

would especially call attention to the wide use of Laxative Antikamnia and Quinine Tablets in chronic or semi-chronic diseases which begin with a severe "cold." Among the many diseases and affections which call for such a combination, we might mention la grippe, influenza, coryza, coughs and colds, chills and fever, and malaria with its general discomfort and great debility. Attention is particularly called to the therapeutics of this tablet. One of its ingredients acts especially by increasing intestinal secretion, another by increasing the flow of bile, another by stimulating peristaltic action, and still another by its special power to unload the colon. When the temperature of the body is above normal, conditions are especially favorable for germ development. It is a matter of every day observation that a simple laxative is often sufficient to relieve the most serious complications.—*Archives of Pediatrics*.

---

#### APPENDICOSTOMY AS AN AID TO THE TREATMENT OF MALIGNANT AND INTRACTABLE DYSENTERY.

By JOHN L. JELKS, M.D., Memphis, Tenn.

In reference to this subject, the author stated that when amebic infection had become very chronic or had extended into all parts of the colon beyond the use of local measures, and, in some instances, of acute malignant cases, appendicostomy should be performed and irrigation practiced through the appendiceal stump. The water is allowed to pass out through the rectum into a catch-basin and is not an unpleasant method of treatment. Dr. Jelks prefers the method suggested by Dr. James P. Tuttle, of New York City, who conceived the plan of allowing the appendix to remain undisturbed after anchorage, for a sufficient time, (three or four days), to establish adhesions about the proximal end, before cutting away the distal portion and using the appendical stump-lumen through which to irrigate with the desired solutions.

Dr. Jelks practiced this method and irrigated the colon with formalin-boric, copper-phenol-sulphonate, quinine and normal salt solutions with gratifying results. It was observed, however, that irrigations thus given did not effect a cure. Topical applications (per sigmoidoscope or rectoscope) were in all cases used in conjunction.

---

Prof. J. G. Adami delivered the opening lecture of the Medical Faculty, Toronto University, on 27 September.