common agents for the transmission of the disease, the use of muzzles and the impounding of these animals serve to diminish greatly its prevalence. In the nervous system nuclear hyperplasia of the adventitia and miliary accumulations in the vicinity of the vessels have been found, and more recently attention has been called to the presence of marked inflammation of the grey matter, especially of the oblongata and the spinal cord, the infiltration assuming a peculiar nodular form. The period of incubation of hydrophobia is long, and considerable time elapses before the effect of protective inoculations becomes manifest, but it has been found that cauterization of the wound of infection prolongs the period of incubation, and thus may prove a useful adjunct in treatment. However introduced, the virus of rabies reaches the central nervous system. A stage of premonitory fever has been observed preceding the outbreak of the actual symptoms, and these also may be attended with fever. It is suggested that the antirabic inoculation results in a neutralization of the virus before this reaches the nervous system, while, when once the nervous system is actually involved, the outlook is much less favourable. It seems almost certain that rabies is dependent on the action of a micro-organism, with the identification of which it can be hoped that an antitoxin will be secured capable, not alone, of conferring protection against the disease, but also of effecting a cure after symptoms have developed.

## TREATMENT OF ERYSIPELAS.

Dr. N. G. Keirle, junr., reports this treatment, which has met with great success in his hands: The affected area is first enclosed in a painted ring of tincture of iodine. This ring is not to be started at the margin of the reddened area, but from two to three inches from it, and enough coats should be given to cause a slight desquamation of the upper layers of the skin. The whole surface within the ring is to be covered with ichthyol ointment, about one drachm to one to two ounces of vaseline. This is covered with a piece of gauze, and a hot stupe applied and changed about every four hours. At the end of twelve hours the ointment is washed off and a fresh coat applied. If necessary, more iodine may be used. Internal treatment may or may not be given as deemed desirable by the medical attendant.

## TREATMENT OF TYPHOID FEVER.

Dr. F. J. Smith says:—In the treatment of typhoid fever, two principles are of overwhelming importance. These are: (1) The examination (daily) of the stools; and (2) the appetite of the patient. (1) In the stools may be found (*a*) undigested milk or other food, showing that too much food is being given; (*b*) blood, which, if present in any quantity, calls for the administration of opium; (*c*) sloughs, the total bulk of which indicates the amount of ulceration; and (*d*) fœculent *débris*, the desirable constituent of the stools. (2) The appetite of the patient should be, within very wide limits, the sole arbiter of his diet, provided vomiting, hæmorrhage, or distension are all absent. The temperature is entirely ignored. Where the appetite is good, a wide range of dietary is allowed; where there is no appetite, the best food is plain cold water. The author has kept patients for days on nothing but water, with the best results. On the first indication of nausea after food, resort should be had to the plain water diet for twelve hours. Tympanites is an ominous complication and most difficult to treat. The author gives two drachms of sulphate of sodium every two hours until the bowels are acting freely. Constipation should never be allowed to persist. Excessive diarrhœa points either to too much food or to extensive ulceration of the colon. The occurrence of hæmorrhage calls for starvation and opium. Alcohol is unnecessary for the treatment of typhoid fever. Dr. Smith believes that anti-inoculation is destined to be the universal method of treatment and prophylaxis in typhoid fever.

## BACILLI IN SALADS.

Dr. Ceresolé bought specimens of lettuce, endive, radish, and celery in the market at Padua, says the *Medical Magazine* such as would be used for eating after a rough washing. He then washed them in sterilised water and examined the sediment. A simple microscopic survey revealed a fauna of fifty two species, comprising amœbæ, anguillulæ, and the eggs of tænia, oxyuris axarides, and ankylostoma. Bacteriologic investigation added a rich flora of varied microbes, including micrococci, staphylococci, streptococci, sarcinæ, and a wealth of bacilli. This will come as an unpleasant surprise to those who have cherished a belief in the wholesome nature of garden produce.

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