

peral women resulted in a quickening of the pulse rate from 20 to 40 beats per minute, while at the same time the blood pressure was noted to fall from 4 to even 20 points, the change in the pulse rate being much more constant than that in the blood pressure. There was no mortality and absolutely no morbidity in the 107 cases in the subjects of these exercises. The temperature, in other words, never rose over 100° for more than one reading, and the pulse never passed 90.

The author found that displacement of the uterine organs occurred but rarely in these cases.

From his observations the author is inclined to conclude that it is permissible to reduce the period of rest after labour for the ordinary hospital patient to 8 or 9 days. Systematic bed exercises tend to keep the muscles in good tone and facilitate a return to the normal after the resumption of the erect posture. He is inclined to consider that the disturbance in the circulation evident on the assumption of the erect posture may have a recognizable effect upon the after health of the patient.

He thinks it is important that the normal cases should be distinguished from the morbid ones during puerperium, and, therefore, there are many cases in which there are contraindications to the performance of exercises in the horizontal position.

The author in these cases was in the habit of employing, besides the means already indicated, a pill containing sulphate of quinine and extract of ergot with an occasional addition of gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$  of digitalis folia.

DE ESTRE, MARCEL. "De la Différence de Température des Membres Inférieurs dans la Phlegmasia Alba Dolens," *Annal. de Gyn. et d'Obstet.*, January, 1910.

These observations were made at the instigation of Prof. Pinard, at his clinic in Paris.

The author first examined twenty women in order to observe the difference of temperature in both the lower limbs during the puerperal period. It was noticed that the left thigh had a superficial temperature higher than that on the right side in 15 out of the 20 cases.

The temperature usually varied between 33 and 36° C.

Observations were then made upon 9 cases of phlegmasia alba dolens, either simple or double, and it was noticed that in every case there was an elevation of temperature of the affected limb, varying from 1 to 4° above that of the healthy side. This elevation of temperature tends to attain its maximum in the early period of the development of the phlegmasia, but it may be present throughout a period of from 25 to 45 days.