

possibly accouchement forcé. In external hemorrhage, plugging of the vagina until strong labor pains come on. The success reported from the use of this method warrants our preference. Eclampsia is treated by morphia and chloral. The latter has been abandoned at the Rotunda on account of its depressing effect on the heart. At the Burnside we use morphia for the convulsions, and calomel and magnesium sulphate for the elimination of the poison.

We are glad to find that in puerperal infection the advice is given, "Do not scrape out the uterine cavity." K. C. M.

#### French Theses.

Another interesting article in the same number of *Obstetrics* is a summary of recent French theses on obstetrical subjects. We notice especially one by Helouin, on the "Hepato-toxemia of Pregnancy." The author believes hepatic insufficiency to be the cause of albuminuria and eclampsia, and treats these troubles by rest, milk diet and purgation. Of these, we consider the last-mentioned as most important. The theory of the hepatic origin of eclampsia has been taught for years by Dr. A. H. Wright and others.

It is worthy of note, however, that the affection is peculiar to pregnancy, that it ceases with the death of the fetus *in utero*, and generally on the birth of the child. These facts would seem to indicate that though the liver may be the maternal organ that suffers most, the primary cause is some poison having its origin in fetal metabolism. K. C. M.

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## LARYNGOLOGY AND RHINOLOGY.

IN CHARGE OF J. PRICE-BROWN.

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### Emphysema of Orbital Wall of Anterior Ethmoid Cells Caused by Blowing the Nose.

Dundas Grant (*Jour. Lar., Rhin. and Otol.*, March, 1900). A man, aged 28, while blowing his nose without a handkerchief, felt something give way in his eye. On examination the swollen tissues crackled as in emphysema. As the patient had been kicked in the nose two months previously, it was supposed that the orbital wall of the ethmoid cells might have broken.

### Atrophic Rhinitis with General Systemic Infection.

Permewan (*Liverpool Med.-Chir. Jour.*, July, 1899). A man, aged 45, had suffered from fever for some weeks without