space of time, of undetermined extent, the hair is produced unhealthily; that the periods of healthy formation correspond pretty accurately in extent, as do those of unhealthy formation; while the latter, in measurement, are only half as extensive as the former; moreover, that the differences of the pathological operation are, the production of a horny plasma in the normal process, and of serous and watery cell-contents in the abnormal process.

I may further observe, that it is by no means improbable that the "dead" and faded hair which is met with after some illnesses, and in instances of debilitated health, may be due to a similar pathological process, although wanting in the periodicity and alternation which render the present case so remarkable.

A CASE OF MULTILOCULAR OVARIAN TUMOUR SUCCESSFULLY REMOVED.

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ELIZABETH GARRETT, aged 28, mother of four children, a thin spare woman, much emaciated and worn down, felt pain and swelling in the left side of the abdomen about three years since, after her last confinement. She was then admitted into the Portsmouth Hospital for three or four months, and was tapped. She continued an out-patient to November last, having been tapped several times by officers of that establishment.

She was admitted into this hospital on November 14th. The abdomen was then of immense size; a large tumour of a pyramidal shape, very hard, occupied the abdomen in front. An attempt had been lately made to tap, but the contents, being of a semisolid character, would not escape; the confines of the tumour could be easily felt on each side, and, a large trocar having been introduced a little wide of the tumour on the left side, about three gallons of thick gruelly fluid ran off. This brought the tumour more distinctly into view, but did not lessen its size. It then seemed that this large hard tumour was distinct from the cyst containing the fluid, or that it was solid in front, and had some connection with it behind. The latter was the case.

From the hopeless condition of the patient, and the little chance there was of her long surviving, unless something was at once done, I suggested removing the tumour.

November 24th, 2 P.M. With the kind advice and assistance of my friends, Drs. Raper and Simpson, and Messrs. Pritchard and Gould, the patient having been chloroformed, an incision five or six inches long was made in the linea alba. This brought the tumour into view; but the adhesions were so firm in front that they could not be separated. A free opening was made into the tumour, and its contents, a thick gelatinous substance, with a number of cysts of all sizes, were baled out. A prolongation of the tumour up to the diaphragm, with strong adhesions underneath, was removed, and the lower solidified portion turned out with it; the pedicle, which sprang from the left side, was secured with strong silk and divided; some loose cellular tissue was removed; and when the oozing of blood had ceased, the edges of the wound, with the peritoneum also, were brought together by deep steel pins and super-

ficial silver wire; a bandage was applied, and the patient placed in bed. When she had recovered from the effects of chloroform, three grains of opium were taken with brandy, and a grain of opium and a tea-spoonful or two of brandy in iced water were ordered to be given every three hours.

November 24th, 10 P.M. Pulse 112; she was comfortable, free from pain; the countenance was good; she had passed about twelve ounces of urine; the abdomen was not distended; she complained of thirst.

The progress of the case was steadily favourable throughout. On the 28th, the wound was found to have united by the first intention, and the superficial sutures were removed on the 29th. Opium was given in grain doses at intervals varying from four hours to twice daily, and ultimately in two grain doses every night.

On December 20th, the patient was convalescent; there had been slight suppuration, but the opening was now closed; she was rapidly recovering her health and strength.

She was discharged cured on December 31st.

REMARKS This case is interesting in one or two points. When the tumour was first examined, and when brought more distinctly into view by the tapping, it seemed perfectly circumscribed; this arose from the strong adhesions in front, and the dense tissue forming this part of the tumour. Above the apparent confines, the prolongation was not at all attached in front; consequently the tumour proved to be actually double the size it was at first supposed. The adhesions in front being so extensive and so firm, I thought it better, first to empty it, and, as it was loose behind, when the upper part was removed those in front readily gave way, and the whole turned out without much trouble. The mass was very large, and consisted of numerous cysts of all sizes, with substances of various consistence. There was an opening from the back of the hard cyst into the large one behind, whence escaped about a gallon of fluid; this was the cyst from which three gallons of fluid had been drawn a week before the extirpation.

HORSE-POX. M. Chauveau read a memoir at the February meeting of the Lyons Imperial Society of Medicine on Vaccine Infection by the Respiratory Organs. He referred to a previous memoir, in which he demonstrated that the development of the generalised vaccine exanthema does not depend on an asserted spontaneity of the disease, but is connected with the absorption of the virus by another channel than the skin. He has been able to produce the generalised exanthema by injecting the virus directly into the circulatory system; which fact has led him to admit that, in the so-called spontaneous cases amongst animals, the vaccination was due to absorption, through the respiratory organs, of the virus, when in a pulverulent state and in suspension in the air inspired. In order to verify this hypothesis, M. Chauveau tried on horses three experiments, of introducing the vaccine matter by the respiratory organs. Two had no apparent result. In the third case, by the aid of the capillary cannula, a drop of vaccine matter was dropped into the trachea; and a week afterwards some dried vaccine powder was also inserted into the trachea. The animal died eighteen days afterwards; and, at the autopsy, four well developed pustules were found around the lips. The trachea was perfectly free from eruption. M. Chauveau, therefore, attributes the so-called spontaneous development of horse-pox to the introduction of virus by the respiratory organs.—*Gazette Médicale de Lyon*.