and production of the poison prevented, there is nothing to prevent the continuance of the patient's life. There is no uncontrollable infection, nor is there a hopeless anatomical lesion. Saline irrigation and infusion are especially valuable, and Ringer's fluid, composed of sodium chloride, calcium chloride, potassium chloride, and sodium bicarbonate, is especially valuable.

Instrumental Treatment in Post-partum Hemorrhage from Uterine Atony.—In the *Zentralblatt für Gynäkologie*, 1905, No. 9, is described an instrument devised by BÜMM for checking post-partum hemorrhage. It consists of a metal ball covered with sterile gauze or with a sterile towel, and inserted into the uterus. The uterus is then massaged, and the counterpressure of the body within the womb checks the hemorrhage.

Antistreptococcic Serum in the Treatment of Puerperal Sepsis.—BOECK (*Zentralblatt für Gynäkologie*, 1905, No. 4) has treated 20 cases of puerperal sepsis with antistreptococcic serum. In 5 of these Marmorek's serum was employed, in 12 Aronsohn's serum, and in 3 a new serum. Streptococci were present in 13 cases, saprophytes in 2, mixed infection in 1, and in 4 cases no bacteriological examination was made. In the 13 cases having streptococci the serum produced an evident effect upon the pulse and temperature in 5. There was a doubtful result in 6, and in 2 its use was without effect. It was also useless in cases infected with saprophytes, but was beneficial to the patient in mixed infection. In the cases not examined bacteriologically, 1 seemed much benefited by the serum, 1 was possibly improved, and in 2 no result could be observed.

GYNECOLOGY.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF
HENRY C. COE, M.D.,
OF NEW YORK.

ASSISTED BY
WILLIAM E. STUDDIFORD, M.D.

Arteriosclerosis as a Cause of Abdominal Pain.—BUCH (*St. Petersburger med. Wochenschrift*, 1904, No. 27), from an analysis of 14 cases of his own and many recorded by other observers, concludes that so-called "splanchnic" arteriosclerosis, or disease of the vessels within the abdominal cavity, can be diagnosed as certainly as can the same condition in the brain or extremities. The symptoms are liable to be mistaken for the dyspepsia accompanying cardiac affections, as well as cancer or other diseases of the stomach and intestines, as the elderly patients have severe attacks of pain in the epigastrium. It is important to note that in arteriosclerosis the pains are increased on exertion and