

became affected, and she began to suffer from asthmatic attacks, in consequence of pressure upon the pneumogastric, these were succeeded by an attack of pleurisy, due to cancerous exudation, and she finally died delirious. At the autopsy, the liver, lungs, and cervical glands were found infiltrated with cancerous material.

In speaking of the effects of electrolytic treatment upon cancer, Dr. N. stated that he had reason to believe it would always be successful if employed before the disease had become constitutional.

EPULIS AND, MYELOID TUMORS OF THE JAW.—Prof. Gross, speaking of Epulis in a recent clinical lecture remarked that—

“He had never before met with a growth of this kind at so early an age as seven years. It is usually a tumor of slow growth and differing from myeloid in this respect; it is often painful; patients afflicted with it suffering much from toothache. Again, epulis is often partially osseous, frequently containing spiculae of bone in the centre, detached from the surface of the bone. It recurs under the same circumstances with myeloid, that is, when all parts have not been completely extirpated, though perhaps less frequently than in the former. It is generally lobulated, as myeloid tumor in the same situation, but its structure is firmer. It is tougher and more elastic, owing to its fibrous structure. On section of myeloid tumors, more decided characteristics are noticed, which may be recognized by the naked eye. The cut surfaces are ‘smooth, uniform, compact, shining, succulent, with a yellowish, not a creamy fluid;’ presenting ‘blotches, of dark or livid crimson, or of a brownish or a bright blood color, or of a pale pink, or all these tints mingled on the grayish-white or greenish basis-color.’ Epulis on section is uniform, firm, white and shining, presenting often in its interior the spiculae to which allusion has been already made. Before operation it is not easy to decide whether a tumor is epulis or myeloid, and though appearances on sections are more characteristic, they do not become available for diagnosis. As a matter of prognosis it is not of paramount importance that the exact nature of the tumor