

excretion. The excess of uric acid is stored up in the tissues; it is manufactured in the spleen, and that is the most important reservoir—in the nervous system, in the liver, and in the connective tissue. In only one disease, so far as I know—leucocythemia—does uric acid exist uncombined in the body.—*Medical Brief*.

Injections of Copper Phosphates in Tuberculous Arthritis.—In the *Province Médicale* for April 29, there is a condensed account of the copper treatment of white swelling as practised by Dr. de Saint-Germain. Two solutions are prepared and they are mixed without being filtered. The first consists of five parts of crystallized sodium phosphate dissolved in a mixture of thirty parts each of glycerine and distilled water; the second, of one part of copper acetate dissolved in a mixture of twenty parts each of glycerine and distilled water. Care is taken to shake the mixture of the two solutions before making use of it. All antiseptic precautions being observed, a hypodermic syringe-ful of the mixture is injected deep, preferably behind the great trochanter, and the puncture is sealed with a bit of absorbent cotton dipped in collodion. The injection is not specially painful, but in certain cases quite a sharp pain is felt on the first or second day after the operation. When several injections are required, the author allows about a fortnight to elapse between them. The action of the injection is manifested speedily by a rise of temperature to from 100° to 103° F., and the fever lasts from one to three days; locally, tumefaction, tenderness, and diminished mobility of the tuberculous glands are observed. It is only after a variable length of time that the curative action is apparent. If at the end of a fortnight the pain persists, the injection is repeated.—*N. Y. Med. Jour.*

Heart Failure.—This question was recently discussed by Prof. A. L. Loomis, in a paper read before the American Climatological Association.

Dr. Loomis includes all heart failures in three classes:

1. Those in which the heart has for a long time been called upon to perform an abnormal amount of work, as in valvular or arterial disease.

2. Those in which obstructive changes in the coronary vessels markedly diminish the nutritive supply of the cardiac muscle.

3. Those in which toxic influences act directly upon the nutrition of the cardiac muscle, or so interfere with the cardiac nerve supply as to lessen cardiac resistance. The paper concludes as follows: "A review of the cases which I have presented makes it evident that the term heart failure is misleading, and should be abandoned, for in most instances it does not express the pathological condition. It is equally evident that the term "death by heart failure" is often used to cover the ignorance of medical attendants."—*Med. and Sur. Journal*.

Chloralamide in Nervous Insomnia.—J. S. Leonhardt, M.D. (Heidelberg), writing in *Notes on New Remedies* strongly recommends the use of chloralamide in nervous insomnia.

Chloralamide is especially valuable from the fact that it does not depress the cardiac centres, nor is it depressant to the respiratory centres.

Dr. Leonhardt quotes three cases where chloralamide proved satisfactory, when the more widely known hypnotics had failed. He states that he has used it in a large number of cases and that the results have been uniformly satisfactory, except in those cases where the insomnia is the result of violent mental excitement or physical pain. Dr. Leonhardt prescribes chloralamide in doses from five to ten grains, about an hour before going to bed.

Regarding its action, Dr. Leonhardt writes: "I have never seen the least untoward effect from its administration; its action is prompt and of sufficient duration not to require a second dose the same night; it is not bad to take, the dose is not large, nor in any way repulsive to the most fastidious of this most fastidious class of patients. I always order it to be taken an hour before the usual bed hour, and without any preparatory treatment for its reception. No nervousness follows its use, and it does not have any depressant action on the heart. This last quality is important to those who treat large numbers of weak and organic diseased hearts. I have been sorely perplexed to find a safe hypnotic in such cases—of which I have treated not a few."—*Notes on New Remedies*.