

inated, at least in part, by the kidneys as acid sodium phosphate, a normal constituent of the urine. It lessens the acidity of the urine and contributes toward rendering the urinary tract aseptic. It acts on the nervous system as a tonic, especially in dyspeptics, and the results achieved by its use justify its employment. The author gives the following formula: official phosphoric acid, 10 parts; acid sodium phosphate, 20 parts; water, 200 parts. Dose, one-half to two teaspoonsful in a glass of water, wine, or beer, to be drunk during the mid-day and evening meals. Its administration may be continued for long periods without the least bad effect.—*La presse médicale*, 1904, No. 59, p. 469.

**Gastric Lavage in Infants.**—DR. J. CASSEL states that gastric lavage has limited indications in pediatric practice. It is, however, especially useful in gastric atony caused by inappropriate feeding, particularly when the food is too watery or too abundant. The child should be fed at intervals of about four hours, and three hours after a feeding, the quality and quantity of which have been carefully noted, what remains in the stomach is drawn off. The procedure is kept up until the food has been so altered that none is left three hours after a feeding. Another indication is the diarrhoea and vomiting which affects infants recently put upon artificial feeding. Contraindications to lavage are collapse, inflammations of the respiratory passages, laryngitis stridulus, eclampsia, and tetany.—*Fortschritt der Medicin*, 1904, No. 18, p. 767.

**An Antitoxic Treatment of Tuberculosis.**—DR. E. WAHLEN concludes a paper upon this subject thus: The treatment of tuberculosis by tuberculous idonuclein gives brilliant results when administered at the beginning of the formation of anatomical lesions. If the invasion of the tissues has not been present more than a few months an *apparent* cure may be achieved. From six to twelve injections will accomplish this result. In advanced tuberculosis, where surgical ablation of the diseased tissues is impossible, the recent lesions are unaffected; however, in such cases the resisting powers of the organism are not sufficient to withstand the effects of so active a treatment. The author injects a solution which contains to each fifteen minims: nuclein,  $\frac{5}{1000}$  of a milligram; iodine,  $\frac{1}{1000}$  of a milligram; potassium iodide and sodium borate, of each,  $\frac{2}{1000}$  of a milligram. The dose for an adult is 5 minims at first, gradually increased to 20; for an infant 1, gradually increased to 10 minims. The injections are painful, but produce no inflammatory reaction.—*Gazette médicale de Paris*, 1904, No. 29, p. 338.

**Intrapulmonary Infusions.**—DR. ROSENHEIM advises the following method of procedure: The pharynx and larynx are cocaineized, and a tube, through which are injected several cubic centimetres of 2 per cent. eucaine solution mixed with a few drops of 1:1000 adrenalin chloride, is introduced into the trachea. Thus a tube may be passed into a bronchus without provoking a reflex act. Cough appears at the moment that the eucaine is injected, but lasts but a moment. If there is tendency to hæmoptysis the procedure is contraindicated. Through the tube introduced into the bronchus five to seven drachms of 0.01 per cent. tuberculin solution are injected. The injection is repeated in three or four days, and if no reaction is observed the strength of the solution is

increased gradually to 0.1 per cent. The tube is of small calibre, and about sixteen inches long. The patient should breathe deeply during the operation and for some time afterward if the solution is to reach the apex of the lung. DR. JACOB reports that five patients at the beginning of the second stage of the disease, who had been ill for about a year and were much emaciated; to whom from fifteen to forty treatments had been given during from three to six months, were much improved. From four to eight weeks after the beginning of the treatment the bacilli disappeared, the body weight was increased, and a considerable diminution in the extent of the physical signs was noted.—*Revue de thérapeutique*, 1904, No. 15, p. 526.

**Adrenalin in Cancer of the Upper Respiratory Passages.**—M. ICHARD observes that topical applications of adrenalin, while they may not effect a cure, sensibly diminish the pain and tendency to hemorrhage of epitheliomata. He has obtained especially good results in cancers of the pharynx and larynx. In certain cases an almost complete cicatrization has been brought about, which in one patient lasted ten months. The 1:1000 solution was first employed, but on account of its deterioration upon standing the following formula was advised: Adrenalin, 5 parts; tartaric acid, 5 parts; sodium chloride, 90 parts; 0.15 of a grain of this powder added to ten drops of water. The author recommends applications of the solution thus made every two days. Not only cancers of the larynx and tongue were benefited by the treatment, but also those of other regions, including the breast.—*Revue française de médecine et de chirurgie*, 1904, No. 31, p. 741.

**The Bloodless Treatment of Furunculosis.**—DR. SEMBRITZSKI has employed the following treatment in a series of cases, some of which were very severe, with excellent results: First the skin is cleansed with ether and shaved, then the entire inflammatory area is covered with a wet gauze dressing of absolute alcohol and hermetically sealed. As an adjunct to the treatment the patient is given beer yeast or some one of its derivatives, such as "zymä." The dose of the former is a tablespoonful three times a day; of the latter a teaspoonful. These are given in water or beer. In twenty-four hours the dressing is removed, and in favorable cases the swelling, redness, and oedema will be found much diminished. In such cases the treatment is continued, but unless an amelioration takes place within the first twenty-four hours the use of the knife is indicated.—*Wiener klinische therapeutische Wochenschrift*, 1904, No. 29, p. 781.

**The Treatment of Insomnia of Cardiac Origin.**—L. FEILCHENFELD advises in the insomnia which is present in certain cases the use of the following heart tonic: One-fifth of a grain of powdered digitalis leaves are mixed with one-thirtieth of a grain of morphine hydrochlorate, and the powder is taken at bedtime. The author believes that this insomnia, which is characterized by a slumber of an hour or two early in the night, followed by wakefulness accompanied by weariness, oppression, and palpitation, is due to cardiac insufficiency and passive dilatation. The small dosage recommended is usually sufficient to give relief, and no unpleasant after-effects, such as may follow larger doses, are noted.—*Journal de médecine de Paris*, 1904, No. 28, p. 280.