

oblique to reinforce the lower end of the wound and when the internal oblique and conjoined tendon are atrophied the sheath of the rectus is employed for the same purpose by suturing it along with the tendons to Poupart's ligament. The results obtained have been most favorable.

Tumour of the Intercarotid Body.

CHARLES L. SCUDDER, M.D. "Tumour of the Intercarotid Body."
The American Journal of the Medical Sciences, September, 1903.

Only six cases have been reported, four by Paltauf and one by Marchand. The tumour in this case involved the common, internal, and external carotids, necessitating their ligation in its removal. The pathological diagnosis was "a variety of angiosarcoma, known as perithelioma." The patient made a good recovery.

Further Observations on the Influence of the Roentgen Rays upon Sarcoma.

WILLIAM COLEY, M.D. "Further Observations on the Influences of the Roentgen Rays upon Sarcoma." *New York Medical and Philadelphia Medical Journal*, August 8th, 1903.

The results obtained in 36 cases of inoperable sarcoma are tabulated. The treatment was not confined to the X-ray, but in some cases the toxine treatment was combined with it. On comparing the relative merits of the two, toxine gives the better results. Some cases of round-celled sarcoma not benefited by the toxines showed marked improvement under the X-ray, but recurrence took place in all of them after treatment was discontinued. On the other hand a much larger number of round-celled sarcoma gave better results under the toxine, twenty being free from any recurrence after 3-10 years, and fifteen after 5-10 years. In spindle-celled sarcoma X-rays give very little result, while 50% of such cases have disappeared under toxine treatment. He believes "the combined treatment will give better results than either used alone." The X-rays should be used only in inoperable cases, exception being when an extremity is involved and amputation required. Here the combined treatment should be tried. "Thus far we have proved that the X-rays have a very decided inhibitory action upon the various forms of sarcoma, in some cases, sufficient to cause entire disappearance of inoperable tumours. Yet there is a strong tendency to local or general recurrence, and in no instance has sufficient time elapsed to warrant us in considering the patient cured. Good results cannot reasonably be looked for without prolonged treatment extending over many months and in some cases years."