on assuming a horizontal posture, and that they are promptly relieved by diuretics and strophanthus. The pathological changes in the splanchnic vessels are the same as those observed in other parts of the body.

Chorion Epithelioma of the Ovary.—MICHEL (*Zentralblatt für Gynäkologie*, 1905, No. 14) describes at length the histological structure of a large ovarian tumor removed from a girl, aged nine years, and supposed to be a medullary sarcoma. He arrives at the conclusion that it was a true chorion epithelioma, of which 6 others have been described by Pick. The metastases showed the same chorionic papillary formations as the original tumor. Recurrence is, of course, to be expected.

Hyperæmia as an Aid in Gynecological Treatment.—KEILMANN (*St. Petersburger med. Wochenschrift*, 1904, No. 28) describes the method of applying heat in 65 cases of inflammation of the adnexa and pelvic peritoneum. In 50 cases exudates, often as large as a child's head, disappeared after treatment for two or three weeks with Polano's apparatus (previously noted in this JOURNAL). A temperature of 100° C. was maintained for an hour at a time. In a series of cases in which the tubes and ovaries were so embedded in exudate that a correct diagnosis could not be made, they became readily palpable after from two to ten days' treatment. Amenorrhœa is regarded by the writer as an indication for this method of treatment; uterine hemorrhage a contraindication.

Hysterectomy in Acute Puerperal Metritis.—CRISTEANU (*Revista de chir.*, 1904, Nos. 8, 9, and 10) reports 6 fatal cases from his own practice. While he does not despair of the success of the operation, he insists that the indications are limited. He does not regard the presence of streptococci in the blood as such a clear index of the character of the infection as eosinophilia and an increase in the polynuclear cells. Should the latter be absent, a fatal termination is to be expected and would only be hurried by operation. Moreover, bacteriological examination of the uterine discharges give no positive clue to the severity of the disease. Subinvolution of the uterus, increased pulse rate, and high temperature, and the general condition of the patient—in fact, according to the writer there is no absolutely sure indication for a radical operation.

LEMOINE (*Annales de la Soc. belge de chir.*, 1904, No. 6) seems to take a less pessimistic view of the subject, probably because he had a successful case. In his opinion a leukocytosis of at least 25,000, with a proportion of polynuclear cells at least 90 per cent., and disappearance of the eosinophiles and basophiles show that the system will be unable to withstand the infection. Two cases are reported, 1 successful.

Intestinal Obstruction after Laparotomy.—In a discussion on this subject before the Würtemberg Obstetrical and Gynecological Society, WALCHER (*Zentralblatt für Gynäkologie*, 1905, No. 17) stated that he had never had a case in his own practice, and attributed his good fortune to the fact that it was his custom to give the patient solid food as soon as she recovered from the anæsthesia, thereby forming peristaltic movements and preventing the formation of intestinal adhesions.

WÖRNER recommended the introduction of several pints of salt solution into the peritoneal cavity, according to Mikulicz's suggestion. He was