

cally. At the autopsy broncho-pneumonia of the lung with scattered miliary tubercles, cheesy bronchial glands, and tubercles in several of the other organs were found. There was a fluctuating mass in the right broad ligament which contained green pus; the fallopian tube to the left was dilated to three times its normal size, and both tubes contained cheesy material. Microscopic examination showed cheesy material in the right ovary which contained tubercles, and the mucous membrane of both fallopian tubes showed tubercles. The wall of the pelvic abscess was tuberculous. Tubercle bacilli were found in sections from both tubes, the peritoneum, and the lungs. In all eighteen cases of tuberculous of the genital organs in children have been described. In no other was there a pelvic abscess. Tuberculous peritonitis is noted in every case involving the tubes, uterus and ovaries, but did not occur in the six cases affecting the vulva or vagina, and in the remainder involving the genital tract. The tubes were involved in ten cases, and the uterus in the same number. Vaginal ulcers occurred in five cases. The order of frequency of involvement is as follows: Tubes, uterus, vagina, vulva, ovary, cervix. The genital lesion may be primary or secondary.—*Archives of Pediatrics*.

Method of Determining the Hydrochloric Acid in Combination in the Gastric Juice.

O. Cohnheim and H. Krieger (*Munchener Med. Woch.*)—Part of the hydrochloric acid secreted by the stomach combines with the albumins to form salts that are acid in the reaction. When to the hydrochlorate of an albumin phosphotungstic acid or a salt of phosphotungstic acid is added, the insoluble phosphotungstate of albumin is precipitated and the acidity is diminished. If the acidity that was present was dependent entirely upon the hydrochlorate of albumin, the reaction will be neutral; if there was free hydrochloric acid present as well, the acidity will be diminished, to the amount of the acid that had been combined with the albumin. Upon these principles the authors have based their test. They determine in the stomach-contents the total acidity and the free hydrochloric acid, using 10 cc. for each test. Another 10 cc. they precipitate with phosphotungstate of calcium. The latter is prepared by adding to a boiling 4 per cent. solution of phosphotungstic acid enough carbonate of calcium to render the solution neutral. The precipitate is filtered off, and the acidity determined in the clear filtrate, using rosolic acid or phenolphthalein as an indicator. The difference between this acidity and the total acidity indicates the amount of combined hydrochloric acid.—*Philadelphia Medical Journal*.