

were more marked in those early separated than in others. As a whole, those children whose cords were separated late became icteric in less number and intensity than those detached early.

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#### PARTURITION IN A PATIENT WITH CLEFT PELVIS ACCOMPANIED BY ECTROPIC BLADDER.

KLEIN (*Archiv für Gynäkologie*, 1894, B. xliii., H. 3) reports the case of a primigravida, twenty-nine years of age. She was found to have an ectropic bladder. On account of the extreme tenderness of the parts, chloroform narcosis was required during the vaginal examination. Owing to the lack of the pubic symphysis the patient's walk was unsteady and her legs bent outward. The exposed bladder wall was inflamed and rough. The external pelvic measurements were as follows: anterior superior spines, 36 cm.; crests, 25½ cm.; trochanters, 32 cm. Baudelocque's diameter could not be taken on account of the defect in the development of the pubic bone. The child presented by the head. After the presenting part had dilated the introitus to the size of a 5-mark piece, a bilateral incision 4.5 centimetres long was made in the perineum to facilitate extraction and prevent deep rupture. After the birth of the child these were closed. The infant was not malformed, and though a little asphyxiated was readily resuscitated. On January 20th the patient was discharged, and at this time no material change in the bladder could be seen. A plastic operation was recommended later. There seemed to be no clitoris, and the nymphæ and labia were undeveloped.

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#### THE INFLUENCE OF ACCUMULATIONS OF UREA IN THE BLOOD OF THE MOTHER UPON THE UTERUS AND THE FŒTUS.

FEIS (*Archiv für Gynäkologie*, 1894, B. xli., H. 1) reports the results of his investigations made on animals. He concludes:

1. That urea has no power to cause uterine contractions, that it is harmless in the body, provided its free excretion is not prevented, though after large injections of solution of urea convulsions followed.

2. Regarding its influence on the fœtus: after injecting the urea and while the mother was more or less convulsed, the uterus was rapidly opened. In each case the young were found dead. The animal was experimented on very near the normal time of birth. A chemical analysis of the fœtal tissues showed urea in excess. In the human female, where there is diminution of the amount of urine, with retention of urea and other urinary substances in the blood, it is probable that besides eclampsia being produced therefrom, the fœtus is poisoned by these materials transferred to it from the maternal blood.

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#### THE ETIOLOGY AND OPERATIVE TREATMENT OF VULVITIS PRURIGINOSA.

SÄNGER (*Centralblatt für Gynäkologie*, 1894, No. 7), considers pruritus vulvæ to be a symptomatic indication of an inflammation of the vulvar skin and clitoris with involvement of the sensitive nerve-endings. Its causes may be grouped under the heads of endogenous and exogenous. After giving sub-classifications of the disease under the above-named heads, the author goes