

X. Treatment of Ileus. By Dr. KAPTEYN. The author was called to a case of ileus. When he saw the patient he was not yet very much collapsed, and Kapteyn could detect with his finger, 8 cm. distant from the anus, an invagination of the intestine. An injection of water, with the patient in a kneeling and strongly bent position, completely removed the invagination. After evacuation of the water small doses of opium were given, and thirty-hours later a normal passage of fæces took place.

The author gives, according to his experience with ileus, the following conclusions for its treatment:

Opium is a dangerous remedy in ileus and other kinds of internal incarceration.

2. In cases of recent invagination, injections of water or introduction of air into the rectum are recommended.

3. If reposition of the incarcerated portion of the intestine cannot be accomplished by injections of water or introduction of air, then one should not hesitate to perform laparotomy.—*Weekbl. van het Nederl. Tijdschr. voor Geneesk.*, 1889, II., No. 25.

XI. Two Cases of Gastroenterostomy. By C. STUDSGAARD (Copenhagen). The writer after some historical remarks upon the evolution of the operation as a palliative in those cases where resection of the pylorus is impracticable, traces the principal points of the operation. He demonstrates the difference between Wolfler's method and that of Courvoisier, finally coming to a description of two cases operated on at the Copenhagen "Kommune hospital". Both of the patients were women. The first, operated upon Courvoisier's method, died 7 hours after the operation; the second, operated upon by Wolfler's method was still alive, 7 months after the operation, freed from her pains and attending to her work. She had been confined to bed for 5 months before the operation.—*Nordiskt Medicinskt Arkiv.*, bd. 21, hft. 3.

XII. Neoplasms of the Abdominal Walls. By VILH. HEIBERG. The writer, after a review of tumors of the abdominal walls and their treatment, communicates three cases: