from the digestive tract and all states in which general nutrition is defective. They prescribe the magnesium and calcium salts of the acid in dosage of about 30 grains daily for the adult. The agent possesses not only purely nutritive qualities, but also dynamic properties, which produce an excitation of the nutrition of the tissues of the cell of the organism. The authors report cases of chlorosis, pulmonary tuberculosis, prolonged convalescence from acute diseases, osteomyelitis, neurasthenia, etc., in which the exhibition of the salts of anhydro-oxymethylene-diphosphoric acid have given most excellent results.—*La Presse médicale*, 1904, No. 73, p. 577.

The Treatment of Diabetes Insipidus.—DR. B. STEIN, after trying various drugs recommended for this malady—valerian, antipyrin, arsenic, opium, atropine, etc.—with very little effect, has treated a very resistant case with subcutaneous injections of strychnine. After twelve injections the quantity of urine was diminished from 15 to 12 quarts daily, during the four following weeks it was progressively diminished to $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 quarts; its specific gravity was about 1005. The polydipsia became less marked, and the body weight increased, and the patient, who had been able to walk only for a short time, became able to walk for from three to five hours. Healthy slumber also returned. The author commenced the treatment by injecting 0.015 grain of strychnine nitrate daily for five days, then after a remission of three days, 0.045 grain were administered for a week; then another three-day remission followed by a week of injections of 0.075 grain doses. During the fourth week 0.15 grain was injected. There were no ill-effects from the treatment other than pain at the site of the needle punctures. It is important to commence with small doses and to gradually increase them. The strychnine seems to act directly upon the disease, not alone upon the polyuria, but the reason for its action is difficult of explanation.—*Münchener medicinische Wochenschrift*, 1904, No. 36, p. 1606.

Disinfection of the Gall-ducts and Internal Antisepsis.—DR. F. KUHN has arrived at the following conclusions, after experiments upon the fermentation of the bile in the gall-ducts. All liquid bile which is produced through fistulæ ferments to a greater or less extent when allowed to stand in the test-tube for from twenty-four to sixty hours. Bile which is secreted during the internal administration of sodium salicylate, menthol, or thymol, ferments more slowly and to a less degree depending upon the character and dose of the drug administered. This anti-fermentative action needs a day or two for its establishment, depending upon the rapidity with which the drug is absorbed, and persists as long as the drug is administered. Experiments showed salicylic acid and its salts to be the most active agents in delaying biliary fermentation, and consequently to be the agents of choice in inflammations of the biliary passages.—*Münchener medicinische Wochenschrift*, 1904, No. 33, p. 1457.

Diet in Hepatic Lithiasis.—DR. W. CLEMM, having in mind the theory that bacteria will not thrive in a gall-bladder unless there is stasis of bile, advises prophylaxis and treatment through re-establishing normal secretion of bile by means of hygiene and proper diet. A proper diet is one rich in fat. Saponifying substances markedly influence