Balneotherapy for Children.—O. HEUBNER (*Berliner klinische Wochenschrift*, 1905, Bd. xlii. S. 489 and 543) calls attention to the fact that balneotherapy is not employed very extensively for children and that the chief interest in the cases of children is concentrated on salt baths. A series of personal experiments concerning their action on infantile metabolism has taught him that the nitrogen excretion is increased by them, and that therefore they should not be considered such an indifferent procedure. He warns against their too frequent use in the cases of pale and thin children, also in such as are afflicted with gastric and intestinal disturbances. A constant supervision of the patient's weight during such a course of treatment is necessary. Sea baths should be considered as highly potential salt baths and their indications regulated accordingly. Carbonated salt baths are very useful in children afflicted with cardiac diseases, just as they are in adults. In diseases of the lymphatic system the best results may be expected from moor baths and mud baths. In cutaneous diseases, particularly in eczema, sulphur baths should be employed more than they are. Children afflicted with spastic palsies should go to hot baths; he has seen remarkable results from them. In most other organic and functional nervous diseases he recommends salt baths.

OBSTETRICS.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF

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The Examination of Colostrum.—WEDERHAKE (*Monatsschrift für Geburtshülfe und Gynäkologie*, 1905, Bd. xxii., Heft 5) contributes a paper upon this subject, and states his method of examination of colostrum and its results. In three cases he found amyloid corpuscles in the colostrum. He believes that these were hyaline protoplasm, the product of amyloid degeneration in the nuclei of leukocytes, probably derived from the epithelium of the mammary glands. He could not decide whether these bodies are found in all cases, whether they are present in the fully formed milk, whether their formation is accompanied by fever, or whether they are present in the colostrum found in the breasts of newborn infants. From their investigations he believes that the retained secretion of any gland may undergo amyloid degeneration.

The Physiology of Uterine Contractions.—KURDINOWSKY (*Archiv für Gynäkologie*, 1905, Bd. lxxvi., Heft 2) has made extensive observations upon the contractile functions of the uterine muscle, and has arrived essentially at the following conclusions: The most constant and vigorous stimuli to uterine contraction are thermic; especially efficient are relatively sudden changes of temperature. Thermic stimuli in their