

sider that the ergot which was given had but little to do with the result. It occurred in a girl, aged 18, who received a very violent shock in witnessing the sudden death of her brother, who was considered to be at the time convalescent from a mild attack of diphtheria. The disease made its appearance in this case in one night, and when seen the following day she presented a good example of a typical exophthalmic goitre. In about ten days all the symptoms had disappeared.

CAUSSIDOU ON THE TREATMENT OF TYPHOID FEVER BY SALICYLATE OF SODA.—M. Caussidou made a communication to the meeting of the French Association for the Advancement of Science at the Congress of Algiers, which was based on thirty-two cases of typhoid fever treated by salicylate of soda, and in which the rise of the temperature and the influence of this drug on the febrile process has been registered with the greatest care, as attested by numerous tracings shown by the writer. M. Caussidou arrived at the conclusion, in opposition to the facts observed in several wards of the Paris hospitals, that salicylated medication gives larger, more certain, and more permanent effects than refrigeration. M. Caussidou has even been in doubt if, by administering salicylate of soda from the outset of typhoid fever, it would not be possible to limit the duration of the disease to the first week (?), and if, at least, it would not be possible to obtain a number of cases belonging to the abortive form. Nevertheless, M. Caussidou does not conceal the dangers of salicylate medication. Like other observers, he has noted dyspnoea, precordial trouble, and exhaustion in patients where the salicylate of soda have brought on a too sudden apyrexia. To avoid these objectionable results, he proposes to administer salicylate of soda in fractional doses of one gramme given every two hours, and to stop as soon as the temperature falls below 38 Cent. (100.4 Fahr.). In a complicated case of erysipelas, the salicylic medication was powerless to produce a febrile recrudescence brought on by this complication. M. Hérard declared that he had nothing but commendation for the use of antiseptics, such as carbolic and salicylate acids, in the treatment of febrile diseases.—*London Medical Record.*

Selections: *Médecine.*

WASHING OUT OF THE STOMACH.

M. Bucquoy and M. Constantin Paul have recently published some interesting details on this subject, which are analysed in the *Journal de Médecine et Pratique*. M. Bucquoy, who was one of the first promoters in France of this method, borrowed from Kussmaul, relates a new case concerning a man suffering from a considerable dilatation of the stomach, consecutive on a stricture of the pylorus itself, which supervened after the injection of nitric acid. He was dying literally from hunger, in consequence of complete gastric intolerance, when he was submitted to washing out of the stomach with Faucher's tube; a considerable improvement was then quickly produced, and the patient increased in weight more than two kilogrammes in a fortnight; however, he was attacked by new troubles, and succumbed to pulmonary phthisis shortly afterwards. M. Bucquoy enlarged greatly on the various indications which might be met by washing out the stomach.

M. Constantin Paul has especially studied this question at great length, and has published some very useful hints on the method of employing the operative proceeding. It must first be noted that, for the operation in question, the sitting position of the patient is most favourable; certain timorous and nervous persons, however, should be put in the reclining position for the first few times. The instrument used is Faucher's tube, with this restriction, however, that it may be useful during the first few days to use the ordinary stiff sound to overcome the oesophageal spasm which sometimes occurs at this moment, but which disappears after a few applications. In order to remedy this inconvenience, M. Debove has had a screw constructed which much facilitates, in this case, the introduction of a flexible India-rubber tube. When, however, the patient himself introduces his sound, which he always does very rapidly, a stiff tube is, on the contrary, a necessary condition, since it enters by a true swallowing movement. M. Audhoui has had constructed a flexible tube