

region, or anywhere over the abdomen. The spleen was also found to be enlarged. He suffered sometimes from flatulence. On the two sides of the chest and abdomen there were a few small rounded papules, slightly raised above the level of the skin, and of a faintly reddish colour. There were also one or two similar papules on each arm. On the 12th he passed sixteen ounces of urine, sp. gr. 1020, acid, and containing one twentieth part of albumen, but no sugar or casts. Ordered milk and beef-tea diet. To take five grains of iodide of potassium in saline mixture three times a day.

On the 14th the patient's evening temperature fell to 100.5°. That day he passed only eight ounces of urine, which still contained a small quantity of albumen, but no casts. On the 16th he complained of some soreness of throat, the result of fresh cold. His appetite continued to improve. To take five grains of chlorate of potash in one ounce perchloride of iron mixture three times a day.

On the 26th the patient felt much better, and was not quite so anæmic. His temperature had gradually fallen from the 15th, and had been normal for two days. He now passed about sixty ounces of urine in the twenty-four hours. It still contained a small quantity of albumen. The liver and splenic dulness have diminished in area.

On March 12th the patient continued to improve, and went out to day.

Remarks by Dr. JULIUS POLLOCK.—This case is one of some interest, being apparently an instance of idiopathic amyloid disease of the liver, spleen, and kidneys. When first seen the great enlargement and "rounding" of the liver was most remarkable, and the existence of a somewhat enlarged spleen and of albumen in the urine makes it pretty clear that the spleen and kidneys were likewise affected. Contrary to expectation, the patient began to get better from the moment of his coming into the hospital, and before he left the liver was scarcely larger than normal, and there was but a trace of albumen in the urine. The cause of the amyloid change in this case is quite obscure.—*The Lancet.*

PUERPERAL ANTISEPTICS.

Three papers by Langenbach, Schülein and Richter, in the *Zeitschrift für Geburtsh. und Gyn.*, report the extensive adoption of antiseptic measures for the prevention of puerperal infection in their respective hospitals. Richter's observations were made in the Charité Hospital, at Berlin, where, especially after complicated labors injections into the uterus were made for prophylactic purposes, and were continued throughout the puerperium. In all, about three thousand injections were made. The carbolic solution most

frequently employed was a 2 per cent. solution. At first, a 3 per cent. solution was used; but, if repeated frequently, it was reduced to 2 per cent., as the former often caused carbolic acid to appear in the urine. Considering the numerous complications, the results were very favorable, being a mortality of 1.6 per cent. of all the women delivered, and 4.83 per cent. among the cases in which the injections were used. Schülein, in the University Obstetric Clinic of Berlin, in the winter semester of 1876-77, treated two hundred and six out of two hundred and eighty seven lying-in women immediately after delivery by prophylactic injections of the uterus with a 3 per cent. solution of carbolic acid. This injection was employed whenever in the lying-in bed frequent rises of the pulse and temperature occurred. A glass tube was at first used, and a double current catheter afterward. Under this treatment, with eighty-one cases of illness among the two hundred and six, or 28 per cent., the deaths amounted to only seven, or 2.4 per cent.; only one occurring from septic causes, one in a woman on whom Cæsarean section had been performed. Langenbuch has since 1878 employed drainage of the puerperal uterus in order to afford a free outflow of the secretions. His experience shows that this treatment is quite innocuous. In one case, the drain remained nineteen days *in utero*. He recommends this treatment where septic infection already exists, in order to prevent a new invasion of septic material; and also as a prophylactic measure when the cases seem to offer a doubtful prognosis.—*Med. and Surg. Reporter.*

THE LONDON MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

The most active medical societies of London are the Pathological, of which Dr. Murchison is president, the Clinical, with Mr. Callender as presiding officer, and the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, of which Dr. West is president. These, as well as some others, hold their meetings in a finely-adapted hall in Berners street. The meetings of the Pathological have been of great interest of late, because three successive meetings have been devoted to the discussion of diseases of the lymphatic system; the specimens had, therefore, a direct bearing on the elucidation of lymphadenoma and leukemia. The discussion was opened by Dr. Wilks, of Guy's Hospital, who showed the original specimens from which Hodgkin originally described the former affection. He was followed by Dr. Greenfield, who showed several specimens of the disease in question, and asserted that the typical Hodgkin's disease was at first essentially local, consisting in an irritative overgrowth of some normal lymphatic gland tissue, which became infective, and spread to the other lymphatic glands