showed: 1. That oligemia is rarely the cause of inorganic murmurs. 2. That hydremia, especially hydremic plethora, favors the production of murmurs, especially in the arterial cone of the right ventricle, but also in other parts of the latter, as also in the left ventricle and the arteries. 3. That quinine causes dilatation of the heart, with cardiac and arterial murmurs, like those of chlorosis. 4. That lowering of the frequency of systole—i.e., distention of the ventricles—favors the development of systolic murmurs. 5. That increasing the force of systole increases or produces murmurs.

PEDiatrics.  

UNDER THE CHARGE OF  
LOUIS STARR, M.D.,  
OF PHILADELPHIA,  
AND  
THOMPSON S. WESTCOTT, M.D.,  
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Lumbar Puncture in the Child.—PFAUNDLER (70te Versammlung deutscher Naturforscher u. Aerzte, Dusseldorf, September, 1898; Revue Mensuelle des Maladies de l'Enfance, January, 1899) reports the results of 200 lumbar punctures made in the clinic of Escherich. In tuberculous meningitis he has succeeded in obtaining the bacillus during life in the unusually high proportion of 90 per cent. of his cases. In epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis the organisms found were the diplococcus of Weichselbaum and the meningococcus of Heubner.

From a therapeutic view-point, lumbar puncture, he believes, gives relief in all cases in which intracerebral pressure menaces life. As a symptomatic treatment it is successful in the cephalalgia, hyperesthesia, delirium, coma, and convulsions. As a directly causal treatment it succeeds sometimes in hydrocephalus. He also confirms its freedom from danger as an operation, which agrees with the testimony of most observers of the widest experience.

[In this connection, however, it is well not to forget the case reported by Rotch and Wentworth (Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, December 12, 1895), in which immediately after the operation the child became restless, the pulse rose to 250 a minute, respiration was superficial, and the skin cool and slightly livid. The child subsequently recovered, and no information was obtained from analysis of the spinal fluid.]

Congenital Stenosis of the Pylorus.—Pfaundler (Wiener klinische Wochenschrift, 1898, No. 45, S. 1025) states that in the course of his researches upon the capacity of the stomach he has found in fresh cadavers of infants with healthy stomachs that the pylorus was sometimes in a state of persistent con-