

Profuse Kidney Hemorrhage.—Herman L. Kretschmer (*J.A.M.A.*) reports remarkable results by treating a case of profuse, painless hematuria with injections of epinephrin (adrenalin, P. D. & Co.) directly into the pelvis of the kidney through the ureteral catheter. Five c.c. of a solution consisting of fifty per cent. adrenalin and fifty per cent. salt solution were injected in the case treated, and the patient put to bed. The next day the hematuria had indirectly diminished. Three days later a similar amount was injected with a resulting marked diminution in the amount of blood in the urine. Four days later, as there was still some blood, a similar injection was administered. The next day the urine was perfectly clear to the naked eye. Hugh H. Young, of Baltimore, has reported a somewhat similar case.

Nephritis.—Milton Goldsmith (*J.A.M.A.*), says all cases of nephritis may be classified as tubular, vascular or azotemic, and this classification is valuable from the point of treatment. Whilst cases may be encountered in which a combination of types exists, one type will predominate and indicate the special line of treatment. This treatment should aim to spare that part which is incapacitated. In tubular nephritis, the chloride should be excluded, nitrogenous foods in the azotemic variety, fluids restricted or excluded in the vascular form.

Moist Dermatoses.—C. J. White (*Jour. Cutaneous Dis.*) believes in the great value of bland, antiseptic, absorbent powders, such as borated talc, for external use in treating certain moist dermatoses. The patient is put to bed in the acute stages, on an air cushion, if dorsal lesions, and kept recumbent all the time, even during defecation, urination and eating, which is insisted upon until the moist surfaces have ceased to appear. Every lesion on the body is thoroughly sifted with powder as often as any moisture shows itself, and, if the disease affects the scalp, the hair must be sacrificed. The patient should be naked in bed, the sheet and blankets supported on a frame, so that nothing touches his body. Surfaces should not be allowed to touch each other, much powder being dusted between them. If crusts heap up they must be removed and the drying process instituted again. By this method of treatment bacterial growth is inhibited, the object being to prevent heat and moisture for their development.