

through a flask containing sterilized water, is injected into the abdominal cavity after the fluid has been withdrawn. The apparatus is, of course, sterilized. The insufflation causes no pain, and does not give rise to any unpleasant result. *British Medical Journal*.

An Improved Method of Draining the Antrum of Highmore.—Major (N. Y. Med. Jour.) gives an account of a new improved method which he has adopted for draining the antrum of Highmore. To a suitable place in the jaw from which a tooth has been previously removed, a 10 per cent. solution of cocaine is applied. Then an ordinary twist drill worked by an electric motor is used for perforating the bone, the canal being made in a slightly oblique direction from before backwards. The best size of drill is one three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter. After the drill is withdrawn and the cavity cleared of secretions, a piece of soft pine wood, pared down to a size slightly smaller than the drill, and with a protuberance at the lower end, is inserted into the opening. Plaster-of-Paris is now applied and allowed to set, so as to take an impression of the upper jaw. When set it is carefully removed, and to it is fixed the wooden peg. A metal alloy, fusible at a low temperature, is poured into the cast, and a model of the upper jaw, with the opening in position, is the result. With the aid of a mechanical dentist, a sheet of gold is beaten out on the metal model, and by this means a gold plate, which exactly fits the gum in the neighbourhood of the drainage aperture, is obtained. Into this is soldered a piece of gold drainage tube slightly less in calibre than the drill employed. The tube should be long enough to reach well into the cavity of the antrum. Later it may be necessary to shorten it; this can easily be done by removing a little from the antral end. This plate is then fixed to a tooth, or to an artificial tooth plate if used, or, if many teeth are absent, it may be fixed to a suction plate of vulcanized rubber. In order to wash out the antrum, an ordinary single-bulb enema syringe, in which one of the metal attachments is filed down so as to fit the aperture in the gold drainage tube, is used. By means of this arrangement, sixteen ounces of fluid may be made to pass into the antrum, and escape by the nasal aperture in less

than one minute. To prevent the entrance of food, the tube is fitted with a vulcanized plug, so designed as to present a rounded head at its lower end, sufficient to prevent its slipping into the tube, and to render it easy of removal with the fingers. The tube must not be left out for any length of time, as the opening will contract rapidly.—*British Medical Journal*.

MIDWIFERY.

Use of Lime Water in Artificial Infant-Feeding.—One reason why cow's milk is not easily digested by infants is that the casein formed by the action of the curdling ferment of the gastric juice is dense and tough, while that formed from human milk is flaky. The addition of lime water to the cow's milk causes it to be precipitated in flakes also, and thus overcomes this disadvantage to a great extent. A tablespoonful of lime water to an ordinary bottle of milk is enough, and a little sugar of milk may be added to correct the taste of the lime water. Courant (*Revue de Thérapeutique Médico-Chir.*) has seen the best results follow this practice in gastric catarrh of children.—*Atlanta Medical and Surgical Journal*.

Uncontrollable Coughing in Pregnancy.—Tripet (*Journ. de Sages Femmes*, September 16th, 1893) observed this condition in a patient already subject to fits of coughing, which began at puberty. When twenty-six, and still single, she had pleurisy on the left side, and she suffered from winter cough, granulations forming in the naso-pharyngeal mucous membrane. A year later she married, and miscarried at the sixth week after fits of coughing. In December, 1892, the patient became pregnant once more. At the end of January typhlitis set in, but subsided after appropriate treatment. In March a mild attack of influenza occurred; the cough came on very severely. General measures and local applications to the upper part of the respiratory tract failed to give relief. Tripet remembered that he had stopped uncontrollable vomiting in a pregnant woman by cauterizing the cervix. On April 19th, the patient being four months pregnant, he examined the cervix and found it covered with granulations, which discharged pus. Iodoform was applied;