evacuated by the catheter, to the upright, in which the bladder is immediately refilled by the urine which has escaped through the rupture into the lower part of the abdominal cavity, and which now as readily returns to the bladder. By cadaveric experimentation Morel was assured of the constancy of this symptom. He believes that in his case with general paralysis the degeneration of the muscle at least favored the rupture. He calls especial attention to two etiological factors in these cases, the tolerance of the bladder which can be distended to the point of rupture, and the degeneration of the muscle which causes a diminished resistance to distention.

On Spontaneous Cure of Cancer.—GAYLORD and CLOWES (*Surgery, Gynecology, and Obstetrics*, June, 1906) reach the following conclusions from an extensive and very interesting study of this subject: (1) Spontaneous cure of cancer in the experimentally inoculated mice occurs, in their experience, in about 23 per cent. of the animals. (2) The chances of spontaneous cure are, inversely, proportional to the size of the tumor; the frequency of the occurrence and its distribution in animals suggests that it may be more frequent in human beings than is generally supposed. (3) The occurrence of spontaneous recoveries from cancer, indicating the existence of immune forces capable of terminating the disease, demonstrates that cancer is not necessarily incurable, and should serve as an additional stimulus to research directed toward the discovery of a serum-therapeutic treatment.

The Treatment of Acute Inflammations by Bier's Method.—DEPAGE (*Journal de Chirurgie et Annales de la Société de Chirurgie*, June, 1906) showed three cases favorably influenced by this treatment and one case of severe panaris of the little finger, which involved the tendon sheath, and consecutively the palm of the hand. In spite of incisions, drainage, counteropenings, and the application of Bier's treatment, the infection continued and in three days the patient was in a condition of general pyemia. Hendrix presented one case in which a spina ventosa had been curetted and treated by the bandage. The result was apparently satisfactory. Another case of caries of the olecranon was operated on. In four days the Bier bandage was applied and healing occurred by first intention. Verneuil, Maffei, and Desguin thought that the results in these cases were not conclusive and that similar results can be obtained without the Bier treatment. Hendrix admitted this but claimed that the results from this treatment were more rapid.

A Contribution to the Pathology of the Thyroid Gland.—KOCHER (*Brit. Med. Jour.*, June 2, 1906) says that he would not accept the diagnosis of exophthalmic goitre in the absence of the characteristic swelling of the gland and the vascular symptoms at the beginning. He considers that one of the earliest symptoms of the disease is a sudden retraction of the upper lid when the patient is made to look suddenly at one, or to look upward suddenly. He has had fourteen cases of vascular goitre under treatment; four have been treated internally, ten have been operated on, either by ligature or excision on one side, and all have been cured. He has seen seventy-two cases in which the Basedow changes had been, so to speak, grafted on the common form of colloid goitre, and which should be separated from the more severe, typical