

## Selections.

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### Catarrh of the Stomach.

Simon, of Vienna, uses small doses of sulphate of sodium for the treatment of this condition. He usually gives from ten to fifteen grains of it in about six ounces of hot water, and, under these circumstances, the catarrhal condition of the stomach, with its hyperacidity, passes away, and the sensations of pain and discomfort in the epigastrium, with nausea, are relieved. This method of treatment is supposed to do good by improving the motor power of the stomach.—*Gaillard's Med. Jour.*

### Chronic Affections of the Intestinal Canal.

“ A limited trial of tannigen leads F. H. Williams to think that it is an excellent astringent when such action is desired upon the intestinal mucous membrane. Since its advent into therapeutics it has been chiefly utilized in chronic affections of the intestinal canal, and has been recommended by Müller and Künkler especially in the diarrhea of phthisical patients. Richard Drews has published the results of his experiments with tannigen in fifty cases of various intestinal diseases of childhood, which, in his opinion, demonstrate sufficiently the curative effects of tannigen upon the diseased intestinal canal, and prove that this remedy is efficient in a larger number of cases than those previously in use, such as calomel, benzoate of soda, bismuth, naphthalin, etc. Unlike Künkler, Drews finds that the remedy is as useful in acute as it is in chronic catarrh of the intestinal canal. In acute enteritis and gastro-enteritis doses of 3 to 8 grains, three times daily, in connection with regulation of the diet, effected a more rapid cure than any other method of treatment. The author advises that, after the disappearance of the catarrhal symptoms, the drug be continued for two or three days, to remove any remaining intestinal irritation and prevent recurrences. He states that tannigen is an excellent remedy in the intestinal diseases of childhood, producing a prompt cure by virtue of the astringent and antibacterial properties of tannic acid. Apart from this, it has the advantage over similar remedies of being tasteless, odorless, and of not disturbing the gastric functions, and of being perfectly innocuous, even when administered for a long time. For the latter reason it can be prescribed in knife-pointful doses for poor patients. Moncorvo has used tannigen in twenty-one cases of intractable diarrhea, usually malarial in origin, and in many cases complicated by hereditary syphilis or tuberculosis. It was easily administered in julep, and invariably well borne.