case there was a definite fall in temperature. One of the patients proceeded directly to recovery; a second was much better in three weeks, experienced a short recurrence of the symptoms and then recovered; a third, after two punctures, was much improved, and after another puncture recovered. In the fourth case the only benefit obtained was a mitigation of the headache, and the other 3 cases did not improve after the procedure, and ended fatally.—*Correspondenz-Blatt für Schweizer Aerzte*, 1905, No. 7, p. 209.

Lumbar Puncture in Cerebrospinal Meningitis.—PROF. H. LENHARTZ has treated 45 cases by this method and has found that it does no harm and frequently may be practised with much benefit. It is better not to draw off more than 8 or 10 drachms at a time. Occasionally one puncture effects a cure; at other times a number are necessary at daily or longer intervals. —*La Semaine médicale*, 1905, No. 13, p. 149.

Specific Treatment of Relapsing Fever.—DR. GABRITSCHESKY has determined that this affection develops in the organism substances which are inimical to the living spirochæte, and the accumulation of these substances in the blood of the patient after each relapse has led the author toward the establishment of a serum therapy and diagnosis of this disease. Defibrinated blood from a patient is injected into the circulation of dogs or horses, these animals possessing a natural immunity to the spirochæte, and three weeks later the serum is drawn. Of 20 patients treated with this serum, 12 had but one recurrence of the fever, while 8 had two relapses, which statistics show a great advance over the ordinary treatment of the disease. In serum therapy the second relapse, when it occurs, is after a longer interval, and its duration is shorter.—*Zeitschrift für klinische Medizin*, 1905, Nos. 1 and 2, p. 43.

The Treatment of Tropical Enterocolitis.—DR. A. THIROUX considers lavage as only a palliation and that laxatives should be used with the greatest caution, constipation, when present, being controllable by means of proper diet. Dietetic treatment is of greatest importance; a mixed diet is preferable, since a strict milk diet tends to cause constipation and flatulence, and an entirely vegetable regimen contains too little nourishment. Among other articles, the author allows fish and shell-fish, meat, preferably beef, fruits, and vegetables, except cabbage; beans and peas should be divested of their outer coverings or eaten in the form of purée. The fat of meat should be removed, and butter should be eaten in small amounts only. Alcoholic drinks are not allowed, but coffee may be taken. Cold baths may be employed with benefit, and change of climate often becomes necessary. Spa treatment may at times prove useful.—*Gazette des hôpitaux*, 1905, No. 14, p. 159.

The Oat Treatment of Diabetes.—DR. S. LIPETZ believes that the good results which have been claimed for the employment of oat flour in diabetes are due to the fact that this substance, in spite of its large carbohydrate content, is not absorbed. The assertion that it is useful in combating acidosis appears to be due to the fact that any regulation of the diet increases the tolerance of carbohydrates and tends to diminish acidosis. Usually the dangers of coma can be avoided at times when acidosis is marked by giving large doses of sodium bicarbonate until