the right lung, healing occurred without accident. Two weeks after the operation the patient was fed with solid food. An artificial oesophagus about 15 cm. long, from the skin surface of the abdomen to the stomach, is thus provided, which does not permit the expulsion of food on coughing or straining.

THERAPEUTICS.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF

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Bile in Gastrointestinal and Hepatic Disorders.—M. NIGAY (*Revue de Therapeutique*, 1906, 387) considers that extract of ox-gall is very useful in these affections. Bile is the most puissant cholagogue at our disposal, and in therapeutic dosage is non-toxic. The toxic elements of bile are the pigments, and these may be eliminated. Bile has a field of therapeutic application in gallstone disease, jaundice, hepatic insufficiency, cholemia, etc. It is also effective in dyspeptic disorders, particularly in constipation and enterocolitis. His favorite preparation is the extract of ox-gall, the minimum dose of which is from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 grains administered in pill form after meals. In extreme instances it may be necessary to give as large a quantity as 75 grains, but such doses should not be continued. The pills should be coated with keratin or similar substance, so that their contents may not be set free until they reach the intestine. The patient should be advised to drink more than the usual amount of water in order that the increased quantity of bile which is excreted as a result of the medication may not become inspissated; it is often wise in this connection to give euonymin or podophyllin in combination with the bile extract. If any infectious condition is present, salol may be added.

Therapeutics Based on Pathological Physiology.—R. C. CABOT (*Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.*, 1906, clv, 57) concludes a paper under this title as follows: Treatment based on pathological physiology is neither the best nor the worst type of therapeutics. It occupies a position intermediate between etiological treatment and symptomatic treatment. It is based on theories of the nature and trend of the body's reaction against the *materies morbi*, theories which must be constantly and empirically verified. Empiricism is not a type of treatment, but an essential element; in all treatment, nevertheless theory is invaluable because it furnishes the motive power of most scientific progress. Empirical