

Deciduoma Malignum.

Since 1889, when Sänger described malignant growths in the uterine cavity, following parturition, as arising from the decidua, the term deciduoma malignum has been very common. At the recent meeting of the British Gynæcological Society, Dr. Herbert Snow discussed the question fully. He took the position that cancer does not commence during pregnancy. When it shows itself soon after delivery, or abortion, it really had begun before impregnation, and advances rapidly after the uterus is emptied. Decidnoma malignum, as a growth from chorionic tissues, never occurs. The older views are therefore wrong as to its origin.

A Rational Diabetic Diet.

Dr. Rudolph Kolisch, lecturer on medicine at the University of Vienna, concludes an article on the above subject in the following manner:—(1) The treatment of diabetes has to discover the toleration capacity for carbohydrates, and the minimum of nutriment on which the patient can exist, if the demand for food is to be gradually reduced. (2) The toleration capacity for carbohydrates depends upon the foods that are given along with them. It is advisable to limit the quantity of albumen to that absolutely necessary. (3) A vegetable diet agrees with diabetes better than any other, as it contains the minimum of calories and albumin and the maximum of carbohydrates. (4) The proportion of fat must be determined according to the requirements of the diabetic.

Injuries to Nerves.

In a lecture at St. Bartholomew's Hospital a short time ago, and published in the *Lancet* of July 19, Mr. Anthony Bowlby points out that, when a nerve is cut, a slow degeneration sets in upwards, and extends to the cord. There is also a much more rapid degeneration downwards. After this early downward degeneration, there is a partial regeneration of the peripheral portion, even though it does not reunite with the proximal portion. These partially regenerated nerve fibres undergo degeneration subsequently, unless the severed nerve becomes united. He points out also that sensory nerve fibres will unite, though the ends are some distance apart. They seem to have the power to bridge over considerable space. Motor fibres have very little, or none, of this power. The muscles supplied by a motor never rapidly atrophy and degenerate, after the nerve has been divided. When the nerve is sutured, the union is not so rapid, nor so perfect, as to prevent much of the degeneration. But in time the sensation returns, though in a confused manner, as the fibres do not join as they were before the division. The motor fibres