from Douglas's cul-de-sac, the caecum, and intestines, to which organs the placenta was attached. The patient lived about half an hour after the operation, transfusion and restoratives being tried in vain.

Extreme Prolapse of Female Urethra in a Child.

Bryant (Lancet, May 12, 1894, p. 1189) reports a case of this kind in a girl of six years. For three years preceding, at intervals of many months, the child had on four occasions suffered from genital irritation, with discharge from the vulva of blood-stained mucus; but, as these symptoms passed off after the lapse of a few days, no professional advice had been sought. The attack reported came on five days before Mr. Bryant saw her, with local genital irritation and straining, which being supposed by the mother to be connected with the bowel, was treated with home remedies. On the third day, as the symptoms had steadily increased in severity and the discharge of blood-stained mucus had become more copious, medical aid was sought, and two days later Mr. Bryant saw the case in consultation. At that time the genital organs were bathed with blood-stained mucus, and between the labia was a cherry-red, blood-oozing, projecting mass about three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and of the same elevation, with a more or less central orifice surrounded by folds of congested mucous membrane, through which a catheter was readily passed into the bladder. Under chloroform the urethra was dilated and the bladder explored by the finger, but with a negative result, and during this operation the prolapsed urethra was reduced. The case subsequently did well.

Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver in a Child.

Merkel (Münchener medicinische Wochenschrift, January, 1894), records an unusual case of this disease occurring in a child of six years. The first symptoms noticed were malaise and loss of appetite, followed by jaundice, the temperature then being normal, but the pulse slightly increased in frequency. The tongue was furred, and the urine contained bile, but no albumin. The lower border of the liver could be felt two fingers' breadth below the costal margin. Eight days later the liver had considerably decreased in size, and could not be felt by palpation. The spleen, however, was enlarged. The jaundice had become intensified, and convulsions now
appeared. The temperature still remained normal, but the pulse had increased to 116. Death ensued seventeen days after onset. At the post-mortem the lungs were found oedematous, while subserous hemorrhages were numerous; the gall-bladder contained very little bile. The liver was very small, yellowish-brown in color, showing a number of red islets; there was gray degeneration of the hepatic cells, with round-cell infiltration in places. The kidneys showed swelling and gray degeneration of the renal epithelium, together with small hemorrhages into the substance. Commencing degeneration of the cardiac muscle fibres was also noted. The cause of the disease, as is usual in such cases, could not be determined.

Parasites in the Feces of Children.

Pagliara (Il Policlínico, 1894, vol. i., fasc. 1) has made some interesting observations upon the contents of the feces of infants in good health or presenting digestive disturbances. He examined seventy-four children and adults, and found only twice the trichomonas intestinalis, once in an adult and once in the course of a subacute follicular entero-colitis in a girl of ten months. The child recovered and the parasite disappeared. No pathogenic value can be attributed to these parasites, which have been found also in typhoid and cholera. Cunningham has stated that the trichomonas flourishes only in alkaline media, but the author has found it in stools of neutral or slightly acid reaction.

Amöbae were not found in the stools of children, but only in those of adults.

Eggs of the common parasites were found to be absent in infants nourished entirely at the breast. In fifty-three cases of children fed artificially, such ova were found in forty-eight cases; eggs of the ascaris, in all; of the trichocephalus dispar in 12.5 per cent., and of the tænia solium in 2.8 per cent. Eggs of the oxyuris and of tænia nana were not found.


The value of indicanuria as a sign of tuberculosis in children, as advanced by Hochsinger, of Vienna, in 1890, is still a question that seems worthy of further investigation. Kahane, in 1892, published the results of his studies confirmatory of Hochsinger's conclusions, and during the present year additional support has been given by the investigations of Mlle. Lioubitza Djowitch, an abstract of which was recently printed in this department (American Journal of the Medical Sciences, May, 1894, p. 603). On the other hand, Steffen, Voûte, and Carlo Giarre have offered results equally convincing against the diagnostic value of this sign. (See abstract of Voûte's paper, American Journal of the Medical Sciences, July, 1893, p. 123.) Another contribution on the same side may be found in the recently published study of Fahm (Jahrb. f. Kinderheilkunde, 1894, Bd. xxxvii., p. 176), who contrasts the results of examinations of fifteen cases of tuberculosis of skin or bones with fourteen cases of other affections, including vulvo-vaginitis, endocarditis, laryngitis, otitis, etc. The method of Jaffé, which was that used by Steffen and Voûte, was employed, though Mlle. Djowitch