

Quinine Sulphate in Incomplete Abortion.

Schwab (*Rev. Med. Chir. des Mal. des Femmes*) points out that obstetricians are not agreed as to the best treatment of incomplete abortion, some leaving matters alone unless hemorrhage or sepsis appear, others proceeding at once to the clearing out of the uterus with finger or curette. He is of the opinion that, save in cases in which the medical men can keep the patient under constant supervision, in which antiseptic precautions have been carried out since the commencement of the abortion and in which the os is still closed, the uterus ought to be emptied at once. He admits, however, that the curette has its dangers, and that ergot is inconvenient, so he recommends quinine sulphate. He has used it with success in seven cases of incomplete abortion. It is quite safe; it does not set up a tetanic condition of the uterine muscle; it may be given in two doses of eight grains at an interval of ten minutes, and it usually causes emptying of the uterus in about four and a half hours.—*The Times Register*.

Bathing of the New-Born.

The question whether the new-born should be bathed or not has occupied the attention of the Prussian and German obstetricians during the last decade. Dohrn, in 1880 (*Archiv. f. Gynecologi*, 1880), formulated the following procedure: Having washed the umbilical cord with a 2.5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid, it is wrapped up in carbolized cotton and secured with adhesive plaster. The dressing is left on for seven days. The child is not bathed at all. Artemyeff (*Arch. f. Gyn.*, 1887) modified Dohrn's dressing—he does not apply the adhesive plaster. Lvov (*Jour. Akush. i Jensk. Bol.*, 1888) advised powdering the umbilical cord with one part of iodoform and ten of bismuth. The child is bathed. In 1892, however, Lvov changed his opinion, and suggested another method. After the first bath, the cord is wiped dry, wrapped in absorbent cotton saturated with glycerin and bandaged with gauze. The child is not bathed until the cord falls off. Doctor (*Arch. f. Gyn.*, 1894) has studied this question on 1,341 new-born children. His conclusion that children should not be bathed until the cord falls off is based on the fact that such children are less liable to febrile complications; their weight is more rapidly increased, and the cord falls off earlier than in children who are bathed daily. Keilman (*Deutsche med. Woch.*, 1895, No. 21) reported his observations made on 400 children and arrived at the same conclusion as Doctor, with the exception that in his cases he did not notice the difference in time of the drying up of the cord. Weinstein (*Jour. Akush. i Jensk. Bol.*, 1895, p. 846) also advised against bathing the new-born. He based his conclusions on the observation that