

ously, and reviews the literature up to the present time upon the subject. Laparotomy was performed in the case of Mond's and revealed an intra-uterine pregnancy of two or three months with hematoma of the right Fallopian tube after a ruptured tubal pregnancy. The treatment instituted was successful and the pregnancy after full time terminated with the birth of a living child. Gutzweiler has collected eighteen cases from literature, and six cases have since been reported. The common termination of such cases is shown to be as follows: The extra-uterine sac ruptures and also the tube, causing either an internal hemorrhage or hematocele, thus interrupting the intra-uterine pregnancy and producing abortion or premature labor. Very rare cases are reported in which full term has been completed with a normal labor.—*Cleveland Hospital Bulletin*.

An Early Sign of Pregnancy.

Braun-Fernwald (*Wien. klin. Woch.*, March 9th, 1899), while discussing the early signs of pregnancy, refers to the well-recognized fact of the change of consistency of the uterus. He has also observed a significant difference in the anterior-posterior diameter of the uterine body. This thickening is usually located upon one side. This enlargement corresponds to the position of the ovum. This also brings into tactile prominence a sort of central groove in the corpora. He explains this condition by calling attention to the rarity of the central attachment of the ovum and the early growth of which nearly always takes place in or near one or the other of the cornui. Observation has convinced him that this sign is more constant and confirmatory than any other one of the signs or symptoms of pregnancy described. He was able to confirm the greater majority of his diagnoses by subsequent observation of the cases. In cases of abortion in which the ovum has been expelled, he found the central groove of the lateral thickening absent. On the other hand, if the ovum was still attached, he found both signs to obtain. He looks upon this as a very certain and important diagnostic. He also believes that cases of extra-uterine gestation which present the ordinary signs of pregnancy, are discoverable by the absence of the central groove and the lateral thickening of the corpora uteri.—*Bulletin of the Cleveland General Hospital*.

Alleged Safety of Chloroform in Parturition.

The common use of chloroform to assist in parturition has caused the erroneous assumption that women in childbirth enjoy an immunity from the toxic effects of the drug. Simpson's early dicta upon the safety of chloroform, although unhappily not confirmed by experience, have survived among