

six cases showed the bacillus tuberculosis in all. When death occurs it is generally from pulmonary tuberculosis. The action of the phosphorus is a preparatory one, causing a lesion of the tissues in which Koch's bacillus can lodge and grow.

## PEDIATRICS.

IN CHARGE OF ALLEN BAINES, W. J. GREIG, AND W. B. THISTLE.

### Cyclic Vomiting.

H. B. Whitney, M.D. (*Archives of Pediatrics*, November, 1898).

Edward G., aged 8½ years, was noticed by his parents on June 21st to be developing certain symptoms which had been known by past experience to be precursors of gastric disturbance. The symptoms were pallor, darkness under the eyes, restless sleep, coated tongue and heavy breath. They had kept him in bed on a limited fluid diet for twenty-four hours.

The writer saw the boy on the 22nd. He gives the following description of the boy at that time: Fairly nourished but delicate-looking. Pulse, 120; temperature, 101°; respiration, normal; tongue moderately coated and breath offensive; abdomen moderately retracted, but no tenderness. At the base of the heart over the pulmonic area was a slight systolic souffle. On the 24th and 26th this souffle had disappeared, and the writer had no reason to suspect any organic lesion.

On the 23rd, although nothing had been taken by the mouth for over thirty-six hours excepting a little calomel and teaspoonful doses of cold water, the boy began to vomit, and continued it for twelve hours. The vomit was some watery mucus, and once contained shreds of clotted blood.

On the 25th, without any medication, the condition much improved, so much so that on the 26th milk was being given at the rate of three pints in twenty-four hours.

This attack would be of little importance in itself were it not that at strikingly uniform intervals similar attacks had occurred. The first attack was on September 14th, 1896, and came without known cause and was very severe. The vomiting lasted five days and was followed by extreme exhaustion. The pulse at one time reached 190, and was irregular. Following this attack were others on December 23rd, 1896; March 20th, 1897; May 20th, 1897; August 18th, 1897, and November 18th, 1897.

The writer thinks that the disease is a gastric neurosis, rather than a gastritis, and under the head of etiology suggestively refers to the numerous poisonous bodies found by Rachford in the urine of persons suffering from such crises as migraine and periodic vomiting.