

maternal uncle died from bleeding from the stomach. A maternal aunt had a son who died at the age of 14 years from bleeding. The patient had had many swellings in his joints following slight injuries. He had bled from the gums and nose many times. He had been an in-patient on three former occasions—namely, in 1894 for bleeding from the roof of the mouth following a prick with a pin, in 1896 for bleeding from the gums after a fall, and early in 1897 for hæmorrhage into the knee-joint from a slight accident. He was a fairly well-grown boy, but very anæmic. On the outer side of the right thigh there was a large tender, fluctuating swelling; the skin was red and very thin. As it seemed not unlikely that the skin would give way about 4 oz. of bloody fluid were withdrawn by aspiration. During the next three weeks the aspirator was used several times, but the swelling refilled. A small incision was made, and a quantity of clot and some purulent fluid escaped. Firm dressings were applied, but they quickly became soaked through, and the oozing kept on in spite of packing and pressure, and the administration of astringents. The boy grew rapidly weaker, his digestive powers failed, and vomiting was continuous. Bleeding from the nose and gums took place. The pulse was about 140, and the temperature was subnormal. As ordinary treatment seemed useless, it was decided to try the inhalation of oxygen. This was given in large doses, and within twenty-four hours the vomiting and bleeding had ceased, and the boy was able to take milk freely. The inhalation was continued for a week, and no medicine was given. The wound healed, and the boy recovered.

**Treatment of Erysipelas with Metacresol-Anytol.** — Koelzer (*Deutsche Med. Wochenschrift*, No. 43, October 27, p. 677).—The principles anytin and anytol are derivatives of ichthyol: the substance called metacresol-anytol consists of 40 per cent. of metacresol with 60 per cent. of a 33½ per cent. watery solution of anytol. A 1 to 3 per cent solution of this mixture is employed. Experiments on animals showed the value of this remedy in erysipelatos inflammations, and the author records five cases in which it was used on patients suffering from erysipelas. Excellent results were obtained, a cure resulting in every case but one; and even in this a considerable improvement occurred. The method of application was by painting the solution over and around the affected area, the applications being made for 10 minutes at a time at intervals of two hours.

**The Treatment of Articular Rheumatism by Heat.** — Wilms. (*Deutsche med. Wochenschrift*, No. 23, 1898) has devised a simple apparatus for the continuous application of heat to joints, which in principle resembles Leiter's tubes. Flexible metal tubes are coiled several times round the joint, a thin layer of plaster of Paris being first applied to protect the skin. A constant stream of water, at 175° to 195° Fahr., is maintained through the coil by syphon action. In practice the water is used as hot as it can be borne. The writer has had very good results with this method of treatment in cases of chronic articular rheumatism. In gonorrhœal rheumatism especially, the cure was completed in a shorter time and with less restriction of movement than with other methods.