action or to action through the contiguity of these nerves to nerves about the heart; it was delayed in appearing, and did not take place immediately. They agree with Werthimer in believing that the thyroid fibres of the sympathetics after the section of the main trunk cease presiding over the activity of the thyroid secretion which causes the tachycardia, and that the rapid action of the heart ceases because the cause is thus stopped.

The fact that the goitre did not decrease in size would tend to show that the operation had no effect on the colloid matter excreted. In the normal state both vary in the amount physiologically secreted. We see small goitres that produce hyperthyroidization, and it is perfectly admissible to suppose that the section of the sympathetic may prevent the secretion of the toxin without interfering with the secretion of colloid material.

If this is true, the section of the sympathetics in cases where exophthalmia and tachycardia are the menacing symptoms is the operation of choice.

THERAPEUTICS.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF

REYNOLD W. WILCOX, M.D., LL.D.,

PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE AND THERAPEUTICS AT THE NEW YORK POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL; VISITING PHYSICIAN TO ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL.

Urtica Dioica.—M. HJALMAR AGNÉR, under the title of "Forgotten or Neglected Medicinal Plants," recommends this as depurative, diuretic, and a galactagogue. An infusion made from the roots and stems, freshly collected in spring, is an excellent remedy for the anæmia so often met with in early spring.—*Bulletin Général de Thérapeutique*, 1898, 21e liv., p. 801.

[The stinging nettle has been chiefly used as an astringent in uterine hemorrhage.—R. W. W.]

The Treatment of Chlorosis by Hot Baths.—DR. ROSIN, failing with regulation diet and the administration of drugs, as iron and arsenic, has made use of baths, of fifteen minutes' duration, at a temperature of 89.6° F., thrice weekly. Each bath is followed by a short cold affusion. Cure was obtained in four weeks in more than fifty instances which had been under observation.—*Klinisch Therapeutische Wochenschrift*, 1898, No. 17, S. 575.

The Treatment of Gastric Ulcer.—M. FRÉMONT regards gastric hyperacidity as the principal causative factor. The first indication is to relieve the gastric juice of its digestive activity. For this two methods, which are readily combined, present themselves: Milk fixes the hydrochloric acid; the alkalies neutralize it. The neutralized juice does not digest. The second indication is to cover the surface of the ulcer so as to prevent contact with the gastric juice. To neutralize a fluid which is constantly being secreted, frequent doses are necessary. For instance, two or three tablespoonfuls of warm (100.4° F.) milk are given every thirty minutes for twenty