the locality, which rapidly developed the most alarming indications, and despite anything I, or able council could do, the patient died within a week. Notwithstanding the malignity of the disease, and the fact that younger children, the parents, nurse, etc., had all been exposed to the contagion, thanks to the prophylaxis, or to some other cause unknown, there has been no other case of the disease in that family. As some of your readers may not have seen the article to which reference has been made, it may not be improper here to briefly restate the theory. Believing in the germ origin of the disease, I thought it reasonable that any remedy which would destroy the bacteria when developed would prevent the development of the micro-organism in those who had been exposed to the infection, and therefore to all such I administer the same constitutional remedies that I exhibit to the patient. I do not assert, from the experience of seven years, that the prophylaxis will never fail, but with such encouraging results thus far, is it not our duty to continue testing it until it shall (if it ever does), prove untrustworthy?

T. R. BUCKHAM, M. D.

Flint, Mich., June 24, 1885.

PUERPERAL ECLAMPSIA, CAUSED BY ALBUMINURIC UTERO-GESTATION.

Dear Sir:—On April 6, 1885, I was called to attend Mrs. L. F., whom I found sitting up in a chair, with her lower extremities extended upon another chair, in a partial semi-reclining attitude. There was general anasarca, with an exaggerated manifestation of the condition in her lower extremities, from the coræ downward. I found, upon examination, that she was in an advanced stage of pregnancy, and albuminuric, and that her condition was of no little concern. I began a tonic course, with a view to improving the blood; but before there was a suspicion of maturity, owing to my cognizance of the marital date, I was no little surprised when I was sent for the next night. I found her in labor, which terminated happily with a male infant, yet not vigorously developed. I gave instructions as to the attention that was due the mother, and returned home, intending to visit her again at 9 A.M. I was called again at daylight, urgently, with information that she had had a convulsion. I found, upon reaching her bedside, that it was true, and that she had bitten her tongue fearfully.

With the albuminuric condition, the œdema of the tongue following was so great as almost to preclude her free and easy respiratory effort, and I feared at one time that I should be compelled to perform tracheotomy, but fortunately it was not necessary, notwithstanding she had convulsions at intervals for four days.

I was able to sustain her upon iced milk, for its nutritious as for its calmative influence upon the swollen tongue. I also allowed her to have crushed ice to dissolve upon her tongue. I used, by enema, a combination of chloral and bromide of potassium, by giving it freely and keeping her positively under the influence of it, save towards the more improved

termination of the case. I added 30 drops tr. opii. Nutritious addenda were made to the enemata, so that her strength was fortified coincidentally with the arrest of the convulsions.

GEO. N. MONETTE, M.D.

285 Camp street, New Orleans.

CORRECTION.

Dear Sir:—In your issue of June 13, 1885, page 668, is an item that needs correction. The paragraph alluded to should read as follows: Dr. X. C. Scott moved the appropriation of \$500, or so much as should be necessary to pay the necessary personal expenses of the committee appointed to advocate before the legislature of Ohio the necessity of "Medical Examiners" for this State; also, a "State Board of Health." Dr. Franklin supported the motion, saying that the Society could not expect their committee to pay their own traveling expenses, their hotel bills, for printing circulars, and paying postage, etc., out of their own pockets.

Dr. Franklin has never been a member of the legislature, and did not make the remark attributed to him by your reporter. Respectfully,

MEMBER OHIO STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Chillicothe, Ohio, June 23th, 1885.

RUPTURE OF OVARIAN CYST DURING COITUS.

Dear Sir:—I notice in some of the journals giving a report of the proceedings of the Surgical Section of the recent meeting in New Orleans, that I am reported as having stated in a case of ovarian cyst that during coitus the cyst was ruptured, thus causing the tumor to disappear, and with it the death of the patient. The reporter's statements are correct with a single exception: the woman survived and is now well.

Yours truly,

W. F. PECK.

Davenport, Iowa, May 13, 1885.

BOOK REVIEWS.

NEURALGIA AND THE DISEASES THAT RESEMBLE IT.

By FRANCIS E. ANSTIE, M.D., London, F.R.C.S., Senior Assistant Physician to Westminster Hospital; Physician to the Belgravia Hospital for Children. Sm. 8vo., pp. 233. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1885. Chicago: W. T. Keener.

We regret to say that the author and the publishers have followed a very bad example, which seems to be almost epidemic this year, of sending out a book without an index. We have so frequently referred to this matter during the past three or four months, that we do it again at the imminent risk of having some one suspect that we have acquired a new form of insanity, "Indexomania." But next to being hopelessly bad or pernicious, there is no fault so great in a book as the want of an index; and every one who intends writing a book, and every publisher, should believe these words and have them posted in a conspicuous place.