

the large intestine was healthy. Dr. Mayor made a microscopical examination; he found all the coats of the intestine except the serous copiously infiltrated with leucocytes; these leucocytes were not contained in a reticulum, and Dr. Mayor concludes that the lesion was not lymphadenoma. The thymus gland was persistent in this boy, large, heavy, and lobulated. In the younger child iron and arsenic were exhibited without any benefit, and quinine had little or no effect on the fever. The authors discuss the etiology of the disease, which they attribute to "an auto-intoxication of gastro-intestinal origin," but are apparently unacquainted with the more recent work of Dr. William Hunter, from whose earlier work they quote. They discuss the rarity of pernicious anæmia in childhood, and venture on a hypothesis connecting these fatal cases with other cases of severe anæmia in childhood not due to diarrhœa or imperfect feeding, cases in which there is anæmia without wasting associated (as they believe) with abnormal fermentations in the stomach or intestines, and often primarily dependent on dilatation of the stomach produced by over-feeding. Their hypothesis is that these cases really belong to the same category as the pernicious anæmia of adults, and that the reason why the anæmia so rarely becomes truly pernicious is that the hæmatopoietic activity, of the bone marrow especially, is so much greater and more intense in infancy and early childhood than during adult age.—*British Medical Journal*.

Antisepsis in Midwifery.—In the section of Obstetrics of the recent International Medical Congress, a paper by Dr. Galabin upon the use of antiseptics in midwifery was read. The excellent results of antisepsis in obstetric practice are ascribed by this author chiefly to the use of corrosive sublimate as a disinfectant for the hands, and for the purpose of irrigating the vagina both before and after labor. The rate of mortality in English maternities since the introduction of corrosive sublimate has fallen from 10 per 1000, to 2 per 1000. In the London General Maternity the patients are confined on horsehair that are disinfected should the case become septic. For vaginal