eighth day. The tubes were not changed for 38 days, when the sound showed that the cavity had shrunk from the size of a child's head to that of a hen's egg. Eleven weeks after the operation the wound was closed.

The cavity was never once irrigated after the operation. The woman bore children after, and a year after the liver was not connected with the scar. The hepatic dulness was also normal.

Israel practised an operation in which having first excised the ribs and obtained closure of the lower part of the pleural cavity, he then incised the parent cyst through the diaphragm. This operation is obviously impossible in such a case as the one detailed where the sac lay next the heart and must be full of dangers in any case. The last four cases operated on by Dr. Landau were never once irrigated and practically never supplicated, only discharging a slimy, serous fluid.—*Deut. Med. Ztg.*, 1886, Nos. 93, 97, 98.

III. On the Treatment of Nævus by Excision. By R. W. PARKER. The author states that excision is most widely applicable of any of the methods of treating navus. For cutaneous nævi there is no better application than fuming nitric acid; subcutaneous ligature is regarded as a barbarous practice; the plan of injecting nævi is generally unsatisfactory and occasionally fatal. Electrolysis is useful in cases of soft semi-cavernous nævi. The steps in operating by excision adopted by the author are shortly as follows: Elliptical incision through skin and subcutaneous tissue, detachment of edge, shelling out till the nutrient vessels are reached, which are threaded with catgut, the wound edges are carefully adjusted with catgut sutures, painted with iodoformed collodion and a dry dressing applied.

In the case described "there was, unfortunately, not much primary union," probably, we venture to think, because no catgut drain or reliable antiseptic was used. In an analysis of 564 cases the author notes the following points: The preponderance of girls over boys, though not a new fact, is remarkable.

Spontaneous ulceration is by no means a rare condition, though spontaneous cure has never been met with.

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