necessary to rupture an ordinary hymen, but it is not an operation to be undertaken by those who either have not the dexterity or have not had sufficient practice to permit them to do it without drawing the cervix to the outside. Frequently, in bad cases, there is more or less tenderness and swelling in the pelvis, and the result of dragging down a uterus when the pelvis is in such a condition can be easily imagined. By this operation nothing is left to chance and unless the cuts do not heal, the cervix remains permanently in the position and of the shape it is left at the time of the operation. So far as he knows, all the cases he has operated on have been cured or have been improved, not only as regards the monthly pain, but as regards the general health, the gain has been well marked. Naturally, the early cases have not done so well, on the whole, as the later.

The more the body of the uterus is anteverted, the less perfect is the result likely to be, and special care must be taken in such cases to split as far back as possible. Freedom from pain does not always result immediately, and the greater the anteversion the slower is the complete return to health on account of the old standing congestion of the uterine body. In a few cases the writer has had recourse to electricity to complete the cure. This operation is specially suitable for all unmarried women, and for all married women except those who are afraid of becoming pregnant, as it frequently cures sterility as well as dysmenorrhea. Some there are who will have nothing of the nature of an operation, and them Apostoli's treatment will give relief.

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DIAGNOSIS OF TYPHOID FEVER.

Dr. Philip Hanson, Jr. (in *New York Polyclinic*, January 15, 1898.) [Dr. Hiss has devised a new method for differentiating the typhoid bacillus, of which Dr. Wm. H. Park says it is by far the best method yet devised. It is a method, however, which will not be universally adopted, but only used in doubtful and puzzling cases.] Dr. Hess has this to say: That recent experiments on animals whose resistance had been reduced by exposure to noxious gases showed that under such circumstances they could be successfully inoculated with cultures of the typhoid bacillus, and certain phenomena resembling typhoid fever thereby produced. Up to about 1890 the characters of the typhoid-bacillus growth and the other means of differentiating this bacillus from the colon bacilli were few and indefinite, and, as the means of differentiating the typhoid organism from these other colon bacilli became more accurate, the difficulty of isolating the bacillus typhosus from the feces was greatly increased, and the opinion gained ground that the typhoid bacilli were found in the stools. In the various bacteriological studies of typhoid fever attempts had been made to separate the specific bacilli from the feces, urine, and perspiration, and from blood obtained by puncture of the spleen. The last procedure proved too dangerous for general adoption. The examination of the urine gave better results than the blood. Neumann had found the typhoid organism in eleven out of forty-six cases, and another observer had found the bacillus in one case as early as the third day of the disease. There was some reason for believing that the bacilli were found only in those specimens of typhoid urine which contained albumin. The examination of typhoid urine, nevertheless, had been shown to be a practical and important procedure. According to the best modern observers, the typhoid organism could be recognized ordinarily in from forty-eight to seventy-two hours. The colonies were much smaller and of a brighter color than those of the colon bacilli. In April, 1896, Dr. Hiss said, he had begun some investigations on the behavior of various bacteria with certain solid media, and particularly of the bacillus typhosus. Two media were devised—one for the differentiation of the colonies of typhoid bacilli from colon group by plate cultures, and the other for tube culture. These media were composed of agar, gelatin, sodium chloride, meat extract, and glucose, in varying proportions, acidulated slightly with hydrochloric acid. On the plate cultures the