

tom complex of gastric carcinoma, and on exploratory incision it was found that the cardia, entire anterior wall, and the pylorus, as well as a portion of the omentum, were involved. The entire stomach and some of the omentum were resected, the duodenum was closed, and a lateral anastomosis made between the esophagus and jejunum. The patient made an uninterrupted recovery, taking small amounts of fluid by mouth on the evening of the operation, while all rectal feeding was discontinued on the third day. Since then (a period of six months) she has had no pain, feels perfectly well, has normal movements, and has gained seventeen pounds.—*Medical Record*.

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#### ENUCLEATION OF LARGE MYOMA IN PREGNANCY.

Schulein (*Monats f. Geb. u. Gynak.*) demonstrated at a recent meeting of the Obstetrical Society of Berlin a cystic myoma which he had enucleated from the uterus of a woman in the third month of pregnancy. The bed of the tumor was sewn up with catgut. The operation had been performed fourteen days before the specimen was exhibited, and pregnancy had not been so far interrupted.—*Brit. Med. Jour.*

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NICOL (*Lancet*. "The Existence of Immunity after Enteric Fever") reports several cases that have come under his personal observation and that tend to show that immunity is more a fancy than a fact. The doubtful occurrence of a natural immunity after an attack of the fever acquires also some importance in view of the suggested conferring of artificial immunity by the injection of antityphoid serums. As he had observed the occurrence of a second and even third attack of typhoid fever in the same patient; as under ordinary circumstances the cause of the disease is only occasionally present, and when it is present the predisposing circumstances favoring its development may be absent; and as a large number of persons though exposed to infection still escape the disease, Nicol believes that there is no proof of the presence of immunity after an attack of typhoid fever.—*American Medical*.