

stituents are with difficulty decomposed by the digestive juices. The supply of necessary iron in disease can be provided by milk only in the rarest cases. The iron combination in egg yolk is called hæmatogen, and is unquestionably the source of the hæmoglobin in the developing chick. It has been shown that even by the consumption of thirty-nine eggs the iron contained in the urine was not increased. Liver substance, free from blood, also contains iron in the form of very stable compound called hepatin. This must not be confounded with the pathological product found in the liver in certain diseases. The author next gives an account of the use of the iron combinations of the blood in the treatment of blood diseases. He believes that preparations which contain blood in a form between hæmoglobin and hæmatin are absorbed and can be used in the formation of hæmoglobin. An account is given of hæmogallol and hæmol, two substances obtained by the action of reducing agents upon the blood. These are the only preparations of this kind suitable for practical use. Their powers of being absorbed can be fully demonstrated. (3) Artificial products: These have been prepared with sugar, mannite, dextrin, albumen, etc. Among the albuminous combinations is ferratin. The author maintains that this product can be decomposed by the stomach, and that ferratin and hepatin are not identical.—*British Medical Journal*.

Congenital Tuberculosis.—Lehmann (*Berl. klin. Woch.*) relates a further case. A phthisical woman, aged 40, gave birth to a child and died three days later from tuberculous meningitis. The child died twenty-four hours after birth. In its liver, spleen and lungs nodules were found exactly resembling tubercle. Tubercle bacilli were also present in large numbers. The tuberculous lesion was more advanced in the mesenteric and bronchial glands. The placenta was unfortunately not examined. The tuberculous affection was assuredly intrauterine in origin. The question as to whether the generalized tuberculosis was disseminated from the glands which contained the oldest lesion, or whether it was a new infection from the mother, could not be decided. A direct passing over of tubercle bacilli from the mother's to the infant's blood does not appear probable. The

rupture of a tuberculous focus in the placenta into the foetal circulation is possible.—*British Medical Journal*.

Extraction of the Lens in High Degrees of Myopia.—Vacher (*Rec. d'Ophthal.*) gives the results of his treatment of progressive myopia of high degree by removal of the lens. The cases were twenty-one in number; before operation there was myopia of 14 D or more in all but three patients, in whom the lens was becoming cataractous; in all of them there was complaint of pain, headache, inability to see to read or work, and photopsiæ. The visual acuteness after the operation remained stationary, or improved somewhat, but the myopia showed no tendency to increase, while in the other myopic eye of the same patient, which had not been operated on, it still progressed slowly. On the contrary, careful examination of the refraction at intervals showed that extraction of the lens tended to favor or provoke a slight decrease in refraction of the eye in addition to that produced by the removal of the lens itself.—*British Medical Journal*.

Uræmic Insanity consecutive to Traumatic Stricture.—Cullerre (*Arch. de Neurologie*) reports the case of a man, aged 36, of good general health, but a heavy drinker, who was admitted to the asylum at La Roche suffering from delirium tremens. After twenty-four hours the case was diagnosed to be one of acute melancholia of alcoholic origin, with accesses of violent delirium and panophobic hallucinations, dangerous to his neighbors. There was marked tremor of hands, face and tongue. His condition improved, and he was discharged in a state of depression without delirium. Three weeks later he was readmitted, certificated as suffering from delirium tremens. It was ascertained that he had not touched alcohol in the interval, but had had several accesses of violence, during which he had escaped from the house, and wandered about the village in his shirt. The diagnosis was made of a second attack of acute melancholia with panophobic hallucinations. The gaze was stupid and immobile, his condition almost cataleptic, and described as though petrified in an attitude of fear. Urine was passed into his trousers. The general health and appetite