douches, I was able to replace it on the 28th. I still hoped that patient treatment would succeed in releasing her, but towards the end of April it was apparent that operative measures were necessary. She had become unable to take sufficient nourishment, and loss of rest with continuance of the pain had greatly reduced her.

April 30th. Operated at 11 a.m. Dr. Miller gave chloroform, and Dr. Leslie assisted in the operation. A two inch incision in the usual place enabled me to hook up the left ovary from Douglas' pouch. The pedicle was tied and dropped, the right ovary examined and found normal, and the wound closed. Operation occupied abeut twenty minutes. On returning to the patient a few heurs after, I found her suffering from the most severe retching I ever saw. It was promptly relieved, however, by a half grain hypodermic of morphia.

May 14th. The patient convalesced rather slowly, owing to irritability of the stomach. The temperature, which was 100° on the day of the operation, has never reached that point since, and is now normal.

June 1st. Patient able to leave her room and feeling quite well.

Since then (nearly a year ago) she has enjoyed perfect health, and has never had a pain since the day of the operation. The ovary removed was slightly enlarged, and had three small cysts about the size of marrow-fat peas.

NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE. SECTION ON ORTHOPÆDIC SURGERY.

Stated Meeting, Mar. 21st, 1890.

V. P. Gibney, M.D., Chairman.

Dr. John Ridlon presented a case for diagnosis.

Dr. Gibney considered it a case of

CERVICAL ROTARY SCOLIOSIS,

with a cyst over the scapula. He had seen one or two cases of cystic tumor in this region; and the diagnosis of scoliosis was made by the position of the right shoulder, the drawing of the head to that side, and on the patient's bending forward, a deviation of the spine to the right.

Dr. Samuel Ketch agreed in the diagnosis of rotary lateral curvature, which he thought was congenital.

Dr. L. Putzel found some enlargement of the spine of the scapula, and muscular spasm of all the muscles inserted into the inner border of the scapula.

Dr. A. B. Judson thought there was evident scolio-is.

Dr. W. R. Birdsall was of the opinion that most of the deformity was the result of muscular spasm. An electrical examination ought to settle the question.

Dr. A. M. Phelps said that in a growing child such a condition of scoliosis was often secondary to muscular spasm.

Dr. Ridlon said that he had been unable to obtain any history which would account for an irritative lesion at birth; and he had only just learned that the child had been etherize I by Dr. Gerster two days ago, and that the swelling had entirely disappeared.

Dr. T. Halsted Myers presented a case of

DOUBLE CONGENITAL MALFORMATION AT THE KNEE, WITH HYPER-EXTENSION AND TALIPES.

The patient was born at term, after an easy labor by a breech presentation. The feet had been closely applied to the head, and the quantity of liquor amnii had been normal. The marked flexion of the thighs had been gradually overcome at the end of eight months; but at the age of sixteen months, the thighs could not be extended beyond the straight position; both legs were hyper-extended to 140 degrees; there was equino-varus, marked on the left side, and moderate on the right. Neither patella could be felt. The inter-condylar grooves were shallow; the tibiæ glided forward into partial dislocation, and there was marged genu-valgum, with abnormal lateral mobility at the knee. The body was otherwise normal, and there were no evidences of cerebral defect. The muscles responded well to the Faradic current, but in a less degree on the right side. The flexors of the thigh were in constant active contraction, and the condition of the posterior leg muscles seemed to be one of structural change. The deformity had been considerably reduced in two weeks, by means of a brace, which maintained flexion at the knee.

Dr. Myers presented brief notes of several cases which had been already reported by some of the members of the section. The absence