

DOES THE MENSTRUAL FLOW ORIGINATE IN THE TUBES?—Dr. E. J. Chapin Minard, of Brooklyn, gave in a paper read before the New York State Medical Association a description of a case of inversion of the uterus where a dark, healthy flow, but without epithelia, had come from the tubes, which were under direct observation. The uterus had, during the whole epoch, been congested and bright red, but at no time moist enough to stain a piece of paper rubbed over its surface. The tubes were dilated at their openings. Judging from the anatomical make-up of the womb, and from various clinical facts, she was convinced that this was the natural order of things, and that, while epithelium and *debris* of decidual origin were washed away, no blood escaped from the uterine wall. Sometimes when, in doing Battey's operation, the surgeon failed to remove the tubes close up to the uterus, menstruation had continued, although no ovaries remained.—*New York Medical Journal*.

PREGNANCY AS A REMEDY FOR EXOPHTHALMIC GOITRE.—A contributor to the *Progrès Médical* calls attention to an old observation of M. Charcots, illustrating the ameliorating influence of pregnancy on exophthalmic goitre, and relates the history of a case of his own in which the same effect seemed to be produced. He concludes that this phenomenon points to an additional therapeutical resource in that disease, but admits that it is not always easy to carry out the prescription, although he mentions no other drawback than the fact that the affection is not confined exclusively to women.—*N. Y. Medical Journal*.

TREATMENT OF HYDATIDS BY THE INJECTION OF OX GALL.—Juan Mercat (*Revist. Balear d. cien. med.*), in consequence of the success obtained by Professor Dolbeau and M. Luton, has treated a case of hydatid of the thigh, from which acephalocysts were being discharged by irrigation of six per cent. boric acid solution and injections of ox gall mixed with an equal quantity of lukewarm water. Three injections, he says, sufficed to expel all the hydatids with their membranous envelopes.—(*Lyon Méd.*)—*Medical Chronicle*.

HELLEBOREIN AS A LOCAL ANÆSTHETIC.—Venturini and Gasparini (*Internat. klin. Rundschau*, April, 1888) found by experiments on rabbits and dogs, that instillations of weak solutions of helleborein ($\frac{1}{6}$ gr. per drop) into the conjunctival sac cause after about fifteen minutes anæsthesia of the cornea; half an hour after the first application the first signs of returning sensibility appear. Pupil, eyelids, acuteness of vision, intra-ocular pressure, remain unaffected; no symptoms of irritation are observed. Extract of strophanthus, too, is said to possess anæsthetic properties.—*Medical Chronicle*.

TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA BY DIGITALIS IN LARGE DOSES.—M. Petresco has treated a large number of acute pneumonias with very great success by the administration of four grammes of digitalis leaves in infusion every half-hour, by mouth. The infusion is prepared with four grammes of digitalis leaves to 200 grammes of water and forty grammes of syrup. Generally the disease is checked in three days. The fever and all the physical phenomena, local as well as general, disappear as by magic. In spite of these large doses he has never seen poisonous effects, tolerance having been incontestably proved by 577 observations published in his work on therapeutics. By this treatment the mortality of pneumonia has been reduced to 1.22 per cent.—*Lyon Médical*, Octobre, 1888.

CHINESE "NERVELESSNESS."—That China is at least in some respects the moral antipodes of America, as well as its geographical one, is shown by a writer in the *North China Herald*, of Shanghai, who has lately been devoting a series of articles to the discussion of Chinese characteristics. Referring to what he calls the "nervelessness" of the Chinaman, this author observes that, although the nerves of the Chinaman as compared with those of a European may be what geometers call "similar and similarly situated," nothing is plainer than that the two sets of nerves are wholly different. It seems to make no particular difference to a Chinaman how long he remains in one position. He will write all day like an automaton; he will stand all day in one place, from dewy morn till dusky eve, working away at his weaving,