with complete procidentia, in whom a large ulcerating surface was present on the vagina. Microscopical examination showed it to be epithelioma. The disease had advanced so far that an operation was impossible, and she died a month later with double pyelonephritis. The writer calls attention to the infrequent occurrence of cancer of the prolapsed vagina, only four cases having been reported.

Air as a Hæmostat.—KEILLING (*Münchener med. Wochenschrift*, 1901, Nos. 38 and 39) from a series of experiments in animals and cadavers finds that in cases of intraperitoneal hemorrhage air has a decided hæmostatic action. He introduces it through a trocar (after filtration through cotton), the pressure being indicated by a manometer. A pressure of 50 mm. checks bleeding from arteries of considerable size. The method is recommended in desperate cases of internal hemorrhage with profound shock, presumably where immediate abdominal section is contraindicated.

Functional Results of Ventrosuspension.—BRINKMANN (Inaugural Dissertation; abstract in *Centralblatt f. Gynäkologie*, 1902, No. 6) analyzes 118 cases from the Bonn clinic. Of these 42 were cases of movable retroflexion; in 30 the uterus was adherent; 46 in which the adnexa were diseased were not considered.

Fifty patients were kept under observation. Of 26 with movable uterus 10 were cured or relieved, and in 16 there was no improvement. Only 50 per cent. of the 22 cases of adherent retroflexion could be regarded as cured.

The writer concludes that in a considerable proportion of cases of retroflexion (with and without adhesions) the symptoms are *not* due to the malposition.

Hysterectomy in a Young Child.—LORTHOIR (*Journ. de Chir. et Annal. de la Soc. belge de Chir.*, 1901, No. 8) reports the case of a girl, aged three years, from whom he removed a fibroma which grew from the cervix uteri and protruded from the vulva. Three months later another growth appeared as large as the first, and was shown microscopically to be a round-celled sarcoma. With great difficulty the entire uterus was removed by morcellation, the little patient making a good recovery. Two months later the pelvis was filled with a tumor the size of the fetal head. It was removed by abdominal section, with the adnexa, but death occurred in twelve hours.

Use of Pessaries in Retroflexion.—KOBLANCK (*Centralblatt f. Gynäkologie*, 1902, No. 20) reports 104 cases of movable retroflexion treated with pessaries, of which five were cured; that is, the uterus remained in normal position from nine to twenty-four months after removal of the instrument. In six other patients a permanent cure was probably obtained. Twenty-two patients were entirely relieved as long as they wore the pessary. The writer, after trying various models, gives the preference to Thomas' pessary.

Pseudomyxoma of the Peritoneum.—FRAENKEL (*Münchener med. Wochenschrift*, 1901, No. 24) discusses the opposing views of Werth and Olshausen, the former teaching that this condition is secondary to the rupture of an