

as in a case reported by AHLFELD (*Archiv f. Gynäkol.*, Bd. xvi. p. 135), but whether circumscribed or diffuse, whether affecting the vagina alone or infiltrating all the neighboring organs, this form of sarcoma shows an almost constant tendency to become polypoid and multiple.

As it occurs in children, primary sarcoma does not, in the majority of cases, run a very rapid course. It does not ulcerate very readily. It does not usually affect the lymphatic glands. It does not disseminate, but its prognosis is very grave. It recurs quickly after removal, and it kills by interfering with the action of the pelvic organs, by retention of urine more often than by obstruction of the bowels. The diagnosis is easy, but the polypi are often looked upon as innocent growths, and their true nature remains unrecognized until the presence of a tumor in the pelvis shows that it is too late for surgical interference. Multiple polypi of the rectum and of the genito-urinary tract in young people, however, are so rare, and, when they do occur, are so often associated with malignant disease, that their presence should always lead to a suspicion of such a condition. The complete cure which has been effected in one or two cases of primary sarcoma of the vagina in children shows that the early and complete removal of the growth may be effectual in this as in other forms of malignant disease.

BACTERIOLOGY OF THE VAGINA OF THE NEWBORN.

VAHLE (*Zeitschrift f. Geburtsh. u. Gynäkol.*, vol. xxxii. No. 3) has examined cultures from the vaginas of 75 newborn girl-babies shortly after birth. In the first twelve hours the vaginal secretions were always sterile. From this time to the third day the results showed a decreasing number in which sterile secretions could be found, until finally at the end of three days micro-organisms were found in all cases. Pathogenic bacteria were quite often encountered, the streptococcus being found in 14.6 per cent. of the cases.

BACTERIOLOGY OF THE ANGINAS OF SCARLATINA.

LEMOINE (*Société Médicale des Hôpitaux*, December 20, 1895) has analyzed 100 cases of scarlatinal angina observed at the beginning of the infection. Cultures were made from the deep tissue of the tonsils after searing the surface by the actual cautery. In all the cases he found the streptococcus, ninety-three times in pure culture, seven times associated, fifteen times with the bacillus of Loeffler, twice with the colon-bacillus. Clinically it is interesting to note that these two associations produce the same symptomatology. The author thinks that there is here only one variety of streptococcus, but that the virulence of this microbe varies with its soil, whether found in the mucus, false membrane, or tissue of the tonsil.

A VARIETY OF STREPTOCOCCUS REFRACTORY TO MARMOREK'S SERUM.

MÉRY (*Soc. de Biologie*, April 18, 1896) states that he has isolated from a case of scarlatina a streptococcus without any morphological or cultural peculiarity to distinguish it from other streptococci, but showing the remarkable property of causing purulent arthritis and death in injected rabbits despite the previous or contemporaneous inoculation with Marmorek's serum.