

tions.) (*Zeits. f. Heilk.*, v. 18, 1897, p. 421.) From intraperitoneal, intratracheal and intravenous injections of bac. pyocyaneus, prodigiosis and cholera spirilla into the bodies of animals and men it was found that during the time which usually elapses from death to the autopsy a considerable dissemination of the organisms occurred, so that in estimating the value of the find one should take into consideration the histological conditions and the number of organisms.—*From Cent. f. med. Wissens.*, 1898, p. 193.

POST-HÆMORRHAGIC AZOTURIA.

KOLISCH.—Post-hæmorrhagic azoturia (especially in *Ulcus ventriculi*). (*Wien. klin. Woch.*, 1897, No. 26.) In animals after severe venesection there is an increase in the albumin breakdown. There is some question as to whether the same occurs in man; in Von Noorden's cases there was no increase of the nitrogenous elimination. Kolisch reports a case of *Ulcus ventriculi* in which for two days after, in spite of the absence of food, there was an elimination of 20.16 gm. of nitrogen, that is about three times that eliminated by persons without food. He, however, has not found the same in all cases.—*From Cent. f. med. Wissens.*, 1898, p. 227.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE PHARMACOLOGY OF ALCOHOL AND WATER.

ROSEMANN.—Influence of alcohol and water on the metabolism in man. Numerous experiments show that alcohol is almost entirely burnt up in the body and without increasing the oxygen absorption or the carbon dioxide elimination. His pupil Schmidt administered daily 100–150 cc. absolute alcohol diluted with water and found the nitrogenous equilibrium undisturbed, corroborating V. Noorden's view that alcohol does not protect albumen. Rosemann found on himself that large quantities of water caused a greater output of nitrogen

than was taken in, but at the same time it injured the appetite.—*From Ther. d. Gegenwart*, n. s., v. 4, 1898, p. 385.

AUTO-INTOXICATION IN ADDISON'S DISEASE.

MORSE.—Contribution to the theory of auto-intoxication in morbus Addisonii. (*Fort. d. med.* 1897, No. 21.) From a man who died with the typical symptoms of Addison's disease, in whom the autopsy showed calcification and atrophy of the adrenals, extracts were made from the adrenals, liver and spleen according to Blumenthal's method. For white mice, the extracts of the adrenals and spleen showed a great toxicity, while the extract of the liver was only slightly toxic, the central extracts from the liver and spleen of a case of chronic nephritis were innocuous, so that apparently toxic bodies accumulate in the blood. The adrenals probably have the property of neutralizing toxic bodies.—*From Cent. f. med. Wissens.*, 1898, p. 227.

EXPERIMENTAL TYPHOID INFECTION.

LEPINE AND LYONNET.—Experimental typhoid infection, produced by the introduction of virulent cultures into a thiry loop. (*Comp. rend.*, 1897, v. 125, p. 846.) Typhoid bacilli were placed in the thiry fistula of a dog with the result that the ulcers produced in the loop perforated, producing general peritonitis. The agglutinating action of the serum of this dog was very marked. A second dog treated in a similar way did not die although the serum had marked agglutinating properties and ulcers were present in the loop. The authors believe the reason this dog did not become very sick was because in this case they had used a piece of the jejunum as a loop, while in the first a piece of the ileum. The fact that the rest of the intestine was free from ulcers speaks against the view that they are due to the elimination of toxins.—*From Cent. f. med. Wissens.*, 1898, p. 193.