

other successful case died two years and a half after the operation of tuberculosis, but during this time he was free from all intestinal symptoms. In view of all the facts the authors draw the conclusion that gastro-enterostomy is the best operation for the relief of stenosis of the pylorus. The posterior operation, with sutures, is the operation of choice. In a small number of cases gastro-enterostomy is contraindicated. These cases are where the stomach itself has been much altered by the swallowing of a caustic fluid and is small and shrivelled up. In one such case Hartman performed duodenostomy.

## THERAPEUTICS.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF

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**Suprarenal Extract in Eye Diseases.**—DR. G. E. DE SCHWEINITZ states that suprarenal preparations are valuable: 1. To relieve hyperemia of the conjunctiva when this is caused, for example, by local irritation, nasal catarrh, hay fever, eyestrain, etc. Under these circumstances adrenalin is particularly valuable and may be employed in very dilute solution; for example, 1 drachm of the 1:1000 solution in 2 ounces of distilled water, with 10 grains of boric acid. 2. To relieve the congestion, irritation, and lacrymation of ordinary conjunctivitis and to combat blepharospasm. 3. To relieve Fruchjahn's catarrh, on which these substances have a marked curative effect. 4. To relieve trachomatous pannus and various types of vascular keratitis and scleritis, repeated instillations under these circumstances reducing the vascularization and allowing the tissues a chance to recover. 5. To enhance the action of cocaine, eserine, and pilocarpine by promoting their absorption. The adrenalin preparations are first used and followed, during the period of blanching, by the drugs named. 6. To reduce the tension of glaucoma. 7. To facilitate the introduction of lacrimal sounds, the preparation being first injected through the canaliculus. 8. To relieve ciliary pain in all forms of keratitis, iritis, and cystitis with glaucoma. 9. To modify and even clear up certain opacities of the cornea, for example, those which follow contusions and even the opacities in syphilitic iritis. 10. To produce a cosmetic effect.—*Therapeutic Gazette*, 1902, vol. xxvi. p. 433.

**Adrenalin in Genito-urinary Diseases.**—DR. A. VON FRISCH has employed adrenalin in the form of three to five ounces of a 1:10,000 solution in the bladder for cystoscopic cases where there is liability of hemor-

rhage, and in most cases clear pictures were obtained. For operations for the removal of vesical tumors through suprapubic incision the bladder was treated with a 1:1000 solution, and the entire tumor with its base could generally be removed without the slightest hemorrhage; but, since a dilatation follows the constriction, the raw areas must be carefully cauterized if they are not approximated by suture. Adrenalin is also of great value in urethral stricture and prostate hypertrophy where sounding and catheterizing are difficult, since a shrinkage of the mucous membrane will follow and the canal will materially widen.—*Wiener klinische Wochenschrift*, 1902, No. 31, S. 787.

**Therapeutical Properties of *Lachnanthes Tinctoria*.**—DR. J. A. GARDNER has investigated the properties of the *lachnanthes* herb, which has been lauded as a specific for consumption. He finds it to consist largely of a resinous principle and some body which is precipitated by lead subacetate and is soluble in water. Further, as small a dose as a drachm of an aqueous solution of the material obtained by alcoholic extraction of the plant is sufficiently powerful to kill guinea-pigs, while doses varying from 12 to 35 minims of the same solution do not exert any inhibitory action upon the progress of tuberculosis, but rather seem to hasten it.—*Lancet*, 1902, No. 4115, p. 72.

**Therapeutic Application of Sodium Cinnamate.**—DR. GILBERT MORGAN says that the therapeutic application of the sodium cinnamate has been rendered practicable by the discovery that this salt dissolves in glycerin to form a clear solution which can be easily manipulated in the hypodermic syringe. This preparation is more reliable than the emulsions usually advocated, inasmuch as no alteration of the salt occurs. The solution is prepared by heating dry, powdered sodium cinnamate with the pure solvent at a temperature of 356° F., and in this way from 10 to 11 per cent. solutions are readily obtained. It is important that the salt should be finely subdivided in order to shorten the heating process, which might otherwise lead to decomposition of the glycerin. The glycerin is otherwise admirably adapted for subcutaneous use.—*Lancet*, 1902, No. 4115, p. 66.

**Treatment of Tuberculous Laryngitis.**—DR. L. RÉTHI says that despite the apparently hopeless condition of patients suffering from tuberculous laryngitis there is much that can be done for them to alleviate their suffering. The remedies generally employed for tuberculosis are in place, especially since the affection of the larynx is, in by far the most cases, secondary to pulmonary disease. As a broad statement it may be said that the prognosis is fair if the patients still are robust and without fever, if the process in the lungs is not far advanced, and if the changes in the larynx are circumscribed and without tendency to spread along the surface or into the depths. In small ulcers, clearing up may result after the use of 60 to 80 per cent. of lactic acid, with or without previous scarification. The use of the single or double curette is often followed by success, the reaction being, as a rule, but slight. Galvanocautery also has its advantages, the sharp point being introduced into the infiltrated areas during intervals of ten days. This