

It is to be distinguished from lodgment of food in the larynx. This would cause dyspepsia as well as loss of voice, neither of which need result from esophageal spasm. In laryngeal obstruction the patient might still be able to swallow, which would be impossible in the former condition, while swallowing would be easy as soon as the spasm was over.

In angina pectoris, dyspepsia is very great, while there are marked changes in pulse and respiration, conditions quite foreign to those attending spasm. At the same time pain is much more severe in angina, and of a radiating character.

PEDIATRICS.

IN CHARGE OF ALLEN BAINES AND W. J. GREIG.

The use of Sodium Citrate in Infant Feeding. PRENTISS (June *American Journal of Obstetrics*).

The author names a number of medical writers who claim that when sodium citrate is added to cow's milk the hard casein curds which form in the stomach are prevented. It has been found that one grain added to an ounce of cow's milk will produce the desired effect.

The hard casein curds are produced by the presence in the milk of caseinogen, hydrochloric acid and calcium salts. When citrate of sodium is added a chemical combination takes place with the calcium and less firm clots of sodium casein are formed.

Poynton urges its employment for the following purposes:

1. Weaning healthy children. When small quantities are added to the milk the babies will digest a higher percentage of proteids, and thus better nutrition will result.

2. To increase the amount of milk taken. All writers agree that when sodium citrate is used infants can take and assimilate a larger quantity of milk.

3. Correction of milk dyspepsia. Sodium citrate given in full doses to a nursing mother will be eliminated in the milk and result in a less firm curd (grs. 15 at a dose). When given to the bottle-fed baby in doses of 1, 2, 3 or 4 grains to the ounce of milk the hard casein curds are prevented. Thus the cause of the greater number of cases of infantile dyspepsia is counteracted.

4. Avoidance of scurvy. It does this because by its use fresh cow's milk can be taken.

Administration.—Begin with 1 grain to the ounce. If curds persist in the stools, or if vomiting or regurgitation of curdled