

bolism. In the latter there is usually a sudden escape of liquor amnii and a consequent rush of air into the cavity of the uterus.

### APPARENT DEATH OF THE NEW BORN.

Keiffer believes that attempts to resuscitate apparently still-born children are frequently given up too soon. He cites a case in which breathing did not begin until thirty-five minutes after commencing artificial respiration, and another in which fifty minutes elapsed before this result was obtained.—*Four. Obstet.*

### HEART DISEASE FROM AN OBSTETRICAL POINT.

A. H. Wright believes that a woman having a heart lesion which is compensated should not be prevented from marrying. Abortion should not be induced on a woman with heart disease, unless very serious symptoms are present. Premature labor should be seldom or never induced. Mitral stenosis is the most serious heart lesion during pregnancy and labor; aortic stenosis comes next, then probably aortic incompetency. Mitral insufficiency is the least serious lesion.

*Treatment during Pregnancy.*—Administer the following according to indications: strychnine, digitalis, or strophanthus, cathartics, nitrite of amyl, nitroglycerin; and regulate the diet.

*Treatment during Labor.*—Keep up the action of digitalis, especially during first stage. Give strychnine and stimulants, if required, and chloroform. As soon as the first stage is completed deliver with forceps. The patient must be watched very carefully during the third stage, as this is the most serious period.—*Four. Obstet.*

### OBSERVATION ABOUT SORE NIPPLES.

According to Platzer, sore nipples are caused through biting and pulling during the process of nursing. The best treatment of fissures are applications of carbolic acid solution. Ulcerations should be washed with corrosive sublimate solution and dusted with dermatol. In mastitis nursing must be interrupted, the breasts compressed, and ice bags applied. Among 1,000 nursing puerperæ in Kezmarsky's clinic sore nipples were observed in 51.5 per cent.—*Four. Obstet.*