

Should the charge be proven, the health officer making the charge may seize and carry away, or cause to be seized and carried away, the animals, whether dead or alive, to which the aforesaid blood, offal or unboiled or putrid meat has been fed, in order that said animals may be destroyed or so disposed of as to prevent them from being exposed for sale or used for food for man.

AN EARLY GRAVE COMPLICATION OF PHARYNGEAL DIPHTHERIA.—Aufrecht (*Therapeutische Monatshefte*) calls attention to a particular form of diphtheria of the pharynx, which, despite its limited local extension, rapidly kills the patient in two or three days. It has been held that these almost fondroyant cases were to be attributed to a grave infectious myocarditis. Recently, however, the author has observed three cases of this kind where the autopsy showed no trace of myocarditis, but a sub-acute nephritis. The author, therefore, insists upon the importance of systematic examination of the urine from the beginning of diphtheria, even when no symptom points to a renal lesion. The symptoms observed in these cases have been very great frequency of pulse, a semi-comatose condition, delirium, high fever, and marked albuminuria. Guided by these cases the author has been able, in a fourth case, to combat this nephritis in the beginning by the administration of large quantities of alkaline and saline water (Wildungen) for the purpose of increasing diuresis and relieving the choked-up kidneys.—*Medical and Surgical Reporter*.

## Special Selections.

### MEDICAL TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF THE STOMACH.\*

BY A. JACOBI, M.D.

Abnormal gastric conditions may depend on incipient pulmonary tuberculosis (*Med. Rec.*), peribronchitis, chronic pleurisy (particularly the diaphragmatic form), asthma, and diseases of the heart and blood-vessels. These disorders, then, require treatment. Where there are nausea, inflation, and sour or bitter taste, irrigation is indicated. To repeat this for its psychic effect is inadvisable. But to clear the cavity of all the food remnants, one or two washings are not sufficient. The tube should be soft and have a double opening at its lower end. It should be moistened with warm water. Its use is contraindicated in acute gastritis, except that caused by poisonous or fermenting food, in painful pharyngitis, gastric ulcer, a dilated heart, or aneurism or strictured œsophagus. About 500 gms. of warm water or warm alkaline water are run in, once or several times. When mucosis separates the ingesta from the absorbing and secreting epithelium, irrigation is indicated. Then chloride of sodium and carbonates act as solvents. In bad cases of chronic gastritis, solutions of 1 to 2000 of nitrate of silver are of benefit when preceded by warm water with carbonate of sodium. In an atonic and non-secreting stomach, papayotin is an excellent aid to digestion. Pan-

\*American Médico-Surgical Bulletin.