

Rheumatica, what he thought was a new disease, characterized by purpuric spots and acute articular pain. Later on, Hebra and others recognized this as a distinct disease, and his description of it closely resembles Von Schonlein. He says the disease begins with dragging pains in the joints and feverish symptoms, and that when dark red, livid, or almost black spots appear on the skin the rheumatic pain subsides. He also mentions that the disease is most frequent between 20 and 30, and in males. Fuchs and some other German writers regard the disease as allied to rheumatism, but yet sufficiently distinct as to be regarded as an independent disease, and distinct from both purpura and erythema, while Dr. Bohn, of Konigsburg, regards it as identical to erythema nodosum, and conjectures that in both cases the eruption is due to embolism of the cutaneous capillaries. The French writers are almost unanimous as regarding it as a variety of erythema nodosum.

In Ziemssen's Cyclopædia, Vol. XVI., Senator appears to disbelieve in true purpura rheumatica as a separate disease. He says that in anæmic persons you sometimes get articular pains unattended by any change or swelling in the joints, but present in a slight degree; that the two diseases should be kept separate, as you never get sweating, which is so constant a symptom of rheumathritis purpura.

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The Treatment of Rupture of the Uterus.—Two important papers on this subject have recently appeared. One of these, by Dr. R. P. Harris, in the *American Quarterly Journal of Obstetrics*, is entitled: "If a woman has ruptured her uterus during labor, what should be done to save her life?" Dr. Harris refers to the valuable papers of Dr. Trask, of Astoria, New York, on "Rupture of the