

vate practice if all the indications permit of it, hebotomy is an operation of preference. When this is not the case Leopold does not think that embryotomy on the living child is any crime.

In certain cases of intra-uterine infection where the infection is gonorrhœal, the author thinks that the Porro operation should be that of choice if the patient is in hospital, but in private the practitioner would be compelled to perforate the living infant.

Leopold has been able to follow the history of 47 infants delivered by Cæsarean section. Of these 47, 9 are still living after an interval of 8 years. Of the Porro operations, the history of 23 infants out of 37 has been obtained. Of these 23, 17 are still living after a period of 8 years.

J. NEUMAN. "Die Sectio Cæsarea an der Klinik Schauta." *Arch. f. Gyn. Bd. LXXXIX., Hft. I.*

One hundred and eighty Cæsarean operations are recorded in this article of which 175 were performed on the living and 5 upon the dead woman, the whole series being collected from the observations 20 years previous to 1905. The series was collected from the services directed by Schauta at Innsbruck, Prague, and Vienna, and correspond to a total of 1,374 labours.

As a whole the operation of Cæsarean section was performed in one out of every 289 cases of labour.

The author proposes the following nomenclature based on the varied operative technique; (1) the Cæsarean operation according to Säger; (2) Cæsarean operation, with a consecutive operation upon the adnexa with the object of sterilization; (3) Cæsarean operation with consecutive:—(a) supra-vaginal amputation of the uterus after the method of Porro. Intra-peritoneal, retro-peritoneal, of the pedicle, and inversion into the vagina; (b) abdominal extirpation of the uterus; vaginal extirpation of the uterus.

In 171 of these cases the operations were for relative indications, and in 47, absolute. In 4 cases the operation was the result of tumor blocking the pelvis. In 8 cases cicatricial contraction of the soft parts, 7 patients were the subjects of eclampsia; 161 patients recovered and 14 died.

The author seems to think that the question as to the bag of waters being intact, has no influence whatever upon the recovery of the case. In the fatal cases, at least 8 of them were attributable to the operation.

In the first decade the mortality was 9 per cent., while in the second decade it fell to 2 per cent., figures which indicate the great improvements which have been obtained by modern methods; 145 children