

The Bacteriology of the Vagina.—In the *Archiv f. Gynäkologie*, Band iv., Heft 3, 1898, KOTTMANN describes investigations to determine the presence or absence of bacteria in the vagina during pregnancy, and also the sort of germs which are there present.

He found that in women who had not been examined, bacilli of various sorts are present in the vaginal secretion. The staphylococci found in these cases are identical with those found in other conditions. The streptococci resemble exactly those seen in septic cases, differing only in virulence. They become deadly readily after labor. Kottmann found it impossible to separate vaginal secretion into normal and pathological. He believed that no prognosis regarding the patient's recovery could be formed from this factor alone. Germs found in the lower portion of the vagina are more virulent than those isolated from the upper part.

Repeated Ectopic Pregnancy and Operation in the Same Patient.—In the *Zeitschrift f. Geburtshülfe und Gynäkologie*, 1898, Band xxxviii., Heft 2, FALK reports the case of a woman, aged twenty-nine years, who seven years before had a normal labor followed by a normal recovery. After menstruation had ceased for two months, she had bleeding for six days, but passed no membrane. She complained of pain in the sacral region and weakness. On examination an elastic tumor was found behind the uterus, and a few days afterward the patient had a sudden attack of syncope. On abdominal section, pregnancy was found in the right tube, which was removed. The patient made a good recovery. Three years later she returned to the clinic in a very anæmic condition. There were dulness over the abdomen and a tumor behind the uterus, which was elastic.

The history was given that the patient had ceased menstruation for several months, and that while milking she was suddenly taken with collapse.

She took strong purgatives, which further reduced her strength. On opening the abdomen, the left tube was found pregnant and ruptured. Considerable blood had escaped behind the uterus. The tube and ovum were removed, the pelvis emptied and drained, and the patient made a good recovery.

GYNECOLOGY.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF

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Post-operative Psychoses.—In a discussion on this subject before the Société de Chirurgie (*La Presse Médicale*, 1898, No. 28), REYNIER denies that psychical disturbances could result from surgical operations in patients without any previous tendency to such manifestations. A careful review of the family history of such individuals will show that there is either a marked hereditary taint, or that they have already presented evidences of some mental or moral aberration.