

two after the posterior, and one after the Y operation of Roux. Out of 136 posterior operations the writer has not had one case of peptic ulcer fellow, and a colleague has the same result in 100 posterior cases. The writer's case was in a male, aged 44, and occurred three years and four months after an anterior gastro-enterostomy performed for relief of gastric ulcer. The patient's condition was such as not to warrant any prolonged operation so only a gastro-enterostomy was done, though at the time the pyloma and first part of the duodenum were very much thickened, evidently the result of ulceration. Pain referred to the epigastrium was the chief symptom, it was unaccompanied by vomiting, of a most intense character, occurring at first at intervals of a month or two, becoming more frequent until daily, and for a week previous to operation dark blood had been noticed in the motions. The stomach was found adherent to the anterior abdominal wall. On separating the adhesions it was found that ulceration had occurred at the junction between bowel and stomach, that it involved the whole circumference of the jejunum at that point, and to have completely extended through the intestinal wall at the front. The pyloric orifice was found to be completely occluded as a result of former ulceration. The ulcerated portion of bowel was excised and separated from the old opening in the stomach, the edges of which were pared, the distal end of the jejunal loop was implanted in this opening, the proximal end implanted into the jejunum four inches lower. Bone bobbins were used as aids in the anastomoses. The case is reported in good health six months after the operation.

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JOHN B. MURPHY, Chicago. "A Method of Dispensing with Rubber Gloves and the Adhesive Rubber Dam." *Jour. Am. Med. Ass.*, Sept. 17, 1904.

E. W. SIKEMEIER. Contribution to Our Knowledge Concerning the Disinfection of the Human Skin." *Arch. f. Klin. Chir. Bd. 73. Heft. 1.*

To judge from the number of articles constantly appearing upon skin disinfection, we are still far from the goal of perfection in this matter. The two latest contributions above quoted are the latest, and represent well the two national types of scientific work; the German painstaking and exhaustive, bringing us a step farther upon lines already laid down; the American short and practical, with just enough laboratory work to prove the point desired, but bringing us into a new—and profitable—part of the field. The former occupies 16 pages, the latter one and a half.

Sikemeier found that the success of the ordinary brush, scrubbing