

of the prostate, obtained in two of the five cases treated by him a decrease of the urinary sediment, freer micturition, less strangury, diminution and softening of the prostate gland; in the less severe cases, with or without residual urine, so long as the urine remains normal, he recommends the regular evacuation of the urine and palliative treatment as well as feeding with prostate.

Bazy, Arnozan and Oraison also obtained very satisfactory results. The latter treated seven cases of prostate hypertrophy, in all of which there was retention of urine. In five of the cases a decided improvement was observed, while in one case only slight improvement occurred, and in another case the treatment was without effect. According to these reports the use of prostate substance in hypertrophy of the prostate is worthy of consideration as a promising measure.

H. Oppenheimer after the above-mentioned good results endeavored to treat chronic prostatorrhœa with prostate substance and found that its internal administration led to rapid and permanent alleviation of this trouble, provided no gonococci were present. This treatment is not indicated in the presence of gonococci in the secretion. Further, the treatment must be immediately discontinued whenever gonococci appear in a discharge which was at first thought to be free from gonococci. Where the prostatic affection is complicated with posterior urethritis the internal treatment may be tried, but must be relinquished if the specific prostate signs do not diminish considerably within a week.—*Merck's Annual Report*.

Pulmones Sicci.

The introduction of lung substance into therapeutics must be attributed to F. Brunet. In his experiments on rabbits with lung extract applied subcutaneously, this author found that it possesses a tonic action in small doses, while in larger doses it has a poisonous action. The pharmacological trials on experimental tuberculosis led to the result that lung extract may serve as a useful auxiliary remedy in the treatment of phthisis. For this reason Brunet decided to use the preparation in man. In 10 published cases of chronic bronchitis and emphysema, chronic and acute tuberculosis, advanced pulmonary and laryngeal phthisis, etc., this treatment led to an appreciable improvement in the condition of the patients, and Brunet therefore regards this treatment as justified in all chronic diseases of the lungs and the diaphragm, such as chronic bronchitis and pnev. ionia, asthma, emphysema, fibrinous and purulent pleurisy, abscess of