

welling out of the bougie, so as to expel all air. Of the glycerine $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces are slowly injected between the uterus and the membranes. Withdraw the catheter about half an inch and turn it round, then tampon the vagina with iodoform gauze.

TREATMENT OF NEURASTHENIA.—We take the following notes from an editorial in *Le Monde Medical*, for October, 1893. For the constipation which is so troublesome in these cases, give a pill of aloes and myrrh. For the flatulence and anorexia, a mixture of nux vomica, cascara sagrada, cardamoms and gentian gives good results. Against the anæmia, a pill composed of arsenic, aloes, nux vomica and reduced iron should be ordered. As a palliative to produce sleep and equalise the circulation, potassium bromide is very helpful. Granulated kola is indicated, along with other remedies, for the anæmia, dyspepsia and nervous phenomena.

COLD BATHS IN THE TREATMENT OF BRONCHO-PNEUMONIA AND PNEUMONIA.—In a leading article in *Le Monde Médicale* for November, 1893, the valuable therapeutic uses of the cold bath in these affections are discussed. The author says:

The cold bath acts on the temperature, the circulation, the nervous system and the secretions. The temperature is lowered. This is a fact of observation. The lowering of the temperature by the cold bath is much more desirable than by the use of chemicals, as antipyrine, etc. The temperature can be reduced one, two, or three degrees.

The cold bath acts very favorably on the circulation. There is a contraction of the peripheral arteries and an increase in the pressure in the left side of the heart.

On the nervous system the action of the cold bath is very marked. It lessens

the depression, moderates the excitement, and produces a calmness in the symptoms.

On the secretions the action is equally good. There is an increase in the flow of urine. The skin acts more freely. The toxins are thrown out of the system more freely, while their formation is greatly retarded.

Thus the cold bath lowers the temperature, modifies the pulse, regulates the circulation, calms the nervous phenomena, augments the secretions, increases combustion, and favours elimination.

PULMONARY ANTHROCOISIS.—Dr E. Lancereau read before the Academy of Medicine, Paris (*La France Médicale*, November 24, 1893), a very interesting paper on this subject. He dealt with some cases of anthrocoisis that came under his observation among the polishers of carbon for electric apparatus. In one case the left lung was almost a solid mass of carbon. The pleura was thick and indurated. The lobes of the lung were obliterated. In the left lung there were several cavities, the size of a prune. Tubercles and the bacilli could be found in the cavities. The pleura was thick and brilliant. The large bronchi were dilated and the mucous membrane brown. He advises that the rooms where these carbons are polished should be thoroughly ventilated so as to carry away the dust.

TOXÆMIA IN TUBERCULOSIS.—Dr. W. Osler (*The Medical News*, December 2, 1893) remarks that the symptoms of profound toxæmia in tuberculosis, are met with under three conditions: 1. In rare cases, most commonly children, in which death may take place with symptoms of profound toxæmia before there are any extensive localised foci of disease. 2. In acute miliary tuberculosis there is often found toxic features, giving to many of the cases the clinical features of severe typhoid fever. 3. In chronic tuberculosis