

Therapeutic Utilization of the Chemical Reaction in the Intestinal Tract.—DR. J. GOLDSCHMIDT has administered to a patient suffering with tuberculous enteritis 15 grains of ichthoform three times a day. Two hours after each dose 1 drop of the tincture of iodine was given. The patient, whose temperature had previously been normal, after two days exhibited a temperature of 103.3°. The pyrexia disappeared when the medication was stopped. The author considers that a chemical combination takes place in the digestive tract and that this is intensified by the nascent state of the elements taking part in it, and that further research may result in an advance in the treatment of syphilis, the action of the iodine being intensified by its administration in the nascent state instead of in the form of an iodide.—*Therapeutische Monatshefte*, 1905, No. 1, p. 37.

Adrenalin in Gastrointestinal Hemorrhages.—M. SCHLESINGER has treated 2 patients by this agent. The first, a hæmophilic, suffered from grave intestinal hemorrhage, which was stopped by the hourly administration of 10 drops of a 1:1000 adrenalin chloride solution hourly. Under the influence of this agent the coagulability of the blood was increased, which was shown by the action of drops of blood drawn from the skin by a pin-prick. The second patient was suffering from Werlhoff's disease, with subcutaneous and submucous hemorrhages, as well as marked hæmatemeses. These last ceased under the administration of adrenalin given as in the preceding case. In other cases of gastric hemorrhage the author has found this agent valuable, but he considers it in no way superior to other methods of treatment in the control of hæmoptysis.—*Journal de médecine de Paris*, 1905, No. 1, p. 1.

The Salicylates in Inflammation of the Upper Respiratory Tract.—DR. F. HALBHUBER recommends the administration, two or four times a day, of a capsule containing 12 grains of sodium salicylate and 4 grains of antipyrin in acute rhinitis and pharyngobronchitis, with fever and headache. In subacute cases with chronic pharyngitis and irritation of the throat he advises the use of 22 grains of sodium salicylate a day, together with three or four capsules, each containing Dover's powder, 1½ grains; sodium bicarbonate, 1½ grains, and powdered acacia, 6 grains.—*Wiener medizinische Presse*, 1905, No. 1, p. 24.

Urotropin and General Paralysis.—MR. N. F. MACHARDY reports 2 instances of paresis, 1 associated with tabes dorsalis, which seem to have been cured by urotropin. The first case, a man aged forty-four years, had suffered from tabes for two years, and for one week from delusions of grandeur. He was observed from October 11, 1902, to October 1, 1904. His symptoms gradually increased in intensity until November, 1903, when he was put on urotropin, 5 grains per day. This was continued, the symptoms meanwhile gradually ameliorating until April 20, 1904, when the dosage was increased to 15 grains. Progress toward recovery continued until, on August 1st, he appeared only nervous. Two months later he showed no signs of recurrence. The second case, aged thirty-eight years, when first observed, had slurring speech, exaggerated knee-jerks and ankle clonus, twitching of facial muscles, and led a catheter life. Urotropin, 2½ grains twice a day,