

examination of the rupture in the membranes *post partum*, indicating the condition that caused the hemorrhage.

"Severe hemorrhage from the partial separation of a normally situated placenta I believe to be a very rare condition; severe hemorrhage from a low implantation of the placenta I believe to be much more common than is generally thought."

K. C. M.

PEDIATRICS.

IN CHARGE OF ALLEN BAINES, W. J. GREIG, AND W. B. THISTLE.

A Case of Meningitis.

Dr. Alfred Stengel, of Philadelphia (*Archives of Pediatrics*), reports a case in a six year old child, coming on suddenly with vomiting and convulsions. On the third day lumbar puncture was performed and one ounce of clear watery fluid removed. Improvement after this was immediate. She used her right side freely, whereas previous to the puncture it had hardly been used at all. Recovery has been continuous, is now almost complete. Case was shown as an example of the improvement that so often follows lumbar puncture.

He also showed a case of osteo-arthritis in a girl of twelve. Right hand exhibited a subluxation of the carpus at the wrist, the metacarpo-phalangeal joints were flexed, and the inter-phalangeal joints were in straight extension. In the left hand, there was marked adduction of the metacarpus and striking projection of the end of the ulna. Joints of the thumb and little finger were enlarged. The big toes were turned under the other toes. He spoke of the diagnosis of this condition from chronic rheumatism and from deformities the result of paralysis. He quoted Garrod as saying that the adduction of the metacarpal bones so common in osteo-arthritis is not seen in the deformities following paralysis.

Dr. Stengel also showed a case of esophageal stricture in a boy of seven years who had drunk lye. Even filiform bougies would not pass the obstruction, which was nine inches from the teeth. The case was interesting in that one half ounce of an emulsion of bismuth was given to the child, and a skiagraph taken shortly after showed the presence of a diverticulum. Kœeig's method of treatment of these cases was also referred to.

Poisoning by Vapo-Cresolene. BY ADAMS, OF WASHINGTON (December, 1900, *Archives*).

A child one year old in coma, with cold, clammy sweat, thought to be dying. Marked pulmonary edema, and had