good results were obtained without reference to the age at which the experiment was made.

The results seemed to be particularly successful with babies weighing less than 2 kgr., 500, for among 28 records 20 were favorable (71 per cent.), while the total percentage of favorable results was 64. It therefore seems that with premature and poorly nourished infants the addition of salt is especially valuable—an observation which appears to accord with the results of Nobecourt and Lemaire (*Bull. de la Soc. de Pédiatrie*, April, 1902), who found that the quantity of sodium chloride in kgr. of body-weight excreted by premature infants was greater than with other infants.

As to the effects of the different doses prescribed, all gave favorable results, but the smallest dose (0.25 gm.) gave 70 per cent. of successes, while 0.5 gm. gave 65 per cent., and 1 gm. only 58 per cent. These results are more striking if compared with the body-weight. In one class 1 cgm. of salt was given for 100 gms. and above to 140 gms., while in the second class 1 cgm. for less than 100 gm. of body-weight. In the first class there was 77 per cent. of successful results in all the cases, and 100 per cent. for infants below 2 kgr., 500, while in the second class there was only 63 per cent., and with doses of 1 cgm. for less than 50 gm. of weight it was 60 per cent. The larger doses sometimes gave rise to vomiting or diarrhoea.

The explanation of this improvement under the addition of salt is difficult. Various theories have been advanced: improvement of digestion and stimulation of general nutrition; increase of hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice; facilitation of the absorption of albumin. The authors suggest that it may be due to retention of water in the tissues because of insufficient renal elimination. Experimental investigation of the total urinary output of very young infants for several days, however, is practically impossible. Several observations of the blood in these cases, under the same conditions as to time, have shown no changes to indicate retention of water in the blood.

They therefore conclude that additional salt is valuable in the dietary of infants weighing less than 2 kgr., 500, and of premature infants, and that an average dose of 0.25 gm. per day, or, more exactly, 1 cgm. per 100 gm. of body-weight, is sufficient to give good results.

An Early Case of Friedreich's Ataxia.—At the February meeting of the Society for the Study of Diseases in Children (*British Journal of Children's Diseases*, May, 1904, p. 104) MR. JACKSON CLARKE showed a case of Friedreich's ataxia in a boy aged four years. He had dropping of both feet, exaggerated knee-jerks, Babinski's sign, and the parents had noticed some weakness of the left hand. An older brother, in whom the symptoms had begun at six years, had rigidity of the lower limbs and wasting of the muscles of the thumb. In the line of treatment in the early stages light instrumental guidance was advocated; later, tendon elongation and tenotomy, followed by massage.

Herpes Zoster Associated with Generalized Bullous Eruption from Prolonged Administration of Arsenic—JAMES H. SEQUEIRA (*British Journal of Children's Diseases*, April, 1904, p. 158) records a case of herpes zoster caused by prolonged administration of arsenic, which