

**The Treatment of Aneurysms of the Aorta by Injection of Gelatin.**

—DR. LANCEREAUX has injected the following solution subcutaneously, with the best of results: distilled water, 1000; sodium chloride, 7; gelatin, 25 parts. The gelatin must be of the best quality, and the solution should be sterilized several times under pressure at a temperature of 110° to 115° C. Each injection consists of about six ounces, and the treatment is repeated every four or five days. The procedure causes a cessation of the pain and a hardening and shrinkage of the sac. The patient may return to work, provided he avoid exertion. The author concludes thus: The method is not dangerous, provided the gelatin be pure and thoroughly sterilized. The injections favor the coagulability of the blood in the aneurysmal sac, and thus tend to cure. Tetanus or other complications are always due to poor gelatin or lack of sterilization.—*Gazette médicale de Paris*, 1904, No. 28, p. 328.

**The Alkalies in Diabetic Coma.**—DR. LENNE reports a case which after having been affected for two years with diabetes suffered a typical attack of coma. In addition to alcoholic stimulation a solution of a mixture of two and a quarter ounces of sodium bicarbonate and one ounce of magnesium carbonate was administered. The patient gradually recovered until in three days all signs of the coma had disappeared. Shortly afterward he suffered a second attack, which was also controlled, but larger quantities of the alkalies were given. This case is in direct contrast to three similar cases in which the alkaline treatment had no effect.—*Deutsche Aerzte-zeitung*, 1904, No. 8, p. 180.

**Validol and Seasickness** —DR. K. KOEPKE has found that in the early stages of seasickness 10 to 15 drops of validol upon a lump of sugar, with advice to lie down for half an hour, at the end of which a glass of wine and a biscuit may be taken, is sufficient to prevent further symptoms. In more marked cases which have been prostrated by a day's *mal de mer* the patient should be put to bed and given validol on sugar as above. After half an hour the yolks of two eggs, mixed with sherry and ice, are given by teaspoonful; without exception this will be found to be well borne. After this procedure has been carried out several times in the course of the day, the patient may be allowed light diet.—*Therapeutische Monatshefte*, 1904, No. 6, p. 296.

**The Action of Strophanthus.**—DR. G. GÜNTHER, after an examination into the action of this drug upon horses, sheep, dogs, and other smaller animals, has arrived at the following conclusions: 1. Strophanthus is purely a heart muscle poison in mammals, and produces death by causing stoppage of the heart in diastole. 2. In poisonous doses it causes characteristic changes in the pulse and blood pressure, different from those caused by digitalis through the absence of stimulation of the vagus. 3. Strophanthus is a vasoconstrictor, but is less active in this regard than digitalis; this action is, however, not marked in overdosage. 4. Strophanthus possesses a specific action upon the vomiting centre. 5. Of antidotes the chief place is occupied by artificial respiration. Excitants are without influence, as they are in poisoning by morphine and chloral hydrate.—*Therapeutische Monatshefte*, 1904, No. 6, p. 285.