

ment is necessitated. Dr. Taylor had in all two abscesses, but he thinks that with a solution of the strength he has latterly employed, and with care in its injection, they will rarely if ever occur. He thinks it is well to use the treatment only on intelligent patients who can understand the benefits held out to be derived from it, for among the ignorant it is often looked upon as experimentation, and that, as it involves some pain, the patient should be impressed with the gravity of his case in order that he may submit to the pain, however slight, which it produces. He also thinks that the frequency of the injections, which should be administered by the physician, in many cases would render the treatment too expensive to continue it. Finally, that, while it has its advantages, it is necessarily limited in its sphere of application by the inconveniences which it produces, the patient's objections, and by the presence of contra-indicating lesions.—*Medical Gazette*.

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PERFORATION OF THE UTERINE WALLS BY A SOUND.—Dr. Alt, in his *Gynæcological Clinic (Centbltt. f. d. Medicinisch. Wisschftn., Dec. 10, 1870, from Berliner Klin. Wochenschr., No. 42, 1870)*, describes two cases, occurring in newly-confined women, in which a sound was passed into the uterus far beyond the customary depth—17 to 13 cm. respectively. No hemorrhage followed in either case, nor any symptoms of peritoneal disease. Dr. A. concurs in opinion with Hœnig, that in both the above cases there occurred a perforation by the sound of the walls of the uterus, which can readily take place, without the employment of any objectionable force in the use of the instrument, when the uterus is in an atrophied condition, a common occurrence in the puerperal state. The explanation given by Matthews Duncan, and Hildebrand, of the character of these cases—namely, that the sound passes into the abdomen through one of the Fallopian tubes—is shown by Dr. Hœnig, in his analysis of the cases on record, to be untenable; but more especially is the incorrectness of the opinion proved by the observations reported by Dr. E. Martin, in the second edition of his work on *Displacement and Curvatures of the Uterus*. On laying open the abdomen in one of the cases similar to those reported by Dr. A., he actually saw that the sound had passed into the abdominal cavity through the wall of the uterus.—*Am. Journal of Medical Sciences*, July, 1871.