

CASE II.

R. M., a painter, aged 38, was admitted on January 28th, 1930, with a fracture through the floor of the acetabulum and right pubic bone. It was an incomplete fracture produced by compression violence. The patient fell from a ladder on to his right hip. When admitted he was suffering from shock and severe pain in the right hip and groin.

Examination showed that active movement of the right leg was possible but extremely painful. There was no tenderness on pressing the iliac crests together. The right leg was in a position of marked external rotation, full extension, and slight adduction. There was marked flattening over the right great trochanter and relaxation of the ilio-tibial tract, but no palpable abnormality. Shortening to the extent of one inch was present. There was no sign of injury to pelvic organs or nerves.

CASE III.

T. C., a window-cleaner, aged 60, was admitted on January 24th, 1930, with a fracture of the left ischial tuberosity. It was an incomplete pelvic fracture due to direct violence, and was produced by a fall on to the buttocks from an 18-foot ladder.

The lower limbs appeared normal in position and movements, but the latter caused pain in the region of the left sacro-iliac synchondrosis. Marked tenderness was present on pressing over the left sacro-iliac joint, and also per rectum in the region of the left ischial tuberosity. There was no sign of injury to the pelvic viscera, vessels, or nerves.

CASE IV.

B. W., collier, aged 42, was admitted on February 4th, 1930, with a fracture through the superior and inferior rami of the pubis on the right side and through the ilium on the same side, lateral to the sacro-iliac articulation; it was a complete fracture of the pelvic ring.

This patient was caught by his clothes in a revolving shaft, lifted in the air, and then violently dashed to the ground. On examination the right leg was held in a position of slight flexion and external rotation, with some flattening over the greater trochanter on that side. There was severe pain about the pelvis on moving the lower limbs, but no loss of function in the hip-joints. Compression of the iliac crests also caused severe pain, and slight crepitus could be elicited. Shortening of the right leg up to one inch was present.

Treatment of the foregoing cases consisted in proper immobilization of the injured areas by the use of sand-bags, where necessary, and tight binders. In Cases iii and iv extension was applied—in the former to both legs, in the latter to the right leg, counter-extension being maintained by raising the foot of the bed.

I am indebted to Mr. Fuller, Mr. Mumford, and Mr. Terry for permission to publish these cases.

Memoranda:

MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

CHLORETONE POISONING.

A RECENT paper by Professor J. J. van Loghem of Amsterdam¹ recalls to my memory the following case of chloretone poisoning which I met in my practice.

One morning about two years ago I was called to attend a Dutch lady who had crossed the Channel the night before and had taken Mothersill's remedy against sea-sickness. Her only complaint was that she had to lie in bed, for when she got up she had a feeling of having lost her balance and was unable to walk straight; when she tried she had a sensation as though she was walking on glass. She had no sickness or any other gastric symptoms. On clinical examination I found dilated pupils, all the well-marked signs of cerebellar disturbance, and the gait typical of a vestibular affection. Owing to her nervous condition she had a rapid pulse, but otherwise there was no evidence that any system except the central nervous system was affected.

After she had rested in bed for about twenty-four hours she was completely restored to her normal health. The only treatment I gave her was to administer a sedative and an aperient.

There was no doubt in my mind that the patient's symptoms had been brought about by an overdose of chloretone, which is the principal ingredient in Mothersill's remedy. I believe that 4 grains of chloretone are present in each powder. The dilatation of the pupils may, I think, have been due to the action of the scopolamine, which, according to Dannenberg,² is present in Mothersill's remedy. Chloretone poisoning is rare. Dr. W. Essex Wynter³ and Dr. Donald Core⁴ described cases in 1913.

¹ *Nederl. Tijdschr. v. Geneesk.*, 1930, 74 1 5, p. 505.

² *Zeit. f. Hals, Nase und Ohren Heilkunde*, 1928-29, 22, 123.

³ *Lancet*, May 17th, 1913, p. 1375.

⁴ *Ibid.*, May 31st, 1913, p. 1557.

Two patients treated by the former showed signs of inco-ordination, vertigo, dullness of sensation, a sense of effort in movement, and mental confusion. The latter treated three patients in whom mental symptoms—incoherence of thought and speech passing to dullness and almost imbecility—supervened.

London, N.W.8.

HERMAN S. N. MENKO.

AUTO-BLOOD-TRANSFUSION.

IN his interesting article in the *Journal* of November 30th, 1929 (p. 1006), on auto-blood-transfusion in two cases of ruptured tubal pregnancy, Mr. H. B. Butler mentions Burch's four personal cases of auto-transfusion, one of which was after splenectomy, when much blood had been lost. The following case came under my observation while house-surgeon in the Glasgow Royal Infirmary in 1925.

A young man, aged about 26, who had been a patient on the medical side suffering from splenomegaly with anaemia, was brought to Mr. Kay's wards for splenectomy. The operation, performed under splanchnic anaesthesia and chloroform, was one of much difficulty owing to adhesions, as well as to the great size of the spleen.

I was instructed to stand by, scrubbed up as for assisting, and when the spleen was removed it was handed to me to invert over a beaker containing some sodium citrate solution. The shrinkage of the spleen as the blood ran out—about 1½ pints—was very marked. By the time it had ceased to run a senior assistant had the preparations ready for transfusing it back to the patient, while the surgeon finished closing the abdomen. The patient made an excellent recovery.

I am indebted to Mr. James Taylor, F.R.C.S.Ed., honorary surgeon, Glasgow Royal Infirmary, who performed the operation, for permission to record this case.

TINA GRAY, M.B., Ch.B.,

Hall Tutor in Surgery and Extra-Surgeon to the Out-Patient Department, Glasgow Royal Infirmary.

HYPERPYREXIA IN MEASLES.

THE following case of hyperpyrexia in the course of an attack of measles seems to me to be of more than usual interest.

On the morning of March 23rd I was called to see a child, 2 years old, suffering from measles. The rash was developing, and I noticed nothing unusual about the attack. The following morning, however, the father asked me to come at once as he thought the child was in a fit. I accompanied him to the house, and found the child in an apparently dying condition. Her skin had a pale slate colour; she had no convulsions and no rash. Every now and then she emitted a long-drawn sigh. When I took her temperature the mercury went up to 110° F.; it might have gone higher, but that is the limit registered by my thermometer. I at once put the child in a tepid bath and rapidly cooled the water down, letting it get quite cold. The temperature soon came down to 101° F., and I then put the child back in her cot and covered her with a light blanket. The temperature remained under 102° F., and she made an uninterrupted recovery. On the day following the attack of hyperpyrexia the rash appeared again, and a week after the date when I was first called in the temperature was normal and the child seemed well. There were no other complications throughout the illness.

Manchester.

E. VIPONT BROWN, M.D.Lond.

Reports of Societies.

TREATMENT OF GENITAL PROLAPSE.

At a meeting of the Section of Obstetrics and Gynaecology of the Royal Society of Medicine on March 21st, with the president, Mr. ARTHUR GILES, in the chair, Professor FLETCHER SHAW read a paper on the treatment of genital prolapse.

Professor Shaw remarked that there was now general agreement that the uterus was held in position by the pelvic floor, and that prolapse of this organ, or of the vaginal walls, could only occur if the floor tissues were damaged or weakened. The rational treatment for prolapse, therefore, was to repair and strengthen them by colporrhaphy. Professor Shaw gave a short history of the operation, recalling the fact that Donald commenced to treat prolapse of the uterus in this way in 1888, since when the operation had been almost the sole method of treatment of this condition in the Manchester school. As the result of investigating a series of cases treated from

Universities and Colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

THE latest date for the receipt of applications for the Chair of Bacteriology at University College Hospital Medical School (salary £1,200) is May 15th.

Dr. A. F. MacCallan has been recognized as a teacher of ophthalmology at Westminster Hospital Medical School, and Mr. S. G. Scott as a teacher of radiology at the London Hospital Medical College.

Dr. H. D. Wright has tendered his resignation as Reader in Bacteriology at University College Hospital Medical School as from August 31st, in view of his appointment to the Chair of Bacteriology in the University of Sydney.

The Prime Minister will be the principal guest at the graduation dinner to be held on Presentation Day, May 14th, at the Fishmongers' Hall, and the annual service for members of the University will be held at Westminster Abbey on that day at 5.30 p.m.

Mr. F. S. Read, B.A., has been appointed Warden of the University Union as from April 1st.

Lecture Programme.

Two lectures on some biological aspects of the human skin will be given at St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School by Dr. H. Leslie-Roberts on May 1st and 2nd, at 5.30 p.m. Dr. S. E. Dore will preside at the first lecture.

A course of six lectures on the early history of generation and comparative anatomy will be given by Professor F. J. Cole, F.R.S., at University College, Gower Street, W.C.1, on May 7th, 8th, 14th, 15th, 21st, and 22nd, at 5.30 p.m. Professor G. Elliot Smith will take the chair at the first lecture.

Professor J. A. Gunn will give three lectures on pharmacological reactions of involuntary muscle at King's College, Strand, W.C., on May 7th, 8th, and 9th, at 5 p.m. The chair at the first lecture will be taken by Dr. Philip Hamill.

The treatment of uterine cancer by radiations is the subject of a course of three lectures to be given at the London (R.F.H.) School of Medicine for Women, Hunter Street, W.C.1, on May 12th, 13th, and 15th, at 5.30 p.m., by Dr. A. Lacassagne of the Pasteur Laboratory, at the Institute of Radium, Paris. Professor Dame Louise McLroy, D.B.E., will preside at the first lecture.

Six lectures on special sense physiology will be delivered by Dr. R. J. Lythgoe at University College, Gower Street, W.C.1, on May 15th, 20th, 22nd, 27th, 29th, and June 3rd, at 5 p.m.

Admission to the lectures, which are addressed to students of the University and others interested in the subjects, is free, without ticket.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Bayliss-Starling Memorial Scholarship.

This scholarship has been founded by old students, friends, and admirers in commemoration of Professor Sir William Maddock Bayliss and Professor Ernest Henry Starling. The annual value of the scholarship is about £120, with exemption from tuition fees, and it is tenable at University College, London. The scholar will be required to follow a course of study approved by the Jodrell Professor of Physiology, involving a training in the principles of and methods of research in physiology and biochemistry. Candidates must send their applications to the Secretary of University College not later than Wednesday, May 14th.

LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Open entrance scholarships, of the value of £100 each, have been awarded to H. J. Barrie and H. B. Tipler.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

THE Clinical Board of the Faculty of Medicine has arranged a course of post-graduate demonstrations on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 3.30 to 5 p.m., commencing at the General Hospital on Tuesday, April 29th, and at the Queen's Hospital on Friday, May 2nd. The course will be given by members of the medical and surgical staffs, and will include demonstrations on medical, surgical, and gynecological cases. One demonstration, on a Tuesday, will be given at the Children's Hospital, Ladywood Road. The fee for the course is £2 2s. Detailed time tables and tickets of admission can be obtained at each hospital.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

A QUARTERLY Council meeting was held on April 10th, when the President, Lord Moynihan, was in the chair.

Fellowship.

The following members of twenty years' standing were elected to the Fellowship: Ernest Edwin Ware, senior surgeon, Hospital of St. John and St. Elizabeth; Frederic Wood Jones, Professor of Anatomy, Melbourne University.

Diplomas.

Diplomas of Membership were granted to Messrs. A. H. Baker, W. W. Gerrard, C. C. Kapila, J. I. Rennie.

Diplomas were granted jointly with the Royal College of Physicians in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene to 30 candidates.

Prizes and Appointments.

The Jacksonian Prize for the year 1929 was awarded to Mr. D. H. Patey, F.R.C.S., of the Bland-Sutton Institute of Pathology of the Middlesex Hospital, for his dissertation entitled "The pathology,

diagnosis, and surgical treatment of diseases of the salivary glands." A certificate of honourable mention and honorarium was awarded to Mr. Reginald T. Payne, F.R.C.S., chief assistant to the Surgical Unit at St. Bartholomew's Hospital for his dissertation. It was decided that the subject for the Jacksonian Prize for 1931 shall be "The surgery of the sympathetic nervous system."

The John Tomes Prize for 1927-29 was awarded to Mr. Evelyn Sprawson, Member and Licentiate in Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, for his original work in connexion with the chemical and microscopical structure of enamel and investigations in connexion with dental pathology.

Miss Lillian Eleanor Tracey of the London School of Medicine for Women was appointed Begley Student for the ensuing three years.

The President reported that he had appointed Mr. G. E. Gask as the next Thomas Vicary Lecturer. The President also reported that Dr. Harvey Cushing would deliver the Lister Memorial Lecture on Wednesday, July 9th.

Primary Fellowship Examination in Australia.

A letter of February 27th from Mr. Alan Newton, Honorary Secretary of the College of Surgeons of Australasia, was read, stating that the members of the Council of the College are unanimously in favour of the scheme for holding a Primary Fellowship Examination in Australia, as defined in paragraphs 1 to 15 of the report of the Nomination Committee, dated December 9th, 1929, with the proviso that "Melbourne" be substituted for "Sydney" in paragraph 2, and stating that it is proposed to announce that an examination will, in all probability, be held in Australia in August or September, 1931, if at least 25 candidates present themselves for examination.

Hunterian Lectures.

Six Hunterian lectures on the anatomy of fossil man, illustrated by recent discoveries, will be delivered by Sir Arthur Keith, F.R.S., in the theatre of the College, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., on May 5th, 7th, 9th, 12th, 14th, and 16th, at 5 p.m.

The Services.

DEATHS IN THE SERVICES.

Fleet Surgeon Alfred Thomas Corrie, R.N. (ret.), died at Plymouth on March 28th. He was educated at Bart's, and took the L.S.A. and L.R.C.P.Ed. in 1871, and the M.R.C.S. in 1872. Entering the Navy as surgeon on March 30th, 1872, he became staff surgeon in March, 1884, and fleet surgeon on September 8th, 1892, and retired in August, 1902. He was surgeon of H.M.S. *Pearl* in 1875, at Santa Cruz in the South Pacific, when Commodore Goodenough and two men lost their lives in a treacherous attack by natives, and was in medical charge of the boats sent to punish the outrage. He was the author of a valuable paper on Lord Howe Island, published in the *Transactions* of the Royal Geographical Society.

Colonel David Wilkie, Bengal Medical Service (ret.), died at Coolmore, Falmouth, on February 6th, aged 80. He was born on June 27th, 1849, the son of Mr. David Wilkie of Gorbals, Glasgow, and was educated at the university in that city, where he graduated as M.B. and C.M., with honours, in 1871. Subsequently he studied also at Berlin for a time. He entered the I.M.S. as assistant surgeon on April 1st, 1873, passing first into Netley, was promoted to surgeon three months later, when the rank of assistant surgeon was abolished, attained the rank of colonel on April 2nd, 1904, and retired on April 2nd, 1909. Most of his service was spent in civil employ in the North-West Provinces, now the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh; and during his five years' tour in the administrative ranks was Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in Assam and Eastern Bengal. He received a Good Service Pension on October 1st, 1908.

Lieut.-Colonel Walter John Weston, D.S.O., R.A.M.C., died at Aldershot, on March 21st, aged 48. He was born on July 3rd, 1881, the youngest son of the late Major A. Weston, 5th Lancers, was educated at St. George's, and took the M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P.Lond. in 1905. Entering the R.A.M.C. as lieutenant on July 31st, 1905, he attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel on October 13th, 1929. He served throughout the war of 1914-18, was mentioned in despatches in the *London Gazette* of December 6th, 1916, and July 21st, 1917, and received the D.S.O. on June 4th, 1917.

Lieut.-Colonel Robert Oriel Cusack, R.A.M.C. (ret.), died at Hampstead, on March 11th, aged 75. He was born on February 9th, 1855, and took the M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P.Lond. in 1877. Entering the Army as surgeon on March 6th, 1880, he became lieutenant-colonel after twenty years' service, and retired on April 16th, 1902. He served in the Manipur campaign on the North-East Frontier of India in 1891, was mentioned in despatches in the *London Gazette* of August 14th, 1891, and received the frontier medal. He rejoined for service during the war of 1914-18.

Medical News.

IN recognition of his many years' service to the borough, as mayor and in other capacities, Dr. H. B. Brackenbury is to receive the freedom of Hornsey. It will be conferred at a special meeting of the Town Council on May 10th.

THE annual dinner of the Fellows of University College, London, will be held at the College on Wednesday, April 30th, at 7.30 p.m., in commemoration of the laying of the first stone of the college buildings by H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex on April 30th, 1827. Sir John Rose Bradford, President of the Royal College of Physicians, will preside.

THE annual provincial meeting of the Fever Hospitals Group of the Society of Medical Officers of Health will be held at the City Hospital, Little Bromwich, Birmingham, at 3 p.m. on Friday, April 25th. Professor K. Douglas Wilkinson, cardiologist to the hospital, will read a paper and give a demonstration on the electro-cardiograph in the study of the heart in diphtheria. Suitable trains leave Paddington at 11.10 a.m., and Euston at 11.30 a.m.

AN ordinary meeting of the Medico-Legal Society will be held at 11, Chandos Street, W.1, on Thursday, April 24th, at 8.30 p.m., when a paper will be read by Dr. A. Knyvett Gordon on the importance of the gonococcus in medico-legal investigations, which will be followed by a discussion.

THE Public Health and Housing Committee of the Essex County Council has issued invitations to the formal opening on Saturday, April 26th, at 3.15 p.m., of the new sanatorium at Black Notley, by the Minister of Health, and to the unveiling of a tablet in the King Edward VII Memorial Hall by Brigadier-General J. T. Wigan, on behalf of the Lord Lieutenant.

THE Jewish Health Organization of Great Britain has arranged a symposium on "Physical and mental aspects of the Jew," to be held at the Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, Holborn, W.C., on Sunday, May 25th, at 3.15 p.m. Sir Humphry Rolleston will preside, and the introductory papers will be read by Professor M. Ginsberg, Dr. L. Isserlis, Dr. W. M. Feldman, and Dr. E. Miller.

THE Gifford Edmonds prize in ophthalmology for the year 1930 for an essay on central scotoma, its pathology and clinical significance, has been divided between Rosa Ford, M.B., of London, and Laura M. Ligertwood, F.R.C.S., of Edinburgh.

THE Fellowship of Medicine announces that from April 28th to May 24th an intensive course in diseases of the throat, nose, and ear will take place at the Central London Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital. A four-weeks' comprehensive course in psychological medicine will begin on April 28th at the Maudsley Hospital, Denmark Hill; in addition to lectures and demonstrations, the different forms of clinical instruction at the hospital will be open to those enrolling for the course. From April 28th to May 11th an afternoon course, under the direction of Dr. Eric Pritchard, will be given at the Infants Hospital, particularly for those engaged in infant welfare work; there will be clinics at the hospital and at other centres of interest. This course is limited to sixteen, and early application is desirable. From May 5th to 31st an afternoon course in dermatology will be given at St. John's Hospital comprising clinical instruction in the out-patient department, and lectures at 5 p.m. on certain dates; classes in pathology can be arranged if desired. From May 12th to 24th an all-day course will be given at the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Heart and Lungs. Other courses in May include one for the M.R.C.P. examination, comprising evening lectures and demonstrations in ophthalmology, May 13th to July 4th; an afternoon course in ophthalmology at the Central London Ophthalmic Hospital, May 19th to June 13th; and one in diseases of children at the Hospital for Sick Children, May 26th to June 7th, if a minimum of twelve is obtained. An intensive course at Queen Mary's Hospital, Stratford, E.15, May 26th to June 7th, will consist of instruction in medicine, surgery, and in the special departments. Detailed syllabuses of all courses, including the general course, can be obtained from the secretary of the Fellowship, 1, Wimpole Street, W.1.

A POST-GRADUATE course on diseases of the nervous system will be held at the National Hospital, Queen Square, W.C.1, from May 5th to June 27th. The course will consist of thirty-two clinical lectures and demonstrations at 3.30 p.m. each week-day except Wednesday and Saturday, instruction in the out-patient department on each week-day except Saturday at 2 p.m., and seven pathological lectures and demonstrations on Mondays at 12 noon. The fee for the course will be £6 6s. A course of eight lectures on the anatomy and physiology of the nervous system will be arranged on Fridays at 12 noon if there are enough applicants; fee £2 2s. A course of twelve clinical demon-

strations on methods of examination of the nervous system will be given on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 12 noon; fee £2 2s. Applications should be addressed to the secretary, Medical School, National Hospital, Queen Square, W.C.1.

A REPORT of the proceedings of the conference on mental health held from October 30th to November 2nd, 1929, under the auspices of the National Council for Mental Hygiene in association with the joint committee of the National Council for Mental Hygiene and the Tavistock Square Clinic, has been published. The principal papers and addresses were summarized in the *British Medical Journal* of November 9th, 1929 (p. 863). Among those who attended the conference, which represented every branch of social work, were visitors from India, Australia, Tasmania, the United States, Canada, South Africa, and students from the International League of Red Cross Societies. The joint committee hopes to raise a substantial sum from the sale of this report for the work of the National Council and the Tavistock Square Clinic. Copies are obtainable at all booksellers, price 2s.

IN memory of the late Sir Baldwin Spencer, who was professor of zoology in the University of Melbourne, it has been decided to place a bronze medallion in the zoology library in the University. Mr. Paul Montford has been commissioned to prepare this medallion, and old students of Sir Baldwin Spencer are invited to contribute towards the cost, which will be 100 guineas. Donations should be sent to Sir Thomas Lyle, Lisbuoy, Irving Road, Toorak, S.E.2, Victoria, Australia.

AT a meeting of the Royal Sanitary Institute, on May 2nd, in the Town Hall, Tunbridge Wells, discussions will take place on "The maternity home as a health asset," and "Can the slum be abolished?" The chair will be taken at 5.30 p.m.

WE are informed that owing to the death of Professor Brailsford Robertson, editor of the *Australian Journal of Experimental Biology and Medical Science*, it has been found impossible to issue Part I of that periodical for 1930. A double issue, comprising Parts I and II, will be published in June.

SIR JOHN MARNOCH, K.C.V.O., Regius Professor of Surgery in the University of Aberdeen, has been appointed Deputy Lieutenant of the County of the City of Aberdeen.

THE annual congress known as the Journées Médicales de Lille will be held at Lille on May 24th and 25th.

Letters, Notes, and Answers.

All communications in regard to editorial business should be addressed to **THE EDITOR, British Medical Journal, British Medical Association House, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.**

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

MISSING LABOUR.

DR. H. JULYAN HOYTE (Elizabethville, Katanga) writes: An elderly woman came out to Katanga in 1927, was married the same year, and in March, 1928, went to a nursing home for her confinement. I am told that labour commenced about full term and after a normal pregnancy, but ended after continuing for some hours. Following this the foetal movements ceased, and nothing further took place for two months, when labour was induced, and she was delivered of a macerated foetus. She is again pregnant, and I should be glad to be informed whether a repetition of the former experience is probable. If so, what line of treatment should be adopted?