

The *resin* weed is blamed in Wyoming and the adjoining states for hay-fever. The pollen, however, is resin-like and does not appear in the atmosphere, and it is, therefore, harmless.

The principal hay-fever weeds are the common ragweed, *Ambrosia elatior*, and the giant ragweed, *Ambrosia trifida*, in the Northeastern and Southern states. In the Rocky Mountain and Pacific states, these are replaced by the worm-woods, *Artemisia*s.

The grasses are the most common cause of the spring and summer hay-fever in all sections.

*Report of a Case of Tetanitic Infection Resulting from Lulbuzia.* M. H. Newman, Oklahoma City, Okla. The Journal of the Oklahoma State Medical Association, Vol. 12, No. 2, February, 1919, p. 45.

The case was a girl who had an infection of a single cut of her face between the eye and the ear. After several days of ordinary treatment the infection apparently subsided and she improved. A few days later she had another chill, fever came up high and her face became swollen. The soreness and swelling extended over the maxillary bones. Despite all treatment, she kept on having chills and fever, though the swelling of the neck gradually subsided. A number of smears of the wound were taken for bacteriological examination. The three chief organisms found were the streptococcus, *B. influenza* (Pfeiffer), and a few of the pneumococci. These germs are rather unusual in a wound infection. Her sister had just recovered from a severe attack of influenza; they had occupied the same room; and those organisms evidently have influenced the course of the primary infection. The author used three injections of 1 c. c. each of mixed serobacterin in three consecutive days. The temperature went down in twenty-four hours after the first injection, and she made a good recovery.

*Alveolitis Dentalis, Interstitial Gingivitis, So-called Pyorrhea Alveolaris, Localized Catarrhal Stomatitis. Suggestions As to Its Cause and Its Treatment.* John J. McNulty, New York, N. Y. The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, Vol. 189, No. 7, February, 1919, p. 177.

So-called "pyorrhea" is the last act in the pathologic drama of hyperemia, exudation and po-liquidation of tissues in and about the dental alveoli. This irritation, inflammation and destruction is, in the light of present understanding, a local expression of general body mal-metabolism—a nutritional error that can only be approached intelligently and effectively by considering it a local manifestation of tissue perversion due largely to an auto-toxicosis, which has its beginnings and momentum in a lowering of the functioning of the "body auto-protective mechanism"—a hypo reaction of the interrelated and inter-dependent glands producing internal secretions and enzymes in physiologic association.

This reasonable and probably correct view of the cause can be demonstrated as true by the

tissue betterment nutritional improvement following the intelligent use of associated internal secretions and enzymes. This association of gland substances, desiccated preferably, if they are vital in quality when administered, should be given in seemingly ineffective small quantities, as vital associated internal secretions and enzymes, being catalysts, owe their effect and value to vitality rather than quantity.

Physically considered, man registers as is his "concentration and velocity of reaction." Modern man seems to be expressing a lowered rate of reaction—a sub-functioning of his "auto-protective mechanism." His mento-physical sub-efficiency is largely an expression of hypo-functioning of the inter-related and inter-dependent glands—the pituitary, thyroid, supra-renals, gonads and the glands forming the enzyme cycle, that is, the peptic, pancreatic, hepatic, enteric, splenic glands.

In the living animal organism, these vital entities (reactions or activators of reactions) are never commanded to go forward by the auto-intelligence to do their work, without the auto-intelligence sending with them the antibodies or protecting and reinforcing forces. Therefore, internal secretions and enzymes are not destroyed by any reaction of the living animal organism, nor are they permanently inhibited by any inherent reaction.

Alveolitis dentalis is physically prevalent, and this general error of metabolism, in the light of present knowledge, can only be properly and effectively met with the use of properly associated internal secretions and enzymes.

*Study of the Inorganic Contents of New-born Infants.* A. Hymanson and Max Kahn, New York, N. Y. American Journal of Diseases of Children, Vol. 17, No. 2, February, 1919, p. 112.

The study was conducted on fetal meconium. In the previous analyses reported by other investigators, there must have been some confusion between the true feces of the first two days of life and meconium. In the analyses of five specimens of meconium for inorganic constituents, it was found that the iron and calcium contents are similar to those of hunger feces, whereas the phosphorus is less and the sulphur is much increased. Traces of ammonia are present in meconium. In true meconium there was not found any uric acid, which fails to corroborate Weintraud's analyses. No trypsin, erepsin, lactase nor lipase was found in true meconium. Slight traces of amylase were demonstrable.

*Bovine Tuberculosis in Children.* R. S. Austin, Chicago, Ill. American Journal of Diseases of Children, Vol. 17, No. 4, April, 1919, p. 264.

This article consists of an analysis of twenty-four cases of tuberculosis in children with special reference to the bovine or human type of infecting organism in each case. The bovine type of tubercle bacillus was found to be the infecting organism in seven of these twenty-four cases. The primary focus was noted in twelve cases; in six in the right lung; in two in the