

Thus, how often do we find difficulty in passing the sound through some part of the cervical canal, and yet conception taking place! He cites a case in which conception ensued with a typical conoid cervix with small os, in which no treatment had been used. He says, that after the most careful examination, he has not once been able to satisfy himself that sterility was solely due to an obstruction to the passage of the semen through the cervical canal.—*British and Foreign Med-Chir. Review*, July, 1871, from *Scanzoni's Beiträge zur Geburtsk.*, 1870.

68. *Daily Observations on the Change of Position and Presentation of the Fœtus in the latter months of Gestation.*—Dr. HOENING has conducted an extensive series of observations on the change of position of the fœtus during the latter months of pregnancy. His plan was to make daily observations. Amongst his conclusions are: 1. The stability, that is, the non-liability to change, of the head presentations greatly exceeds that of all the other presentations, especially in primiparæ. Breech presentations are more stable in primiparæ than in pluriparæ. Oblique presentations, on the other hand, are more stable in multiparæ. 2. Pelvic contraction is of great influence over the frequency of change; changes of presentation are three times more frequent than in normal pelvis. 3. It was not observed that the age of the mother had any influence. 4. The heavier the fœtus, the less frequent was change. A head presentation frequently changes to a different position, that is, a first becomes a second, and *vice versa*, but change from a head presentation to an oblique or breech presentation is rare.—*British and Foreign Med.-Chir. Rev.*, July, 1871, from *Scanzoni's Beiträge zur Geburtsk.*, 1870.

69. *Rare Form of Post-partum Hemorrhage.*—Dr. BRAXTON HICKS, after quoting the remarks of Dr. Blundell when speaking of the diagnosis of a second fœtus relative to the falling down of the membranes in front of the os uteri, and the consequent retention of blood within the uterus and the protrusion of the bag of membranes, relates three cases in which the membranes, having remained adherent all round the lower portion of the uterus, and a detachment of the edge of the placenta situated on the side having taken place, a quantity of blood was effused, pushed down the inverted membranes through the os into the vagina, and, the uterus meantime filling, a large amount of blood thereby accumulated, sufficient to produce very serious symptoms. The treatment was indicated, and some few remarks made on the expulsion of the placenta.—*British Medical Journal*, August 26, 1871.

70. *Treatment of Certain Cases of Placenta Prævia and Post-partum Hemorrhage.*—Dr. THOS. UNDERHILL read a paper on this subject before the British Medical Association. The author was opposed to the maxim so strictly enforced by most authorities, that in cases of "unavoidable" hemorrhage delivery should not be attempted whilst the patient is in a state of syncope. During that condition the hemorrhage ceases, the patient is in a state of anæsthesia, and the soft parts are relaxed—these being three desiderata for the safe and speedy performance of podalic version. By waiting until the circulation is re-established, and consciousness restored, there will be most probably a recurrence of the hemorrhage, and the patient will have the dread of a formidable operation. Cases were given in support of the practice suggested. In the second part of his paper, Dr. Underhill advocated the view that in cases of post-partum hemorrhage, should syncope supervene, it was more prudent to remain passive for a time than to resort to hasty measures to restore consciousness. He based his argument upon the fact that, during syncope, the circulation being either languid or altogether suspended, coagula would be more likely to form and occlude the patulous orifices of the vessels than when subjected to the artificial impetus.—*Lancet*, August 19, 1871.

71. *Treatment of Hemorrhage arising from the Retention of the Secundines after Abortion.*—Dr. SWAYNE read a paper on this subject before the British Medical Association at its recent meeting. Treating chiefly of abortions in