

the extent of dietary restriction. Shattuck remarks the advisability of a relatively dry diet in dropsical cases, proportioned to the degree of dropsy. In cases of contracted kidney, even without dropsy, he thinks physicians have erred in forcing water, and that the main service von Noorden has rendered is in advocating the limitation of liquids.

THOMAS CLAYTON, M.D., "A More Liberal Diet in Typhoid Fever." *Medical Record*, March 17th., 1906.

The writer's treatment of a case of typhoid fever, no matter what day of the disease it may come under his care, is as follows: The regulation six ounces of milk are given every two hours, night and day, while the patient is awake. In place of milk, in order to vary the monotony for those who can take milk, and as a substitute for those who can not, animal broths are given. After the subsidence of the more acute symptoms, the patient is asked if he is hungry, and if he replies in the affirmative a soft-boiled or poached egg is allowed, and if well borne the number is gradually increased to three or more a day. Jelly or blancmange, custard, soft toast, the soft part of baked apple, and rice which has been boiled four hours, are the next additions. After this, scraped beef or chop, very finely divided chicken, and baked potatoes are tried. The writer does not advocate so full a diet in every case, for each patient must be carefully studied as an individual. He believes that most of the foods mentioned are quite as digestible, far more palatable, and rather less likely to cause perforation or hemorrhage by their local action, or gas production than milk. The writer appends a table of twenty-six cases. These patients all recovered. He adds that the advocates of more liberal diet claim that the patient is more comfortable, the attack is slightly shortened, convalescence is more prompt, and relapse, hemorrhage, and perforation are not more frequent.

ELI MOSCHOWITZ. "A New Method of Treatment of Acne." *Medical Record*, January 16th, 1906.

Eli Moschowitz has applied Biers' principle of hyperemia to the treatment of acne and reports very good results. The procedure consists in the application of dry cups to the affected region for one-half hour, once or twice a day. The suction must be very slight and the cup is removed and applied every one or two minutes. It takes from two to five sessions for each area to effect the desired result. The method does not prevent the appearance of new pustules although they become less frequent. Eight cases were treated by this method alone with satisfactory improvement.