panying glandular hyperplasia. Pregnancy, cancer, and tuberculosis were positively excluded. There was also no evidence of an inflammatory process. No cause for the peculiar epithelial proliferation could be discovered; in fact, the writer regards these cases as unique.

Leucocytosis in Pelvic Suppuration.—DÜTZMANN (*Centralblatt für Gynäkologie*, 1903, No. 47) reports 165 cases in which he was enabled to establish the presence of pus in the pelvis before operation. Pus was never found when the blood count was normal. The writer was even able to infer the cause of the suppuration from the number of leucocytes, a count of 20,000 to 30,000 pointing to streptococcus infection, while one of from 11,000 to 13,000 was commonly associated with the presence of gonococci or colon bacilli. In peritonitis and septic infection an increase in the leucocytes is a favorable sign, even in the presence of persistent elevation of temperature. If, on the contrary, there is no increase while the temperature is high, a fatal termination may be expected; this is probably due to deficient phagocytosis.

Alcohol as a Disinfectant.—SCHAEFFER (*Centralblatt für Gynäkologie*, 1903, No. 47) believes that it is impossible to render the hands sterile by any method of disinfection. After repeated experiments, he finds that by scrubbing for five or ten minutes with green soap and for five minutes with absolute alcohol the best results are obtained. It is, however, necessary to change the alcohol after each washing. Moreover, the germ-destroying action of the alcohol is lost in a few minutes if the hands are immersed in watery fluids, blood, or serum.

The principal value of alcohol, in the writer's opinion, is its power of removing fat and epithelium—that is, its mechanical purifying action.

Vaginal Hysterectomy.—NIGRISOLI (*Centralblatt für Gynäkologie*, 1903, No. 46) reports 462 vaginal hysterectomies with 11 deaths (2.38 per cent.). Of these, 55 operations were performed for cancer, with 4 deaths; 14 abdominal hysterectomies were done for cancer with 2 deaths. The writer now prefers the abdominal route in all cases, except when the uterus is prolapsed and the disease is absolutely limited to the organ. Seven patients, operated upon before 1898 and 5 since then, were still without recurrence.

There were 56 vaginal hysterectomies for fibromyoma, with 1 death, and 98 abdominal, with 8 deaths; 41 cases of ectopic gestation (25 operated upon per vaginam) were all successful; 274 radical vaginal operations for diseased adnexa were followed by a mortality of 5, and 300 abdominal resulted in 18 deaths. Only 1 fatal case is noted in 168 vaginal sections for the evacuation of pus; in 75 abdominal sections for the same condition there were 10 deaths. In 34 conservative vaginal sections there was no mortality.

The writer used the angiotribe in 50 cases, but always employed ligatures in addition.

Vaginal Ovariectomy.—HEINSIUS (*Centralblatt für Gynäkologie*, 1903, No. 46) reports 700 cases of colpotomy in the Greifswald clinic during the last three and one-half years. Of these, in 110 oöphorectomy was performed,