

the foetus nor the supposed placenta had any adhesions to the peritoneum, except the ligamentous attachment I have already mentioned. The uterus was perfectly normal. There was no cicatrix or other marks of injury on any portion of its surface. The ovaries were pale, but quite natural in size and form. There were no adhesions of the peritoneum in any portion of the abdominal cavity, and no appearance of previous inflammatory action in any part of the large or small intestines. The kidneys were extensively gorged with venous blood, and very friable; the left being more affected than the right. The spleen also was much congested and friable. The stomach and liver were healthy. The gall-bladder contained about twenty hard dark gall-stones. The pancreas was very much diminished in size. In front of the aorta, and immediately above the inferior mesenteric artery, to which it was connected by condensed cellular tissue, was a white encysted tumour, of about the size of a hen's egg, containing a milky fluid.

The above extraordinary case is, so far as I am aware, quite unique, and will be interesting, not only as an instance of recovery from tubular gestation and probably rupture, but also from the comparatively slight local and constitutional effects of a foreign body retained in the cavity of the peritoneum for more than forty-three years. The specimens have been forwarded to Dr. Barnes, for exhibition at the meeting of the Obstetrical Society.—*British Medical Journal*.

CYCLE OF DISEASE.

Doctors have been writing a good deal lately about "change of type in disease." Some of them, indeed, adopting a recent "heresy," have said there is no such thing, the change being solely in their modes of treatment, not at all in the constitution of their patients. Dr. F. J. Brown, of Dorchester, however, brings forward a startling fact. Formerly, he says, the peasants round him used to be bled once or twice a year, losing 16 ounces, and walking home many miles without inconvenience. Of late years the same men and their sons have fainted from the loss of from four to eight ounces, and so the practice has been dropped. Dr. Brown, who seems to have been a very careful observer, thinks that change of type, like so many other things, is periodic. Since the spring of 1864, he says, the plethoric type is gaining upon the nervous; "men can lose blood with benefit now who could not do so a few years since." The nervous type, he asserts, came in with the first cholera epidemic, and has lasted about the third of a century. This is encouraging. If the nervous type goes, we may hope that cholera will go along with it. But the whole question of cycles of disease can scarcely yet be handled scientifically.—*Pall-Mall Gazette*.