

changes in the blood taking place before the spleen has begun to appreciably diminish in volume.—*La presse médicale*, 1904, No. 67, p. 533.

Bioson.—DR. M. HEIM reports on this albuminate of iron-lecithin combination as follows: Bioson combines the nutrient and blood-enriching properties of iron and the nerve-strengthening action of lecithin; it may be administered for long periods without disturbing digestion; it is well borne in acute febrile conditions; it increases body weight; it increases the appetite; it augments the hæmoglobin and the number of red blood cells; it acts well in exhausting diseases, and is recommended by its comparative cheapness.—*Berliner klinische Wochenschrift*, 1904, No. 22, p. 593.

Thiocol in Tuberculous Enteritis.—DR. A. L. VIGNON cites a case of pulmonary tuberculosis in which this drug was used with excellent effect. From the beginning it caused an increase of appetite, a cessation of the night-sweats, a tendency toward healing of the lesions, an improvement of the general condition, and an increase in body weight. When the drug was stopped the symptoms reappeared and in addition the infection spread to the intestine. Thiocol was again prescribed and the symptoms immediately became less distressing. The enteritis and bronchitis disappeared, the appetite returned, and the patient's weight began to increase. Observation of this case seems to show that thiocol acts indirectly upon the pulmonary lesions by causing a remarkable amelioration of the patient's general state. The author believes this agent to be the drug of choice in the treatment of tuberculosis, since in every case it stimulates appetite, digestion and assimilation, and in the case cited, at least, it caused a spontaneous arrest of the symptoms of the enteritis, and consequently seems to have an anti-septic action upon the intestinal tract.—*Le progrès médical*, 1904, No. 36, p. 152.

Rectal Feeding, Especially in Gastric Ulcer.—DR. C. KLEINEBERGER, after investigating Lenharz's statement that blood deterioration follows feeding *per rectum*, and that the anæmia secondary to the hæmatemesis is augmented, concludes that in the course of rectal alimentation the composition of the blood is not affected, nor is there deterioration of the heart's action. The hæmoglobin content of the blood is not lowered unless further vomiting of blood takes place. The author's treatment was as follows: Complete cessation of feeding by mouth for from nine to twenty days after hemorrhage; rest in bed for at least three weeks; two or three nutritive enemata daily, consisting of from 6 to 12 ounces of milk, 2 or 3 eggs, a coffee-spoonful of salt, and a dessert-spoonful each of sugar and plasmon. In patients whose rectum was irritable, a few drops of laudanum were added. An hour before the feeding the bowel was irrigated with a quart of water.—*Therapie der Gegenwart*, 1904, No. 5, p. 197.

The Treatment of Coma.—DR. FIESSINGER finds that in meningeal affections complicated by coma lumbar puncture is attended with good results. In coma due to cerebral hemorrhage he employs the usual methods, and when he bleeds does so with great care. As a