

of the moon, if not on the origin, at least in aggravating and modifying insanity in its course. This influence is denied by the great majority of medical psychologists, and that pathology is derided which, for example, would ascribe the periodical attacks of mania to the influence of the stars, because they coincide with certain regular changes in the heavens. Because of this the influence of the moon's light upon the insane should not be denied, for even in healthy persons, the light of the moon can peculiarly affect the course of the thoughts, give rise, for example, to ardent elegiac ideas, readily disposing to sentimental poetry. In the insane, who are more powerfully and differently affected than the healthy by various sensible impressions, this may, with the absence of sleep, the view of the full and brilliant moon, the uncertain light, the fleeting shadows of the clouds, combined with the stillness of the night, or the confused murmurs which then float through the asylum, indeed create still greater impressions, more violent emotions, various hallucinations, etc. Esquirol prevented the agitation which was regularly remarked in several patients at the time of full moon by hanging curtains at the windows.—*Med. Rev.*

ACNE.—In the clinic, for a case of acne vulgaris in a young woman aged nineteen years, Dr. Henry W. Stelwagon gave the following treatment: At night wash the face with soap and water, and then steam the face or wash with as hot water as can be borne. After doing this, make a thorough application of the following lotion so that the sediment will be well spread over the face:

R.—Zinci sulphat., 3j.
Potassii sulphurat., 3j.
Aqua, 3ij.
Alcoholis, q. s., 5iv. M.

Dissolve the salts separately, each in 3j. of the water and then mix with the alcohol. The bottle should be well shaken before the lotion is applied, as the sediment is the part that does the most good.

The patient's bowels should be kept freely open and all secretions active. Also give internally sulphide of calcium in doses of $\frac{1}{10}$ of a grain in gelatine-coated pills three times a day.—*Ibid.*

TREATMENT OF CHLOROSIS BY BLEEDING AND BY DIAPHORETICS.—(Dr. Schubert, *Rev. de Thérap. gén. et Thermale*.)—The treatment may seem paradoxical, however, the author has many times established a clear amelioration in chlorotics following epistaxis or hæmatemesis. Dyes was the first to restore this method. Having been called to attend a woman with grave chlorosis, whose death was hourly expected, Dyes, after consider-

able hesitation decided to take about three ounces of blood from a vein. The effect was striking; at the end of some days she was greatly improved; after five weeks of treatment her face had regained its color, and since then, she has given birth to four children. Wilhelmi has published 30 cases of chlorosis treated by bleeding, and he concluded that the more nearly the chlorosis approaches the typical form the stronger is the indication for the operation and the more striking the results. Schultz has, for a score of years, employed diaphoretics in the treatment of chlorosis, combined with laxatives and blood-letting. After the bleeding the patient should rest in bed for 24 or 48 hours and be given acidulous drinks and be allowed to eat at will. The consecutive effects are according to Schubert, abundant perspiration, a feeling of hunger, sleep, and a sense of well-being. At the time of bleeding the patient should be lying down in bed; immediately after, favor the diaphoresis.—*N. Y. Med. Abs.*

TREATMENT OF ABORTION.—When abortion is threatened, Dr. W. W. Seymour, *Am. Gyn. Journal*, keeps the patient in bed, gives full doses of opium, and if necessary fluid extract of black haw. In the early stages this usually suffices. To control the hæmorrhage he uses a tampon of iodoform gauze, as it can be left in place longer without danger than any other material; however it is never allowed to remain longer than twenty-four hours. When abortion becomes inevitable he cleans out the uterus thoroughly. He precedes examination by a thorough antiseptic douche of the external parts as well as the vagina. If necessary he dilates the uterus with a mechanical dilator, never with tents, introduces a Martin's curette or a polypus forceps and removes its contents thoroughly. The success of his treatment is demonstrated by his record of one hundred and fifty cases, in which there was no death and no septic condition developed after the operation.—*Western Med. Rep.*

SULPHUR IN THE TREATMENT OF CHLOROSIS.—Prof. Hugo Schulz (*Med. Neuigkeiten*, No. 17, 1892) recommends sulphur in cases of pure chlorosis where iron has no action. In such cases the general condition is much improved by the administration of sulphur. After this drug has been given for a time the use of iron may be begun again and successfully carried out. On the contrary, it is not well borne in catarrhal and inflammatory states of the gastro-intestinal tract. The form of administration is:

R.—Flowers of sulphur, 3 ijss.
Milk sugar, 3 xxv.

Sufficient for ten powders. A knife-pointful three times a day.—*Cin. Lancet-Clin.*