

found a sphere-like, smooth and tensely fluctuating tumor extending below a line drawn from one iliac spine to another and above not to be separated from the liver. It was the size of a child's head, easily displaceable to either side or upward, and but little downward. It had no connection with the sexual organs. It was diagnosed as an omental tumor, on account of its great mobility, and laparotomy commenced, when an echinococcus, occupying the lower and posterior surface of the liver, was revealed. It was excised, and with it a part of the greatly atrophied hepatic tissue was removed. The large and not greatly bleeding wound was united by a strong continuous suture, so that a crest-like elevation was the result, and the abdominal wound was closed. Recovery was uneventful, excepting a slight increase of temperature during the first days after the operation.—*Hospitals Tidende*, 1889, 22-610-612.—*Annals of Surgery*.

UNIVERSAL ALOPECIA IN MIDDLE AGE, WITH HISTORY OF SEVERE RINGWORM IN CHILDHOOD.—A lady, aged 45, who was sent to me by Mr. R. H. B. Nicholson, of Hull, was absolutely hairless. She had in the course of about a year lost all her scalp hair and that of her eye-brows, eye-lashes, axillæ, pubes, and limbs. She assured me that she had not a hair left. The alopecia had begun in the usual way by patches on the scalp (one on the vertex and one on the occiput), which for some months did not spread much. Then occurred a sudden accession of severity, and the hair fell, she said, with most astonishing rapidity until all was gone. Although she considered that she had been out of health, and had suffered from "nerve shock," I could find nothing special. She was florid, and looked well. She had been liable, like most other people, to headaches, but curiously they had been quite in abeyance during the time that the hair was falling. She had been well treated in the early stages by means of blistering, etc., but nothing had seemed to do any good.

I, of course, asked as to ringworm. "Oh, yes," she replied, "I had it very badly, and my head was shaved four or five times. I shall never forget it." This was about the age of seven. A sister, since dead, had ringworm at the same time.

It will be seen that in this case the interval

between the cure of the ringworm and the beginning of the alopecia was probably not less than thirty years.—*Jonathan Hutchinson in Archives of Surgery*.

JOHNSON ON POISONOUS EFFECTS OF EXALGINE.—The patient, a medical man between forty and fifty years of age, was suffering from pain in the lumbar and iliosacral region, for which, one evening at 9:30 p.m., he took one grain of exalgine; at 10:15 p.m., not feeling any relief he took two more grains in a little whisky. Shortly afterwards he complained of giddiness, and said that his head felt so large that it seemed to occupy the whole room. He continued, however, playing cards till 11 p.m., when, without warning, he collapsed and was unable to speak or move, and lay gasping for breath. He continued in that state over half an hour, when he was able to speak a little, and said that each breath was a fearful effort; he was carried up to his bedroom, and placed in an arm chair, as he was unable to breathe lying down. He then got worse again, his breathing being especially distressing, and somewhat resembling that of a person in an attack of asthma. His respirations were thirty-eight shallow, pulse rather weak, body surface cold, but not cyanosed. Two hours later he got some relief after vomiting, and he then suffered from dysuria; an hour later he was able to go to bed, and slept well. He afterwards stated that during the dyspnoea he had a feeling of numbness all over, and felt as if his diaphragm had stopped working. Next morning he was slightly jaundiced, but in other respects quite well. [*Rep.*—As these effects have not been observed in any other recorded cases, they were probably due to idiosyncrasy].

ALLEN ON DIABETES MELLITUS IN CHILDREN.—Dr. Allen reports two cases of diabetes occurring in children. The first case was a boy, aged three and a-half years, a very bright child, who had previously enjoyed good health—his father and mother were healthy, but the latter somewhat nervous. The patient, six months before being seen, was noticed to pass an unusual quantity of urine, occasionally wetting the bed. He was now weak and peevish, very thirsty, skin dry, limbs cold, and was passing four quarts of urine in twenty-four hours;