THERAPEUTICS.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF

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Sodium Citrate in Infantile Vomiting.—M. VARIOT considers that sodium citrate is a very potent remedy in the treatment of the digestive disorders of infancy. Its employment is based upon the fact that when taken into the stomach it reduces the tendency of the milk to clot in this organ, and in consequence, increases its digestibility. Diarrhoeal conditions and vomiting are especially amenable to treatment by sodium citrate. The author prescribes a solution of the salt in water, 5 parts to 300, of which he gives 1 to 2 drams before each feeding. The theory that the sodium citrate increases the normal citric acid of the milk is false; indeed, sterilization of the milk destroys the normal acid, and it is on account of the absence of this ingredient in sterilized milk, according to certain observers, that scurvy occurs in infants thus fed. Consequently, if this hypothesis be true, sodium citrate may be an efficient antiscorbutic.—*La Quinzaine Therapeutique*, 1906, No. 23, p. 536.

The Treatment of Mucous Colitis.—DR. R. SAINT-PHILIPPE reports excellent results from the following treatment: 1 to 5 minims of aconite tincture and 5 to 30 minims of syrup of ipecac (the dose being regulated in accordance with the age of the patient), mixed with a neutral vehicle, are given every two hours, day and night. If fever is absent the aconite should be omitted. The patient should be kept continually under the influence of the medication and no apprehension need be felt if constipation is induced. When improvement without complete recovery is noted, the author advises the substitution for the ipecac of a cold maceration of freshly powdered guarana, the dose of which is 7 to 15 grains in sweetened water during the twenty-four hours. Guarana is a sovereign remedy in dysentery after the acute stage is over and the fever has disappeared. The cause of the disease should, if ascertainable, be suppressed, fats should be interdicted, the drinking water should be of the purest, and fruits should be taken with care.—*Revue Française de Médecine et de Chirurgie*, 1906, No. 2, p. 27.

The Dietetics of Gastric Ulcer.—DR. SENATOR advises a diet feeble in nitrogenous elements, but which contains gelatin (the latter being both a hemostatic and a food), fat, and sugar. The consistence of this diet is fluid, it is sufficiently nourishing, and is non-irritant. It is prepared by dissolving 4 to 6 drams of pure white gelatin in about 6 ounces