

carry the drain out through the vagina in order to avoid any danger of subsequent hernia.

He gives brief history of two cases operated upon by this method with fortunate results for both mother and child.

He considers the extra peritoneal Cæsarean section indicated in those cases of contracted pelvis, in which hebotomy is impossible on account of marked high grade contraction or on account of rigid narrow soft parts. With these circumstances excepted, he prefers hebotomy.

In eclampsia, placenta prævia, and indications belonging to this category in which Kronig and Sellheim suggest abdominal Cæsarean section, the author prefers delivery by means of vaginal hysterotomy.

He then discusses the nomenclature of the obstetric operations. Cæsarean section should be confined to those methods of delivery involving the parts above the pelvis. He objects to the term "vaginal Cæsarean section", preferring "vaginal hysterotomy."

STEPHEN REBAUDI: "Hyperemesis gravidarum und Adrenalintherapie." *Zent. f. Gyn.* No. 44, 1909.

The author reviews briefly the theories as to the causation of vomiting of pregnancy, stating that pernicious vomiting has only been met with by him in a proportion of one case in a thousand.

The usual division into the nerve and toxic theories are mentioned. According to either theory either nervous or tonic influences or both combined, act by causing irritation of the vomiting nerve centre and others related to it, in this way giving rise to anti-peristaltic movements in the upper portion of the gastro-intestinal tract.

It is especially interesting that a close relationship exists between the functions of the genital apparatus and the vasomotor centre. The author then develops the theory of this relationship in detail, references being made to the association of hyperæmia of the nasal mucous membrane of pregnancy and menstruation in women.

The toxic product of ovaries thus developed from the cells of the corpus luteum, the various maternal poisons of foetal or placental origin which are developed in the course of pregnancy, are all characterized by the distinct effect they produce upon the vasomotor centres of the cord. Upon this depend the special and pathological syndromes which characterize the various periods of the sexual life.