

The author added that this case is also interesting in a therapeutic point of view, as it proved once more the efficacy of the iodide treatment, which he had for so long a time employed against angina pectoris. What creates the danger, observed Dr. Huchard, is not the pain, nor the paroxysm of angina pectoris in itself; it is the ischæmia of the myocardium and arterial hypertension. To combat this ischæmia and this hypertension recourse must be had first to the iodides and to trinitrin afterward.—*Paris Letter N. Y. Med. Record.*

**Purulent Conjunctivitis of the Newly Born.**—Korn (*Arch. f. Gynakologie; Amer. Jour. of Ophth.*," Nov., 1888) is of the opinion, from his own observations, that the infection of the eyes of babies probably does not take place while they pass through the vagina, but later, and is artificial, and due to unsatisfactory cleansing. In fact, the eyes of the babe are sufficiently protected to make the entrance of mucus into the conjunctival sac almost impossible. Only a face presentation might favor this accident. Hence he thinks it possible to dispense with the nitrate of silver in these cases. The baby is to be washed with water, without paying any attention to a previous cleansing of the parturient mother. The results were equally good with this method, as soon as the nurse became accustomed to scrupulous compliance with the orders. Out of one thousand babies treated in this manner, only 0.4 per cent. were affected during the first four days of life by purulent ophthalmia. In summing up the results of his experiments, he formulates the following propositions: 1. Credé's method of preventing purulent ophthalmia is absolutely certain and trustworthy when applied in the proper manner. 2. The active part in Credé's method is the nitrate of silver, which is a specific against the gonococcus. 3. The infection of the baby's eye with the poison does not take place in the vagina, but always after birth. 4. The most scrupulous cleanliness during birth and the puerperal state is sufficient to reduce the affections of the eyes to a minimum, and most probably can prevent them altogether. 5. The method is very simple and can be learned by any nurse.