

prostate. Very much has been said, says Dr. Michel, by ecclesiastics, about the agony of his last days, as though it was a judgment for his outspoken agnosticism. In the days of 1778, when this condition received no treatment worthy of the name, what physicians would doubt that the last days of Voltaire, who died when he was eighty four years old, of strangury, must of necessity have been agonizing?

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SPIVAK advises inquiry into the condition of the nose and throat in the treatment of gastric affections, claiming that a catarrhal condition of these regions forms a nidus for various forms of pyogenic bacteria, which gravitate toward the stomach and cause injurious fermentative processes.

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THE EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF PREGNANCY.—Dr. C. F. Noble, of Philadelphia, in *Philadelphia Polyclinic*, May 16th, gives the following as reliable signs by which to diagnose pregnancy during the first three months and even by the end of six weeks. The uterus is found enlarged and semi-fluctuating. The body of the uterus juts out boldly from the cervix at the front, both sides and behind. The enlargement is uniform and contrasts markedly with the size of the cervix. When the above conditions are found there is always pregnancy, as no other condition could give rise to them.

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THREE WARNINGS TO OBSTETRICIANS.—Dr. J. M. Mabbott, of New York, in *New York Medical Journal*, April 11, calls attention to the three following rules: 1. Always warn a woman never to neglect any hæmorrhage during pregnancy. It is only too often that women pay no attention to hæmorrhages until the gravest injury has been done to the health. 2. Warn women not to handle the genitals after labor unless the hands have been rendered aseptic. The writer mentions a fatal case of sepsis due to this cause. 3. Warn the woman never to fall asleep with the baby at the breast. The child's face may readily roll under the breast and be suffocated. The author relates two cases where this accident happened.

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CREASOTE IN TUBERCULOSIS.—Dr. W. F. Chappell, of New York, in *New York Medical Journal*, May 9th, remarks that he has treated thirty-two cases of tuberculosis of the upper air passages with creasote, locally applied, and administered internally. For internal use, he