

speak, to a condition of chronicity. Even in these, however, cure of the ejaculatory hæmorrhage usually results. Careful attention to sexual hygiene, the irrigation of the rectum by hot water, and the internal administration of ergot and bromides, have appeared of some value in these cases. It is well to remember the practical point, that in any case of urethritis which is followed and attended by painful and hæmorrhagic emissions, seminal vesiculitis with or without posterior urethritis is likely to exist. It is obviously a very difficult matter to apply any topical remedy whatsoever to the seat of the hæmorrhage-producing disease. It is impossible to apply antiseptics or astringents to the posterior urethra in such a manner that the prostate will be anything more than superficially affected. Personally, Dr. Lydston inclines toward irrigations of the deep urethra by means of the short urethral nozzle, as being the most effective plan of medicating the posterior urethra.—*Jour. of Cutan. and Vener. Diseases.*

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 STREPTOCOCCUS IN PERNICIOUS ANÆMIA.—An interesting case of pernicious anæmia and its causes is reported by Fischel and Adler (*Zeitschrift f. Heilkunde*). A patient who had contracted a slight wound in the left heel some months previous to the examination was admitted to treatment on account of anæmia. The blood corpuscles were abnormal in number, and other symptoms were present which led to the diagnosis of pernicious anæmia which resulted in death. An hour before death the blood, for the first time, was examined for bacteria and chains of streptococcus were discovered. A few minutes after death cultures were made from the blood. The *post-mortem* examination confirmed the original diagnosis. The cultures developed streptococci which resembled *streptococcus pyogenes* very closely. It was pathogenic for mice. The authors think that the anæmia was the result of the streptococcus which gained

entrance at the time of injury of the foot, and which had developed a chronic case of septicæmia. The argument is that the toxic products of the germ causes a deterioration of the blood which enables the streptococcus to enter the circulation and produce the somewhat rapid fatal results. To support this view they experimented with sterilized cultures of the streptococcus on rabbits which resulted in the diminished red and white corpuscles and, finally death, of the animals. The authors lay much stress upon the importance of bacteriological examination of the blood early in the course of such troubles. They also point out the difference in the nature of the diseases which they studied, the deterioration of the blood corpuscles, and the septicæmia usually produced by these bacteria.—*Med. and Surg. Reporter.*

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 PULMONARY PHTHISIS.—Dr. Carasso (*Deutsche med. Wochenschrift*) publishes a new method of treating consumption, with which he claims to have obtained brilliant results. It consists in the continuous inhalation of peppermint, together with the internal administration of an alcoholic solution of creosote with glycerine and chloroform, to which 1 per cent. of peppermint oil is added. The results were remarkable, for not only were cases in the first stage cured, but also those where there were numerous and extensive cavities, and with numerous bacilli in the expectoration. The cough and expectoration diminished, the night-sweats disappeared, and the appetite re-awakened, with a considerable increase in body weight with the ever-increasing appetite. Gradually the attacked portions of the lungs assumed a normal state, and vesicular breathing reappeared. Hence a complete restoration of the diseased tissue to the normal may be assumed. If the pulmonary affection were associated with fever, it disappeared after a few days. These results were obtained