

the capacity of the ward. This amount seemed to us not too large for the respiratory organs of the patients. In the morning the wards were opened and aired as usual, whenever the temperature and state of the atmosphere allowed; then, after closing the windows, a second supply of oxygen was introduced. After each application of oxygen, a pinch of an odoriferous powder (cascarilla) was thrown on a hot shovel, with a view to its moral effect on the patients by rendering apparent to their senses a process which they could not comprehend. Moreover, at each extremity of the wards the following mixture was placed in a receptacle:—peroxide of manganese, 500 grammes; solution of hypochlorite of lime, 5 kilogr. This caused a constant disengagement of oxygen.

The following results were obtained. On the morning of the first day of trial, the nurses, the employes, and the patients noticed a diminution of the odor which previously had rendered entrance to the wards very disagreeable. This improvement became more marked, from day to day. A feeling of freshness had replaced the disagreeable sensation of vitiated air. From day to day the wounds became normal, free suppuration was established and cicatrization advanced rapidly. The experiment, which was commenced on the 15th of February, was completed on the last day of the month, every ill symptom having disappeared.

Gangrene again appeared two months later, and the trial of the same remedy was again made, with like success. The same result was also attained in another institution.

The use of oxygen was suggested by M. Rabot before the late war. During the war and after the declaration of peace Versailles was filled with wounded, and hospital gangrene appeared again in the hospitals. M. Amedeo Latour is uncertain whether or not this method of purification has been continued by the pharmacist who suggested it.—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*.

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A NEW SYRINGE FOR UTERINE INJECTION.—At a meeting of the New York Obstetrical Society, Dr. B. F. Dawson exhibited a new instrument for uterine injection. It consisted of a silver tube, which is enclosed by two steel blades or valves, which can