

tion, and only a slightly elevated temperature. Four weeks later he was wasted, the cough persisted, and the expectoration was profuse and ill-smelling. No tubercle bacilli could be found at any time in the sputum, but a bacillus was present, which proved itself to be both morphologically and by culture the bacillus coli communis. The patient died some two or three weeks later. The author draws attention to the general symptoms in these cases, which somewhat resemble those of cholera. The prognosis is unfavorable. As to the cause of this localization of the micro-organism the author points to the gastro-intestinal dyspepsia which this patient occasionally suffered from. Bacteriological examinations are necessary in these cases of bronchitis. —*British Medical Journal*.

Gastric Ulcer.—Rochemont (*Münch. med. Woch.*) relates the following interesting case bearing on the etiology of this disease. A woman, aged thirty-eight, was admitted with gastric carcinoma. An examination of the stomach contents showed the presence of large quantities of lactic, but only traces of hydrochloric, acid. As the patient steadily lost ground gastro-enterostomy was recommended. The operation went off successfully, but she died with signs of perforative peritonitis on the following day. On the lesser curvature and posterior wall of the stomach there was a large carcinoma, in the middle of which there was a perforation with peritonitis about it. Near the pylorus there was a funnel-shaped ulcer about the size of a 3-mark piece. It was absolutely independent of the carcinoma, as was proved microscopically and otherwise. There was sufficient evidence in the author's opinion to show that the ulcer appeared later than the carcinoma. Thus hyperacidity and increased digestive powers are not essential to the formation of a gastric ulcer: some other cause must be looked for in this case. A tolerably large and thrombosed vessel was here found near the top of the ulcer. This had produced necrobiosis. It could not be ascertained whether this thrombosis had any relation to the carcinoma—that is, whether embolism had occurred from a thrombosed vessel in the region of the carcinoma. There was considerable atheroma of the aorta, and the heart

muscle showed fatty degeneration.—*British Medical Journal*.

Acute Specific Rhinitis.—Brodie and Rogers (*South Africa Medical Journal*) relate a series of cases of acute rhinitis, some of which rapidly caused death, and showed evidence, on post-mortem examination, of purulent meningitis or pneumonia, or both. The cases all occurred among Kaffirs employed in the mines. In all of them the one constant condition was the livid, injected, swollen state of the Schneiderian membrane and of the cells and sinuses connected therewith. The meningitis and pneumonia were evidently secondary to the condition in the nose—a condition of inflammation attended in most cases with profuse purulent discharge. The progress of the disease among those who died was extremely rapid, death occurring in several cases within twenty-four hours of their leaving off work. All the cases admitted to the hospital recovered, suggesting that the unhealthy conditions of life in the compound greatly aggravated the virulence of the disease. It is stated that the Kaffirs, when interrogated on the subject, positively declared that they knew the disease well, that it was prevalent in their kraals, that the symptoms were pain in the chest and running matter from the nose, and that those who were attacked either died in three or four days, or lingered on for a month or two and then recovered. In the cases observed it did not seem to be contagious, neither attaching itself to particular rooms in the compound nor spreading among the patients in the same ward in the hospital.—*British Medical Journal*.

Therapeutic Use of Extract of Bone Marrow.—J. Billings (*Bull. Johns Hopkins Hospital*) gives some results of his experience of the use of extract of bone marrow in the treatment of various forms of anæmia. The preparation he uses is a glycerine extract, made from chopped fragments of twelve sheep's ribs, and then rubbed in a mortar and allowed to macerate in a refrigerator for three or four days and then strained. The dose given was one drachm three times a day. His conclusions are that in the two cases of chlorosis he treated with bone marrow beneficial effects followed. In the