

**II. Four Biliary Calculi Eliminated Through an Abscess in the Right Iliac Fossa.** By M. MOLLIERE (Paris). A house wife, æt. 20, had previously suffered from attacks of biliary colic; after one attack, the most violent, as swelling appeared in the right iliac fossa, which at first the size of a chestnut, subsequently rapidly increased in size. On admission a diffuse, fluctuating swelling was found in the right iliac region apparently immediately beneath the abdominal walls and exceedingly painful and tender. The skin was not involved and the leg was not drawn up. The case seemed to be one of perityphlitis or abscess of the broad ligament. A vaginal examination was subsequently made under ether, but nothing was discovered. An incision was then made a finger's length below a line drawn from the umbilicus to the right anterior superior spine of the ilium, giving exit to about 2 ounces of laudable pus, together with four biliary calculi, about the size of dice. No bile escaped during or after the operation. The abscess cavity was washed out with a sublimate solution, and a drainage tube inserted. The patient was discharged convalescent at the end of a month.—*Medical Press and Circular*, Feb. 8, 1888.

**III. Congenital Cyst of the Urachus; Abdominal Section; Recovery.** By LAWSON TAIT (Birmingham). The patient, a married woman æt. 20, was admitted with history of having become suddenly ill three months ago, with vomiting and faintness. She stated that a hard lump could be felt between the umbilicus and pubes, and this was accompanied with pain in that region; the general malaise, vomiting and faintness continued for a month. Until three weeks before admission she had great pain in passing urine, the urine being dark and thick. On vaginal examination the pelvis was found filled by a rather solid tumor with indistinct fluctuation. On palpating the abdomen the tumor was found to extend into the abdominal wall just above the pubes, in the middle line and to the left side. Abdominal section was performed by the author, the tissue in the middle line being found to be thickened and cartilaginous in density. On opening the peritoneum the tumor was recognized as a large cyst occupying completely the cavity of the pelvis and not adherent to its contents. It