prophylactic measure against the coma of grip or acute mania he advises warm baths lasting in the former affection fifteen minutes to three hours, in the latter one to two hours, morning and evening. In the coma of sunstroke he prescribes the application of ice-bags to the head and venesection. In coma brought on by intense cold he rubs vigorously with snow or cold water and gives cold drinks. Hot drinks are indicated after consciousness has been restored. Diabetic coma is to be treated by prophylactic measures. Coma occurring in the course of the infectious diseases is variously treated. In rheumatism intravenous injections of sodium salicylate and cold baths are recommended. In other infections hydrotherapy by means of cold or warm baths meets the indication.—*Journal des praticiens*, 1904, No. 28, p. 437.

Subcutaneous Injections of Air in Neuralgias.—DRS. MONGOUR and CARLES employ the following technique: Under antiseptic precautions and with care not to draw even a drop of blood, a needle is inserted into the intramuscular planes of the chosen site, and a bicycle pump or bulb of a Pacquelin cautery being attached, the desired quantity of air is injected. This varies from one-half pint to one pint, depending on the sensations of the patient. The injection of the air has in some cases an immediate anæsthetic effect. Light massage should follow the procedure, and it is well to repeat this for a few days until the crepitation due to the air has disappeared. Of 25 cases of sciatica treated by this method, 13 were cured and but 2 were unimproved. The explanation that this method of treatment acts by mechanical pressure upon the nerve endings seems to be the true one, since the massage after injection increases the good effect of the procedure, and since the pain reappeared to some extent as the air is absorbed, only to disappear after a renewal of the treatment. Consequently air is as effectual an injection as any of the other gases with which experiments have been made. The treatment is applicable to various forms of neuralgia which resist other methods.—*Journal de médecine de Bordeaux*, 1904, No. 35, p. 633.

The Treatment of Whooping-cough.—DR. STEPP believes that fluoroform has a specific action in pertussis. He has obtained in 20 instances what he considers a cure, in that the patients after from six to thirty-seven days of treatment were permanently relieved of the characteristic cough. Fluoroform may be given to patients of all ages without regard to their condition in other respects, which is a strong point in its favor. The paroxysms are diminished in force and frequency from the first day of its administration. The drug is given in 2 to 2.5 per cent. aqueous solution, which possesses no taste or odor, and has the single disadvantage of causing slight pharyngeal irritation as it is swallowed. To young infants a coffeespoonful may be given every hour; to older children, from a teaspoonful to a dessertspoonful.—*Therapeutische Monatshefte*, 1904, No. 11, p. 549.

Arsenic and Creosote Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis Compared.—DR. DUCOR contrasts sodium cacodylate given hypodermically with thiocol in pulmonary tuberculosis as follows: The use of the cacodylate increases the appetite and the body weight; these effects are temporary