sional pessary. The uterus should not be pulled upwards with the hand; M. Laroynne's proceeding avoids this objectionable practice. The peritoneum must be opened; Caneva's extraperitoneal proceeding been performed with safety and precision, but the omentum is often in the way, and an intestinal adhesion to the front of the uterus existed in one case.—Progrés Médical, July, 1890.

Sloughing Fibro-myoma of Uterus.—Dr. Cheeseman reports a case of a patient aged 49, mother of 3 children, who was the subject of a very large myoma-uteri. After a severe flooding, which was treated by the tamponade, her temperature began to rise and the vaginal discharge became offensive. The temperature continued to remain between 103° and 104° F.; the discharge, in spite of douches, becoming more abundant and offensive. Ergot was now administered with the result of causing large masses of necrotic tissue being expelled, the temperature keeping high and the critical condition of the patient being maintained. After about a month of this state of things being maintained, Dr. Cheeseman dilated the cervix under ether to explore the cavity of the uterus. The cavity was found enlarged and the finger detected a circular opening in the roof about the size of a fifty-cent piece. Within the rim of this opening the finger could be swept round between the body of the tumour and the uterine wall, but no evidence of further separation could be made out. On account of the patient's condition this necrosing mass was not disturbed. Under the use of ergot, however, masses of the tumor were expelled daily. The patient was now rapidly losing ground from the profound septic condition which existed. During the following month much of the growth had sloughed out, ending in the expulsion of one large ragged slough from the vagina. After this the discharge became less abundant and offensive, and she gradually recovered in the course of another month. There could now be no trace found of the large abdominal tumour, and the uterus returned to its normal size.

Gynœcology in its Relations to Insanity.—Thos. Savage, M.D., in British Med. Jour., says:—Among the causes of