

tion of urea took place, and coincidently with this, intelligence returned. When this unusual increase in the urea-elimination ceased, the same indications of poisoning of the nervous system were once more witnessed.

The main point of interest in case No. 5 was the matter of syphilis. There is no doubt that systemic Lues is capable of causing a disease in the liver accompanied by proliferation in the connective tissue and thickening of the capsule, which will, in its clinical features, perhaps closely simulate those of an alcoholic cirrhosis. The history of constitutional infection was clear and the patient gave abundant past and present evidence of lesions due to this cause. The history of intemperance was, however, equally clear. The question, therefore, arose, what is the probable nature of the hepatic disease? The decision I arrived at, and which was confirmed by the autopsy, was that the case was one of ordinary cirrhosis, from alcoholism, and the points depended upon were—the great frequency of alcohol as a cause, and the rarity of syphilis—the plain account of the usual antecedent of gastric disturbances—the absence of attacks of severe pain about the liver, and therefore the improbability of there having been much, if any, peri-hepatitis—the marked presence of the venous stigmata on the face.

COHNHEIM'S THEORY OF TUMORS.

Translated and condensed from Vol. I of his Vorlesungen Ueber allgemeine Pathologie (Lectures upon General Pathology).

BY DR. OSLER.

Read before the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Montreal as an appendix to a report of two cases of Kidney-Tumors—Striped Musclic Sarcoma, and Spindle-celled Adeno-Sarcoma,

(Continued from page 347.)

Biology of Tumors.—All parts of the body have definite functions and perform a certain amount of work. Tumors, being atypical, have no such functions. Myomas, striped or smooth, are certainly excitable, but they are never stimulated, from the absence of the necessary nerves. The adenomas and gland cancers do not secrete, partly because they do not stand in a "typical" relation to ducts, but chiefly because the essen-