

before signing papers of commitment, and if pelvic disease be found, to give such patients the benefit of modern gynæcological treatment, and (2) to unite in urging upon our respective Provincial Governments the necessity of thorough and systematic gynæcological treatment of their insane population.

I take this opportunity of thanking Drs. Frank Hall and Hart for their kind assistance.

**GUMMATA OF THE HEART IN CONGENITAL SYPHILIS.**—Lecount on the examination of a full-term child that died directly after birth found, besides well-marked lesions of congenital syphilis on the skin and lungs, four areas of focal interstitial myocarditis. The largest was on the anterior surface of the heart, midway between the apex and the base; it involved the left ventricle and the septum, and formed a white circular area 1 cm. in diameter. On the diaphragmatic surface of the heart near its right border there were three similar though smaller areas. Microscopically the appearances were those of a granuloma; there was no caseation. Syphilomata in the heart are rare in congenital syphilis. Mracek, in 112 cases of heart syphilis, found nine of congenital origin, and L. Hektoen added a fresh example in 1896, but none have been published since.—*Jour. Amer. Med. Assoc.*

**IRON SOMATOSE.**—Pauzer, of Neusser's clinic (*Wien. klin. Woch.*, 1898, No. 25) records the results obtained by the use of this substance in eleven cases of anæmia, of which eight were chlorosis, one purpura hæmorrhagica, one secondary to gastric ulcer, and the remaining one of unknown causation. In most of the cases rest in bed was also enjoined; the iron somatose was given for considerable periods, and the red corpuscles and hæmoglobin estimated every week or fortnight. In the case of secondary anæmia and in three of those of chlorosis very favorable results were obtained. In two other cases these were only arrived at after a lengthened interval, and in a further one they were very slight. As to the remaining cases, in two no good effect was produced and the other two are not available for comparative purposes, as the patients were not kept in bed throughout. One of the greatest advantages of the remedy is that it is always well taken and only produced sickness in one case. It appears to be useful to give iron in combination with so readily absorbable a substance as somatose, the only drawback to the extended use of the preparation being its high price.—*Brit. Med. Jour.*