

neither in walking nor during micturition, and there was no absolute indication for the removal of the small vascular growth. In the second case the tumor, though resembling that in the first-named case in size, nature and composition, gave rise to acute suffering. The woman had intense pain when she walked, when the tumor was touched, and both during and for some time after micturition. Of this difference between the tumors in the two cases, M. Gosselin can give no explanation beyond the assumption that it was due to idiosyncrasy or individual variety. An analogous difference in character is presented in cases of erythema of the vulva. In some patients the eruption is absolutely indolent, in others it is associated with intolerable pruritus, and very intense pains about the vulva.—*Gazette des Hopitaux*, No. 112, 1876.—*Brit. & For. Med. Chir. Review*.

The Inoculation of Cancer. — Noiviusky records the following experience in this matter. He employed bits of medullary cancer from the nose of a dog and inoculated in 27 cases on inflamed, in 15 on normal skin. The former were without effect, of the latter two were successful. One of these cases was as follows: In a fresh wound on the back a small bit of cancer was imbedded and the wound closed by stitches. It healed by primary union. After 14 days, in the cicatrix a small tubercle the size of a pea was evident, which grew with tolerable rapidity, so that by April 1st, three months after the inoculation, it had the size of a walnut. On the 4th May the dog was killed. The tumour was soft, on section white, and on microscopical examination, in structure similar to the medullary tumour which the inoculation was made. In the subclavian region a lymphatic gland was enlarged, and had the same appearance histologically.

In the second instance the inoculation was made in a three month's pup with a bit of the cancer from the above case. In a month and a half the dog died of the distemper. In the scar, where the inoculation had been made, was a small cancerous mass the size of a pea, which presented the characteristic structure of a medullary growth.—*Centralblatt f. d. Med. Wissen*. 4th. Nov. '76.