the hand and takes it away. He examines the perineum immediately after birth, and sews it at once if it is torn. He considers a pulse over 100 as threatening bleeding. If a primipara has after-pains, something has been left in the uterus. He relies especially on the pulse as an indication of a good convalescence. He allows the patient to get on her hands and knees to micturate as early as possible.

A Case of Tetany in Pregnancy Following the Removal of Goitre.—In the Archiv f. Gynäkologie, 1898, Band iv. Heft 2, MEINERT reports the case of a multipara who developed tetany after the removal of goitre. The case became so severe that it was necessary to interrupt pregnancy, after which the patient made a slow recovery. Interesting trophic lesions accompanied the disease.

The Value of Alcohol as a Disinfectant.—In the Centralblatt f. Gynäkologie, 1898, No. 18, GOENNER reports the results of experiments to determine the practical value of alcohol as an antiseptic and disinfectant. His experiments were made by cleaning the hands in various ways, and then removing with an ivory nail-cleaner material from beneath the nail, and infecting animals with this material. His experiments showed very plainly that alcohol is much inferior to bichloride of mercury as an antiseptic, and is able to destroy the less virulent bacteria. Streptococi and other active germs and also spores of bacteria are not affected. He advises the use of alcohol in connection with thorough washing in soap and hot water and brushing in bichloride of mercury solution.

Ectopic Gestation and Eclampsia.—In the Centralblatt f. Gynäkologie, 1898, No. 18, a case is cited reported in a Norwegian journal by HOLST. The patient was a primipara, and the abdominal tumor was as large as a seven-months' pregnancy. Eclamptic convulsions were subdued by injections of morphia. It was, however, impossible to induce labor by the usual means. After two days' illness the convulsions passed away, and the patient became conscious and felt the movements of the child. She recovered and went about as usual. A month afterward fetal movements ceased and the tumor was smaller. Five months after the eclamptic outbreak a fistula formed in the vagina and another near the umbilicus, through which fetal bones were expelled. A fistula connected with the bowel, but finally closed, and nine months after her illness the patient entirely recovered.

A Second Cæsarean Section for Highly Contracted Pelvis.—In the Centralblatt f. Gynäkologie, 1898, No. 19, BRAUN-FERNWALD reports the case of a patient with highly contracted pelvis on whom he had performed a cælio-hysterotomy some years previous. The patient returned a few months pregnant, and at her desire, and because the pelvis was highly contracted, the pregnancy was terminated. She afterward returned pregnant near term, and it was decided to operate by cælio-hysterectomy.

The wall of the abdomen and of the uterus was excessively thin. The silk stitches of the first operation remained, although no scar was present. The incision was made across the fundus and the child easily removed. It died