return on the administration of the morphin and whisky. After the fourth dose of morphin had been given they both dropped into a quiet sleep, which lasted several hours. During all the time the mother would answer intelligently when spoken to, but would at once relapse into her confused state. I left them at 2 30 a.m., returning at 8 a.m., to find the mother suffering from an intense occipital pain, which lasted several days. The boy, who had several copious passages during my absence, was feeling quite well, though the pupils were still unusually dilated, and his face flushed.—*New York Med. Journal*, Feb. 25th.

AN ABDOMINAL SALPINGOTOMY IN THE LAST CENTURY.

A RUSSIAN lady, Mrs. Tkatchef, contributes to a recent issue of the *Gazette Hebdomadaire des Sciences Médicales de Montpellier* an interesting account of a case in which, in the year 1784, Dr. Charles Augustus Seydel, of Sarepta, in the province of Astrakan, Russia, diagnosticated an ovarian tumour as large as the head of child two years old, attached to the uterus by a pedicle. As his patient continued to suffer severely, in spite of ordinary methods of treatment, he decided to attempt the removal of the tumour by laparotomy. On the 21st of February he opened the abdomen by an oblique incision extending from the umbilicus to the right inguinal ring. The adhesions were found to be such as to render the removal of the tumour impracticable, and it was discovered that the mass was not an ovarian tumour, but an enlargement of the Fallopian tube. It was tapped and drained, giving issue to a thick, chocolate-coloured liquid. During the operation the protruded intestines were protected with a towel soaked in warm milk. The abdominal wound was closed at first only with a plaster, but afterward with sutures. For the first few days the discharge from the sac, a thick and foetid liquid, was removed at stated times with a silver tube, but, as this grew more and more unsatisfactory, the doctor sucked it out with his mouth four times a day. The patient had fever for about a week, after which she improved steadily, and the opening finally closed. She was heard from two years after the operation, and was then in perfect health. A decoction of cinchona bark and various balsamic preparations were employed in the treatment of the wound, and care was taken to prevent adhesion of the intestinal coils to the peritoneum by interposing pieces of linen soaked in oil of roses.—*New York Medical Journal*, Feb. 11th, 1888.

ERRATUM.

Vol. LXXXVI. No. 202. Third Series. October, 1888. Page 319, lines 3 and 2 from bottom of page, for "Leyden, and Senator Wood, of Philadelphia, and others." read "Leyden and Senator ; Wood, of Philadelphia ; and others."