

in the treatment. Rest of the joint is one of the most important features. Blisters may be of some service, and sedative lotions and fomentations are sometimes valuable. Massage and electricity are contraindicated. Antigout and antirheumatic remedies are recommended. Turpentine has proven of benefit when taken internally.—*Lancet*, 1903, No. 4173 p. 511.

**The Treatment of Puerperal Sepsis.**—DR. HIRAM N. VINEBERG employs the ointment of colloidal silver (unguentum Credé) in cases when he can find no lesion which demands surgical intervention, believing that it is of some service either in aiding the system to eliminate the toxins produced or in some way counteracting their deleterious influence. It is certain that several desperate cases, in which this silver was employed by inunction, ended in recovery.—*Journal of Obstetrics*, 1903, No. 9, p. 325.

DR. H. FEHLING believes that this substance intravenously employed in sterile 2 per cent. solutions, 2 to 5 drachms for a dose, is of great value.—*Münchener medicinische Wochenschrift*, 1903, No. 33, S. 1409.

**Treatment of Chorea by Ergot.**—DR. EUSTACE SMITH calls attention to the use of ergot as a sedative in nervous diseases. He says in children particularly it acts as a very valuable sedative, believing this is an action due to its influence on the blood supply, on the nerve tissues in the spinal cord in part, or perhaps a direct sedative. No ill effects have ever been observed by him, although he gives doses of a drachm every hour for three weeks for children seven or eight years of age and doses of 20 drops or more for many months at a stretch. In chorea its action is not as reliable as Fowler's solution, but often arsenic is not well borne by many patients. Ergot acts more quickly than arsenic. He states a number of cases, saying that it is sometimes necessary to push the doses of the remedy, boys seemingly requiring larger doses than girls.—*British Medical Journal*, 1903, No. 2220, p. 133.

**Aspirin in Chorea** —DR. R. T. WILLIAMSON has recently been prescribing aspirin in thirty-five consecutive instances of chorea. Inasmuch as the mild forms of the disease have a tendency to recover without treatment in from six to ten weeks, his conclusions are given with a certain amount of reserve. In mild cases the aspirin has seemed to be of service, but other drugs have proven equally valuable. In severe cases he believes that the drug in from 10 to 15 grain doses, given three or four times a day, is of value. Aspirin cannot be considered as a specific of chorea, but it is well worth trying, particularly in severe cases. It is best given in powders in water to which a little lemon juice has been added.—*Lancet*, 1903, No. 4173, p. 526.

**Antitoxin in Hay Fever.**—DR. FELIX SEMON gives his impressions on the efficiency of Dunbar's antitoxin in hay fever, some preliminary results of which he published in 1903. He bases his remarks on the observations of eight hay fever patients whom he has personally treated. These cases have been under his direct supervision and the patients themselves have not had charge of the treatment. Thus far he has not met with any untoward by-effects of any kind in his limited experience, and he thinks it reasonable that patients may be trusted with the self-