

79 rupture occurred into the air passages and in only 6 into the digestive tract, once into the duodenum, once into the stomach, and four times into the œsophagus.—*Medical Review*.

Prolonged Lochia.

Whenever the vaginal discharge continues into the third week after delivery, either there is retained debris with subinvolution or an unhealed laceration of the cervix. It is perhaps not best to make a perfect examination at this stage since intrauterine manipulation might result in serious pelvic infection. Rather it is better to use boric acid or carbolic injections followed by antiseptic suppositories and internally 5 grn. of quinine thrice daily—a drug which contracts the uterine fibres and thus promotes involution. If bloody discharge continues into the fourth week the uterus must be carefully scraped out and perhaps touches with iodine and carbolic. Internally ergotin, quinine, and strychnine are now indicated, and in two weeks more the uterus will generally be found of normal size unless serious infection has occurred at time of labor.—*Amer. Jour. Clin Med.*

Koplik's Spots.

Burg has recently called attention to the positive value of Koplik's spots in the diagnosis of measles. These spots, which appear on the mucous membrane of the inside of the cheeks, have a rose-colored periphery with a bluish-white centre. He has not found them in any patient except one who was developing measles. Their diagnostic value lies mainly in their early appearance, nearly two-thirds of their appearances being on the second or third day preceding the eruption of the disease. Some few cases show the spots the day before the eruption appears, and they are very rarely observed to develop coincidentally with the eruption. Their absence, however, does not exclude measles, as they may not appear during the entire course of the disease.

The diagnostic importance of these spots should always be remembered in instances of delayed eruption, especially when such cases occur during the occurrence of scarlatina.—*The Clinical Review*.

Telephone Advice.

The use of the telephone by patients who wish to secure medical advice for which they do not expect to pay is the source of considerable annoyance to most practitioners. In order to put an end to all doubts as to the lawfulness of charging for tele-