

ject during the past seven or eight years by two observations, that tuberculosis of the urinary system is of far more frequent occurrence than is generally supposed, more particularly primary diseases of the bladder; and the disappointing results of operative treatment of all kinds. The tuberculin used in this treatment is that known as Koch's tuberculin rückstand (T. R.) heated to 60° C. for an hour. It is administered hypodermically, the initial dose being 1-500 milligramme and is increased every other day until a definite reaction is obtained. The dose is then reduced to that amount which apparently causes no reaction and is given once a week for long periods. Should a reaction occur at any time the dose is further reduced either in amount or frequency or both. Owing to the long periods of latency which frequently obtain in tuberculosis of the urinary system, those cases apparently cured must be regarded with caution. In his results no case is reported which has not been under observation for more than one year. Out of 21 cases so reported, six died, six showed no improvement, four were much improved, while five were apparently cured. Compared with surgical results this series is encouraging. The writer believes that in tuberculosis of the bladder this tuberculin treatment is the best at our disposal.

W. L. B.

MEDICINE.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF JAMES STEWART, F. G. FINLEY, H. A. LAFLEUR AND
W. F. HAMILTON.

A STUDY OF BRACHIAL BIRTH PALSY.

L. P. CLARK, M.D.; A. S. TAYLOR, M.D.; J. P. PROUT, M.D. *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, November, 1905.

This article deals exhaustively with brachial birth palsies. As the result of dissection of a number of new-born infants, it was found that the only condition which could cause injury or rupture to the brachial plexus was tension on the nerves. When sufficiently great, tension invariably produced lesions of the nerves at the same point, and the only position causing stretching of the plexus was on increasing the distance between the head and neck and the shoulder. In living infants it was found that pushing the head and shoulders apart causes the upper nerves of the plexus to stand out just like fiddle strings. In vertex presentations this attitude occurs when the shoulder is obstructed, either at the