

incision will offer less risk and speedier cure than aspiration. (5) The method and detailed technique of the writer proposed in 1897 have been followed by the majority of recent operators.—*Med. Chronicle*.

ACUTE YELLOW ATROPHY OF THE LIVER, TERMINATING IN RECOVERY.

Albu (*Deutsche med. Wochenschrift*) reports this case which makes the eighteenth that has been published. The patient was a man of thirty-six years, with a negative past history, who, three weeks before coming under observation had become jaundiced after an emotional shock. This condition continued for some time until mental hebetude and great prostration developed, when the author was called to the case. There were then noted profound muscular weakness without any emaciation, slight impairment of the mental faculties, a temperature of 103 degrees, and slow pulse. The liver dulness was greatly decreased, extending from the sixth rib only two inches downward, there being tympany under the free costal arch. The spleen was palpable, the urine bile-stained and containing no albumin, but large amounts of indican, leucin and tyrosin. The stools were acholic. At the end of the sixth week from the first access of the jaundice the temperature stayed down permanently, the liver dulness began to increase, and the enlarged spleen receded. The patient soon regained his former strength and vigor, though the jaundice did not wholly disappear until about three months later.—*Medical Record*.

CLINICAL STUDY OF DECIDUOMA MALIGNUM.

G. Metoz (*Gaz. Heb. de Med. et de Chirur.*) (Paris Thesis.) A noticeable feature in the etiology of deciduoma malignum is that the tumor always follows pregnancy, either after normal labor or after abortion. The tumor may develop, as a rule, from four to eight months after delivery. Women attacked with the disease are usually young, the usual age being between twenty-six and forty years. Hydatidiform mole seems to be an etiological factor in the production of the tumor, forty-eight cases out of ninety-eight show this condition preceding the development of the tumor. In the case of deciduoma malignum, as in epithelioma of the uterus the tumor often reaches its full development before giving rise to symptoms. When the growth has reached a certain size so that fungous masses without consistency are developed, intense hemorrhages appear. This form of development belongs particularly to that form of deciduoma which follows abortion, or normal labor, and does not apply to those cases of deciduoma that follow extra-