

so-called expectant treatment. The latter was often a convenient cover for incompetency and ignorance. Harm was often done by neglecting intubation and tracheotomy at critical junctures. Diseases like pertussis, which could be shortened, must be treated to prevent complications; eruptive diseases be watched and treated to avoid mental disturbance or collapse. Pneumonia may require venesection to save life. In convalescence strong stimulants and great care are needed, and so-called maximum doses were safeguards more for the physician than the patient. The over- and underfeeding of infants, the evil effects of excessive sugar in their foods, associated with acid catarrh, were discussed, and sterilized milk as the only food was characterized as highly objectionable. The neglect of asphyxia neonatorum led to cerebral disease and idiocy, and by want of care in a sepsis wound-infection in the newborn often occurred. The so-called chronic constipation in infants was due to extra length of the sigmoid flexure. Unless this was correctly treated, enteritis and auto-infection with fever followed. The difficulty corrected itself during the sixth or seventh year. Harm was done in diphtheria by forced applications to struggling children. He had collected thirty-three cases of craniotomy for idiocy and macrocephalus, and found that results were always negative. A skull in Sach's possession proved the existence of contraction rather than enlargement of cranium as the result of operation.—*Provincial Medical Journal*.

RESUSCITATION FROM ASPHYXIA.—While the drowning season is "on," it may be useful to familiarize one's self with Dr. Laborde's method of restoring the respiratory reflex. It is so simple—using an ordinary tongue forceps, such as is on hand during chloroform or ether inhalation, the tongue is well pulled forwards and regular rhythmical movements are given to it—that it is proposed to issue some plain directions that can be posted in every hospital and be in the hands of every midwife, or any one who may be liable to see asphyxia, such as those who give anæsthetics and those called to cases of drowning, etc. It has been tried a great deal in France in the last two years in all sorts of cases of asphyxia, by drowning, electric shock, lightning stroke, and in the cases of apparent death in the newly-born. Some sixty-three cases are given where patients were recalled to life by this method.