

and other remedies so far used are entirely ineffectual. The diagnosis depends on the demonstration of the parasite. This has been isolated from the blood and ulcers of the skin, but is most readily found in the blood obtained by puncture of the spleen. Its exact zoological position is still uncertain, some authorities classifying it as a trypanosoma and others as a piroplasma, similar to the organism causing Texas fever in cattle.

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RICHARD C. CABOT, M.D. "The Relation of Alcohol to Arteriosclerosis."

Septicism touching the etiological relationship borne by alcohol to arteriosclerosis is producing evidence to show that such a relation exists in but a small proportion of cases, if indeed at all. From clinical and post-mortem evidence, Dr. Cabot draws the following conclusions:—

1. Only 6 per cent of 283 cases of chronic and excessive alcoholism under 50 years of age showed any arteriosclerosis.
2. Of 45 cases of arteriosclerosis examined, only 13 per cent gave any history of alcoholism.
3. Of 656 autopsy cases of arteriosclerosis, only 95 or 14.5 per cent were under the age of 50.
4. Out of these 95 cases, under 50, in which arteriosclerosis was found post mortem only 21 per cent, and if we exclude cases complicated by chronic nephritis, only 17 per cent appear to have consumed alcohol in any notable excess.

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G. W. CRILE, M.D. "Summary of an Experimental Research into Strychnine in Shock and Collapse, with Illustrative Protocols." *New York Medical Journal*, September 24th, 1904.

In the majority of instances, in the normal animal, when sufficient amount of strychnine was given to cause an increased excitability of the spinal cord, as indicated by heightened reflexes and an increased muscular tone, a rise in blood pressure was noted. In smaller doses, occasionally, a slight immediate fall, a slight immediate rise, or later irregularities were noted; but on making forty-eight careful measurements, it was found that no noteworthy change occurred. In a series of experiments in which convulsions were prevented by physiological doses of curare, and convulsive doses of strychnine given, the blood pressure rose as high as in the experiments in which convulsions did occur. In another series, both vagi and accelerantes were severed, curare given, and varying doses of strychnine administered. The general effect upon the blood pressure did not differ materially from