

extent of the paralytic phenomena in this case. Indeed, at first sight the case might have been looked upon as a myelitis. Another patient under observation presented very similar symptoms. He had previously enjoyed good health, and was of strong constitution. He had several subsequent attacks, and after one of these he was troubled with a sense of weight in his legs, and after a short time he was quite unable to stand upright. In this instance the neuritis affected chiefly the nerves of the lower limb. The lecturer points out that, as a rule, the prognosis of influenzal neuritis is generally satisfactory, and they usually get well under electrical treatment and strychnine internally.—*British Med. Jour.*

INTRAVENOUS INJECTIONS OF NORMAL SALT-SOLUTION IN PUERPERAL
HEMORRHAGE.

Maygrier (*Journal des Praticiens*) gives detailed histories of 15 cases of hemorrhage treated by normal salt-solution injected intravenously, 7 of whom recovered. The other 8 died. In 7 cases, hemorrhage was due to vicious insertion of the placenta, to abortion, and to premature detachment of the placenta, each, in 2 cases; and it occurred with child-birth in 4 cases. The amount injected varied from 700 to 2,000 grams. In many cases, subcutaneous injections were given besides. The indication for the injection is the severe anemia, the lowered general condition. Maygrier advises intravenous injections when subcutaneous injections have no effect, or when death seems imminent. They should even be repeated if necessary.—*Philadelphia Medical Journal.*

Physicians' Library

Rhinology, Laryngology and Otology, and their Significance in General Medicine. By E. P. FRIEDRICH, M.D., Privat docent at the University of Leipzig. Authorized translation from the German. Edited by H. HOLBROOK CURTIS, M.D., Consulting Surgeon to the New York Nose and Throat Hospital and to the Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria Hospitals. Octavo, pp. 348. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders & Co. 1900. Toronto: J. A. Carveth & Co. Price, \$2.50.

This excellent work is written by a man who is thoroughly versed in rhinology, otology and laryngology as well as with the pathology and symptoms of general disease. He is, therefore, in a position to present the relations of these specialties to general medicine in an accurate and attractive form. Dr. Friedrich takes the stand that the general practitioner should not neglect the study