

If the gall-bladder is normal it is unhesitatingly dropped back without a drain. If the walls are diseased the bladder, after being closed, is dropped, and a small drain inserted. The abdominal wound is then closed and the operation completed within a few minutes of its commencement.

The primary operation in the eight cases was: 1. Lateral incision over appendix; 2. Median incision—hysteromyomectomy; 3. Median incision—myomatous uterus; 4. Median incision—cyst of right ovary; 5. Median incision—ovarian cyst; 6, 7 and 8. Median incision—hysteromyomectomy.

The author says: "I offer no apology for moving the foreign bodies by an operation so simple and so safe when the abdomen is once opened for some other more serious cause. I need but to refer to the distressing sequelæ of a cholecystitis, or a cholangitis * * * also to the frequency with which stones are associated with cancer of the gall-bladder."—Kelly, *Medical News*.

A THREE-MONTHS' INFANT WITH A CAUDAL APPENDAGE.

Watson (*Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin*, May, 1900) exhibited an infant with this rare anomaly before the Johns Hopkins Medical Society, March 5, 1900. His description of the case is as follows:

"It is a healthy male child a little over 3 months old. The tail springs from where a tail should, just posterior to the anus, and consists of two segments, a longer, thicker, more fleshy proximal segment, and a distal segment which is shorter, thinner and more fibrous. It is covered with normal skin. The length of the tail, when the child was three weeks old, was $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Forty days later it was 2 inches, and now it is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, having grown $\frac{1}{2}$ inch inside of three months; apparently out of proportion to the growth of the rest of the body. It seems to have no connection with the coccyx, although it springs from the skin right over its tip. There seems to be no bony or cartilaginous tissue in it. It is well supplied with muscular tissue, and, in fact, the infant seemed to express its emotions with the tail, for when the child is crying the tail shrinks up $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length, the distal proportion partially telescoping within the proximal one. At other times it lies relaxed at full length or curls out upon the buttocks."

The parents of the child had brought it to Dr. Watson to have the tail amputated.