

starch nor sugar could be detected in the feces, but by way of the urine, on the average, 90 gm. of glucose were lost daily. Pankreon was now administered in three daily doses of 1 gm. (15 grn.) for six succeeding days. The amount of proteid absorbed now reached 59 to 64 per cent.; that of fat 63 to 66 per cent.; while only 34 gm. of glucose were excreted daily with the urine, so that the patient was again in nitrogenous equilibrium. The number of calories utilized rose from 1,700 to 2,500, the stools lost their disagreeable odor and became more solid, and the general condition of the incurable patient was much improved. With opium (15 drops tinct. opii simpl. t. i. d.), 47 to 52 per cent. of the ingested proteids and 45 to 49 per cent. of the ingested fat were absorbed, and the amount of sugar excreted was also reduced, proving that opium has very much the same effect in pancreatic disease as pankreon, but to a less degree. It is probable that still better results will be obtained if both drugs are used together.—*The Post-Graduate*.

Cheese in Therapeutics.

M. Paul Gallois of Paris, entertains the theory that all forms of gastroenteritis in infants originate in dyspepsia, which, he thinks, paves the way for bacterial infection. The dyspepsia he attributes to overfeeding, and particularly to the ingestion of too much liquid. Hence he prescribes what he calls a dry diet (*régime sec*) for children who have been weaned. He explains, in the *Bulletin médical* for September 1st, that it was in pursuance of this idea of restricting the amount of liquid allowed that he was led to treat nurslings by substituting for a certain number of the daily nursings meals prepared by mixing a coffeespoonful of Swiss cream cheese with a soup-spoonful of milk and sweetening the mixture.

He realizes that cheese is of ill repute as an article of diet for children, and adds that on one occasion his proposal to use it drew a smile of astonishment from one of the women who were present. He gives numerous arguments, however, in favor of its employment. He says that, as we all know, it is very nutritious, being "the quintessence of milk," that the bacteria in which it abounds are not all pathogenic, that it contains ferments which promote digestion, and, indeed, that it is to some extent predigested milk. Whatever we may think of these arguments and of the *régime sec* theory, we must admit that M. Gallois has adduced some clinical evidence of good results having followed the use of cheese in the diarrhoeal diseases of infants. One might well hesitate to give ordinary solid cheese