

Rectal Alimentation.—DEUCHER (*Korrespondenzblatt für Schweizer Aerzte*, Band xxxiii., Jahrg. No. 2) believes that the simplest solutions are best, preferably saline and sugar with opium. Concentrated solutions (10 to 20 per cent.) may be used without causing irritation if a little opium is added. He rejects milk, since the fat is not absorbed; milk-sugar is the form most likely to decompose in the intestines, and albumin and casein coagulate in the presence of colon bacilli. Milk added to other nutritive fluids favors this decomposition and hinders absorption. Alcohol should not be used per rectum if the stomach is irritable, since it increases the gastric secretions.

Method of Shortening the Round Ligament.—VILLARD (*Lyon méd.; Zentralblatt für Gynäkologie*, No. 7, 1904) makes a crescentic incision through the skin above the pubes, joining the external rings, pulls out the round ligaments and ties them over the recti muscles. Six successful cases are reported, three of the patients subsequently bearing children.

Treatment of Postoperative Intestinal Paralysis.—ARNDT (*Zentralblatt für Gynäkologie*, 1904, No. 9) reports a series of cases in which he used eserin hypodermically, never administering over 2 milligrams (gr. $\frac{3}{10}$) in the course of twenty-four hours. In all the cases there was marked tympanites, with pain, vomiting and rapid pulse, which symptoms were not relieved by gastric lavage and enemata. The patients (five) responded promptly to the treatment, flatus passing within two or three hours after the initial dose of gr. $\frac{3}{10}$.

Combined Cancer and Tuberculosis of the Uterus.—WALLART (*Zeitschrift für Geb. u. Gyn.*, Band 1., Heft 2 and 3) adds a third case to the two reported by Kaufmann. In the first case the diagnosis was made by the presence of both cancerous and tubercular tissue in the material removed with the curette. The second patient developed cancer of the cervix subsequent to the secondary tubercular disease of the uterus.

In the case reported by the writer, the patient, aged thirty-seven years, had a circumscribed tubercular nodule of the corporeal endometrium associated with extensive adenocarcinoma. He infers that the combination is probably more common than is generally supposed, and that the presence of tuberculosis of the uterus may predispose the patient to the development of cancer.

The Curability of Cancer.—LOMER (*Zeitschrift für Geb. u. Gyn.*, Band 1., Heft 2 and 3) collected from various sources records of 213 cases of uterine cancer treated with the cautery which were free from recurrence two years after operation; 149 patients were well after an interval of five years. Most of the patients had been regarded as inoperable. The writer believes that the effect of the heat is not only to destroy the cancerous tissue, but to effect such a radical change in the blood as to prevent recurrence. He insists on the application of the cautery to every suspicious nodule which appears in the scar after a radical operation, as well as on the necessity of repeated and thorough cauterization in inoperable cases. Arsenic should be administered as a routine measure.