WALDVOGEL report upon this albumin preparation, which consists of 80 per cent. casein and the remainder albumose. It occurs as a white, odorless, tasteless powder, which forms an emulsion with water. It may be administered in milk or cocoa (2-5 to 50), or in bean soup, about a drachm to the spoonful. It can also be added to nutritive enemata. Fourteen instances of its use are cited, showing changes in body-weight, total nitrogen, urea, uric acid, phosphoric acid, and daily amount of urine.—*Deutsche medicinische Wochenschrift*, 1897, No. 41 (Beilage), S. 65.

[This preparation promises much; its taste is by no means unpleasant, and thus far our use of it has been satisfactory.—R. W. W.]

**Eucaine in Pediatrics.**—DRS. A. BAGINSKY and P. SOMMERFELD report two instances of its use, the observations being carefully carried out. They conclude that this substance does not disturb digestion; the nitrogen output is somewhat increased, while the uric-acid excretion is markedly diminished by its use, and that it is as useful a food for children as are other albumins, as meat and egg-albumin.—*Therapeutische Monatshefte*, 1897, Heft 10, S. 516.