siderable number of successful results following incision of the cervix and the subsequent use of alkaline douches.

PROCHOWNICK asserted that in one-third of all unfruitful marriages the husband has azoöspemia, resulting from a previous gonorrhöal epididymitis. One-third were due to gonorrhöal infection of the wife by the husband. In the remaining third pelvic inflammatory conditions play an even more important part than do neoplasms.

New Method of Ventro-suspension.—LIEPMANN (*Zentralbl. f. Gynäk.*, No. 6, 1907, p. 169) believes that Olshausen's method of suspending the uterus by the round ligaments is the ideal one. He modifies the latter's operation by drawing the loop of the ligament through a slit in the peritoneum and fixing it to the muscle by silk sutures. The advantages claimed for it are more permanent fixation, greater mobility of the uterus, and a more nearly physiological position.

Results of Myoma Operations.—SARWEY (*Arch. f. Gynäk.*, Band lxxix, Heft 2) reports 430 cases from the Tübingen Clinic in the course of seven years. The mortality after abdominal operations was between 4 and 5 per cent., after vaginal from 5 to 6 per cent., and after conservative operations about 6 per cent. Among 360 cases the tumor had undergone degeneration in 57 (6 sarcomatous), and in 104 cases there were visceral complications, cardiac degeneration being noted in 32. In 94 cases accompanying disease of the uterus and adnexa was observed. 300 patients were kept under observation subsequently. Nervous and atrophic conditions were seldom observed when both ovaries were removed (30.8 per cent.). Even when one or both ovaries was left typical climacteric disturbances were noted in 28 per cent.; hence Sarwey's inference that the benefit derived by the patient from sparing the ovaries after removal of the uterus is more than counterbalanced by the dangers of their subsequent degeneration.

In 25 cases of conservative myomectomy other tumors developed in 4; 3 patients became pregnant and 1 had rupture of the uterus at the site of the cicatrix. Of the 275 patients in whom a radical operation was performed none complained of the cessation of menstruation. Sarwey believes that the importance of preserving the functions of menstruation and conception has been exaggerated, and that the radical operation is preferable.

DERMATOLOGY.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF

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The Radiotherapeutics of Ringworm.—SABOURAUD (*Brit. Jour. of Dermatology*, June, 1906) describes at some length the method of treating ring-worm by the x-rays employed at the St. Louis Hospital,

Paris. The current used for exciting the Crook's tubes is derived from static machines and the tubes employed are self-regulating ones encased in strong steel-iron lanterns lined on the inside with a thick layer of ebonite. Metallic cylinders, all of the same length, but of varying diameters are used to localize the applications to the areas it is desired to depilate. The length of these localizers is so arranged that when the scalp is applied to the external orifice it is exactly 15 cm. from the anticathode. The areas to be rayed are carefully mapped off on the scalp with ink in such a manner that the same area is not rayed twice. Each patch is given a single exposure of sufficient length to produce fall of the hair without dermatitis. The length of the exposures is determined entirely by means of the radiometer invented by Sabouraud and Noire, pastilles of Bristol paper coated with an emulsion of platino-barium cyanide, which are placed midway between the surface to be rayed and the anticathode. From the beginning of treatment the entire scalp is daily painted with a weak tincture of iodine which insures local protection and prevents infection of healthy parts. If, through failure in the technique, a second exposure becomes necessary, this is only made after the expiration of a month. Since the adoption of radiotherapeutics the length of time required to cure ringworm has been greatly lessened. The average duration of treatment was formerly about twenty-seven months; it now may be as little as six weeks.

Origin and Structure of Moles.—WILFRED S. FOX (*Brit. Jour. of Dermatology*, March, 1906) states, in making concluding remarks on the subject: (1) That moles which show the typical column of nevus cells are epidermal in origin; (2) that there is a rarer variety of soft moles which show us typical nevus-cell arrangement, and whose origin is uncertain, possibly mesoblastic; (3) that the most cases of nevo-melanoma are nevo-carcinoma; (4) that melanomas do arise in the skin entirely apart from moles; (5) that Cohnheim's view of the origin of malignant growths is not borne out by the foregoing observations of the histology of nevo-melanoma; (6) that the pigment appears to be closely connected with the prime cause, by reason of which moles become malignant, whatever that cause may be.

Total Alopecia Following the Application of Cantharides.—P. F. BARTON (*Lancet*, October 24, 1905) reports the case of a young man who presented a bald area the size of a shilling on the back of the head, which was considered to be of trichophytic nature rather than alopecia areata. It was painted with liquor vesicatorius (*Br. Pharm.*) twice in eight days. About eight days after the second application intense oedema of the scalp, face, neck, and upper chest set in. Soon there occurred a universal exanthem and hematuria. In the further course of the disease the hairs of the entire body and the nails fell out. At the end of nine months the nails grew in again, but the hair did not grow in, although the general health was restored.

The Treatment of Staphylococcic and Tuberculous Lesions by the Inoculation of the Corresponding Vaccines.—THOMAS HOUSTON and J. C. RANKIN (*Proceedings Ulster Medical Society*, Belfast, December 5, 1906, reprint) give an extended article on this subject, including the method of preparing the test emulsions of staphylococcus or other similar