

gets into the habit of eating more at the first two meals, the excess being counteracted by exercise and work in the afternoon. One can readily see this régime is founded on the idea that the food taken in the evening contributes to the adipose formation. Galisch's patients have all lost one to two pounds a week. When the normal weight is attained, some increase may be allowed to the evening meal. The patients should be weighed regularly.

Granulating Wounds.—G. B. Massey (*N. Y. M. J.*) has found two ointments most useful for the small and large wounds remaining after the destruction of malignant growths. He has also used them in other wounds, which has established their general value. The most important one is zinc oxide ointment, diluted with four times its weight of semi-fluid petrolatum. He uses this on the wounds freely, so that it alone comes in contact with the granulations. No water or irritating substance is allowed to come in contact with the wounds. If this ointment overstimulates and overreddens the granulations, the other ointment is used. This is the boric acid ointment of the pharmacopeia.

Puerperal Eclampsia.—R. A. Gibbons (*B.M.J.*) considers the best results in treatment of puerperal eclampsia will come when this condition is understood to be a poison in the blood acting on the nerve centres. The treatment of all poisoning cases, when the poison is known, is by an antidote and elimination. When the poison is unknown, then by dilution. If a patient suffering from puerperal eclampsia is regarded as one suddenly poisoned, then she should be treated accordingly. Gibbons believes anything which will strengthen the defensive forces will do good, and that venesection offers the best service, combined with elimination and dilution with saline transfusion. Recent statistics show that in the hands of some obstetricians the maternal mortality is under 5 per cent., where the uterus has been rapidly emptied.

Pneumonia.—H. Leo (*Deut. med. Wochen.*) reports excellent results in experimental pneumococcus infection in rabbits with a saturated aqueous solution of camphor by the intravenous method. It is better given in this way than subcutaneously in oil. Thirty-eight rabbits were inoculated and then given an injection of 20 c.c. every hour. They lived much longer than the controls.