

healed. The cotton used is carefully sterilized and kept in glass jars. Hermes' observations upon 100 children show that, with strict cleanliness, the child's temperature did not rise to 38° C. In only two of his cases was this temperature observed, and in these immediately after the separation of the cord, when the umbilicus secreted more abundantly than usual. Among his cases were two in which infection of the umbilicus occurred. In most of his cases the cord separated on the fifth day after the birth.

THE DIAGNOSIS OF FETAL POSITION BY EXTERNAL EXAMINATION.

BENTNER (*Correspondenz Blatt für Schweizer Aerzte*, 1895, No. 10), in practising diagnosis by external manipulation, has found of especial value a method which consists in palpating the head with the two hands of the examiner. In one manipulation both hands are turned with their backs toward the abdominal surface of the mother, and firm but gentle pressure is made to distinguish the child's neck, the hands being placed beneath the chin and occiput. By the other manipulation the hands are turned in the same way, but one hand is pressed deeply behind the pubic joint, the palmar surface turned toward the pubis, while the other hand, with its dorsum toward the abdominal wall of the mother, presses in the sulcus between the head and the trunk.

A RESEARCH UPON RESPIRATION IN THE NEWBORN, AND METHODS OF RESUSCITATION.

In the *Berliner klinische Wochenschrift*, 1895, No. 17, ZUNTZ and STRASSMANN describe a series of investigations made upon respiration in the newborn with the aid of the manometer. The results of their studies are in favor of those methods of resuscitation which mechanically force air into the chest. They speak with especial stress of inflation of the lungs performed by the introduction of a soft catheter into the trachea.

ECLAMPSIA AND ITS CAUSATION.

SCHREIBER contributes from the obstetrical clinic at Odessa an interesting paper upon eclampsia, with the report of four cases (*Monatsschrift für Geburtshilfe und Gynäkologie*, 1895, Band i. Heft v.). By a review of the literature of the subject, he draws attention to the fact that the causation of eclampsia must be sought in a process which attacks not only the kidneys, but other eliminative organs of the body. Of his four cases, three recovered under the use of the hot pack and inhalations of chloroform, with injections of morphine and rapid delivery. His fourth case died, and the post-mortem examination showed enlarged liver with degenerated liver-substance and cerebral anæmia as the only pathological conditions present.

THE TOXIC ELEMENT IN ECLAMPTIC CASES.

A most interesting research in the pathogenesis of eclampsia has been made by LUDWIG and SAVOR, assistants in Chrobak's clinic in Vienna.