

development of carcinoma at some local site of cicatrix formation of the healed typhoid ulcer; (2) the fact that there had been no vomiting in the course of the ulcer growth, this being possibly of eighteen months' duration, and being particularly of interest when the degree of peristalsis present in the case so strongly suggested a marked stenosis in the small intestine, and the fact that the first vomiting spell was fecal in type; (3) the marked degree of visible peristalsis which could be traced from the ileum up and which required the additional force of the stomach to drive the contents in the small intestine through the strictured ileum; the good condition of the general body, considering that the cancer was far advanced; (4) the operation of lateral anastomosis of the middle ileum (which is very movable) with the ascending colon (which is fixed) in such a way as to have an anchored receiving part of the union to which a very movable viscus (ileum) could accommodate itself as may be called for in its function, rather than to have joined the ileum to the sigmoid and have had two long mesenteries to both parts of the union, which would have increased the danger of twists or kinks at the site of union and would have brought about an abnormal position of the parts.

15. Abstracted in THE JOURNAL, April 23, 1910, p. 1365.

17. Abstracted in THE JOURNAL, Oct. 29, 1910, p. 1583.

Ohio State Medical Journal, Columbus

January

- 20 *Instruments Used by Lt.-Col. Henry Smith, I. M. S., and Some Points in Technic in His Method of Radical Extraction of Cataract. D. T. Vail, Cincinnati.
- 21 Comparison of the Old Cataract Operation with the New. C. F. Clark, Columbus.
- 22 Joint Removal of Capsule and Lens. R. Sattler, Cincinnati.
- 23 *Prostatectomy. W. D. Hamilton, Columbus.
- 24 *Serotherapy in Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis. W. S. Chase, Akron.
- 25 Arthritis of Gonorrhoeal Origin and the Use of Gonococcus Vaccine. F. A. Ockley, Cleveland.
- 26 Carbohydrate Intolerance in Infants. A. Ramsey, Cincinnati.

20 and 23. Abstracted in THE JOURNAL, June 4, 1910, pp. 1896 and 1897.

24. Abstracted in THE JOURNAL, July 16, 1910, p. 246.

Washington Medical Annals

January

- 27 Review in Ophthalmology. R. S. Lamb, Washington, D. C.
- 28 *Kidney Displacements, Congenital and Acquired, as Etiologic Factors in Dystocia. P. Willson, Washington, D. C.
- 29 *Aneurysms in the Army Medical Museum. D. S. Lamb, Washington, D. C.
- 30 Specimens of Handwriting Before and After Treatment by Psychoanalytic Measures Followed by Re-Education. T. A. Williams, Washington, D. C.
- 31 Epithelioma of the Larynx. C. W. Richardson, Washington, D. C.

28. **Kidney Displacements.**—Only two cases of dystocia due to prolapse of a floating kidney into the pelvis in front of the pregnant uterus were found by Willson in the literature. Both mothers recovered and both infants were lost. One baby was delivered by version and extraction, but the kidney so filled up the pelvis that the delivery of the after-coming head was unduly delayed and fatal asphyxia resulted. The other child was delivered with Tarnier's basiotribe. The case reported by the author makes the third on record. The patient was a primipara, aged 21. She gave a history of attacks of acute pain in the right side, followed frequently by the passage of a large quantity of pale urine. The antepartum examination disclosed no abnormalities, except a slight contraction of the transverse diameters of the pelvis. An examination made after three hours of hard second-stage pains disclosed the cervix nearly dilated, and the head well engaged at the brim. The concavity of the sacrum was occupied by a mass of the shape, size and consistency of the right kidney. The kidney was freely movable, and during examination by the physician it was forced up over the brim of the pelvis. The woman was then delivered by forceps. Immediately following delivery, and a few days later, at the time of repairing a vaginal laceration, the kidney could be made out freely movable in the right abdomen and capable of being replaced in its normal position. The baby weighed 8½ pounds, and was born alive and well.

29. **Aneurysms in the Army Medical Museum.**—There are 116 specimens of aneurysm in the Army Medical Museum. All those received from the army are from men, making the proportion of men to women 8.4 to 1.0; the proportion usually stated is 7 to 1. Of the 116 specimens, seventy-two are of the arch of the aorta, seven of the thoracic aorta, fourteen of the abdominal aorta and the remainder divided up among many other arteries. Of the ascending, transverse and descending parts of the arch, the proportion is seven, four and two. Some specimens show two and even three aneurysms. The ages at death were between 24 and 94; sixty patients were between 30 and 60 years of age. The cause of death was stated in only ten cases, two of which were gunshot wounds, and the others were from some sort of strain. In eighty-three cases there was definite statement that the blood-vessel was diseased, or the specimen showed that fact; syphilis was noted in eleven cases, probably in others also, though not stated. The aneurysm was sacculated in seventy-seven, fusiform in twenty-eight, and in ten it was dissecting; there was aneurysmal varix, and one varicose aneurysm. In at least seventy-six cases the aneurysms ruptured, in five of these a diffuse aneurysm was thus formed. In two cases the aneurysm underwent suppuration. In many cases the patient died of some lesion supervening on the aneurysm or not at all connected with it; six persons died of pneumonia. The heart was enlarged in only twenty-two cases, and in some of these the enlargement was from valvular disease. Treatment varied. Rest was useful in some cases. Of the various drugs, potassium iodid seemed to be of use. Pain was controlled by morphia. Venesection, compression, coagulating injections, wire introduction, electrolysis and ligation had been employed in the various cases.

Vermont Medical Monthly, Burlington

January

- 32 Pathology of Cranial Injuries. B. H. Stone, Burlington.
- 33 Acute Epidemic Paralysis (Poliomyelitis). C. K. Johnson, Burlington.
- 34 Bismuth-Vaseline Paste in Suppurating Tracts. L. Allen, Burlington.
- 35 Treatment of Eclampsia. E. J. Melville, St. Albans.

Chicago Medical Recorder

January

- 36 Relation of Vasectomy to Eugenics. J. C. Hoag, Chicago.
- 37 Emergency Surgery and Surgical Emergencies. W. H. Allport, Chicago.
- 38 Open-Air Schools. C. Hedger, Chicago.

Journal of Infectious Diseases, Chicago

January

- 39 *A Method for the Bacteriologic Standardization of Disinfectants. J. F. Anderson and T. B. McClintic, Washington, D. C.
- 40 Application of Certain Laws of Physical Chemistry in the Standardization of Disinfectants. E. B. Phelps, Boston, Mass.
- 41 *Presence of Suppuration in the Tubercles of Leprosy. F. B. Gurd, New Orleans.
- 42 Susceptibility to Plague of the Weasel, the Chipmunk and the Pocket Gopher. G. W. McCoy, San Francisco.
- 43 *Effect of Vacuum Desiccation on the Virus of Rabies. D. L. Harris and L. F. Shackell, St. Louis.
- 44 *Administration of Diphtheria Toxin in a Collodion Sac. E. C. L. Miller, Detroit.
- 45 Biologic Reactions of the Vegetable Proteins. H. G. Wells and T. B. Osborne, Chicago.

39. Abstracted in THE JOURNAL, Sept. 17, 1910, p. 1043.

41. **Suppuration in the Tubercles of Leprosy.**—That many or, perhaps, most of the abscess formations, suppurative arthritides, and other purulent processes occurring in leprosy patients are due to the invasion of tissues whose resistance is lowered by one or other of the ordinary pyogenic bacteria is undoubtedly correct; that, however, such a condition is not a necessity, a case which came under Gurd's observation proves. The patient had suffered from leprosy between two and three years. He was suffering from malaise, anorexia and other evidence of a constitutional disturbance. The tubercles situated over the face and hands were much swollen and very red and tender; one swelling over the malar prominence on the left side had ruptured spontaneously and was discharging pus. A tubercle over the posterior surface of the left wrist was incised, resulting in the expulsion of about 2.5 cc. of a