

laminaria, or tupelo, is now being more or less generally discarded, owing to the danger of sepsis, and either rapid dilatation or division of the canal bilaterally up to the vaginal junction used instead, where necessary. The subject of intra-uterine medication is still under discussion. Dr. Atthill, the great apostle of the frequent use of this method of treatment, still adheres to his practice, but has now come to regard carbolic acid as the safest, and generally the most efficient agent. He uses a mixture of two parts acid to one of spirit or glycerine. He also speaks favorably of iodized phenol (iodine and carbolic acid), especially in endometritis occurring in old women. Some deaths have been reported from intra-uterine injections of perchloride of iron, one by Drs. Herman and Brown, in *Obstet. Journal, Great Britain*. The strength used was one to six, and the fluid was injected by a Higginson's syringe, to which a long uterine tube was attached. After a few syringefuls had been thrown up, the patient gave a faint cry, threw up her arms, turned pale, gasped for breath, and after a few inspirations died. A thrombus formed in the uterine veins and carried to the heart, was supposed to have caused the fatal result. A case of *post mortem* Cæsarian section is reported by Dr. Storch of Germany. The mother, who was in a cyanotic condition, died suddenly while the physician was visiting her. Eight or ten minutes afterwards, the operation was performed, and occupied about half a minute. The child was extracted by the feet, but was pale and limp, and was with some difficulty resuscitated. Dr. S. is very sceptical about the success of cases recorded, where an hour or more had elapsed before the child was extracted.

Dr. J. R. Moore (*Chicago Med. Journal*) reports a case of hour-glass contraction of the uterus previous to delivery. The woman was becoming exhausted from prolonged and fruitless labor, and turning was decided upon. The child's head tended persistently to override the brim of the pelvis in the right iliac fossa, and five hours had been spent in vain attempts to rectify this obliquity. Upon the introduction of the hand, hour-glass contraction was discovered to be the cause of the trouble. Dr. Lane, of the Pacific coast, has again performed the operation of vaginal hysterectomy for recurrent epithelioma. This is his second case, and the patient did well. His method of operating

is to make an opening into Douglas's cul-de-sac, through which the fundus uteri is drawn down, in such manner that the Fallopian tubes and ovaries may be easily ligated, after which the organ is dissected from the bladder. The cavity was rinsed with a one per cent. solution of carbolic acid, and filled with lint saturated with four per cent. carbolized linseed oil, a drainage tube inserted, and the abdomen covered with rubber-ice-bags. No sutures were used.

Great prominence was given during the early part of the year to the treatment of cancer of the uterus by chian turpentine, brought forward by Prof. Clay, of Manchester, England. The remedy proved efficacious in his hands, and in the practice of a few others, but it has not been so generally efficacious in its effects as to warrant the high hopes at first entertained regarding its use. It seems, however, in most cases, to arrest the progress of the disease, and relieve pain, and, if given sufficiently early, may, in some cases, prove an effectual cure. It is best given in emulsion. One ounce of chian turpentine is dissolved in two ounces of pure sulphuric ether; to half an ounce of this ethereal solution, add four ounces of solution of tragacanth, one ounce of syrup, forty grains of flowers of sulphur, and enough water to make a sixteen-ounce mixture; the dose is two tablespoonfuls three times a day. A summary of the results of fifteen cases of Battey's operation (or spaying) is given by the author in the *Brit. Med. Journal*. There were thirteen recoveries and two deaths; of the recoveries, eight were cured, one was partially relieved, one temporarily, two were not improved, and one, of recent date, result not yet known. The diseases for the relief of which the operation was chiefly undertaken were hysterio-epilepsy, oöphoralgia, menstro-mania, and threatened insanity. There seems, therefore, sufficient to warrant a resort to this formidable operation in certain extreme cases. Dr. Isaac E. Taylor performed, on the 8th of April, the first successful case of Porro's operation in America. The patient was a dwarf, four feet four and a half inches in height, and twenty-seven years of age. Her pelvis was greatly contracted at the outlet. Dr. Taylor delivered her in a former confinement by craniotomy and cranioclast, but when she again became pregnant she was decided and emphatic in her desire to have a living child. Labor pains set in