

monkey fed thrice, twice, or once with the bovine material succumbed to a general tuberculosis in about from one to two months, and fed with the human material the same results and fatal effects were produced in about the same period of time. The young monkey proved to be equally susceptible to the bovine and human strains of the tubercle bacilli. The striking difference in the effects produced occurred in the digestive tract. Intestinal lesions were found in the case of every monkey that had been fed with human tuberculous material, whilst none of the monkeys fed with the bovine material presented any evidence of tuberculous ulcers in the intestine. Within the limits of these experiments it would appear that virulent bovine tubercle bacilli may pass through the intestinal wall in large numbers without any detectable lesion of the gut being produced. It would also appear that a food tuberculosis can be as readily brought about by the bovine as by the human strain of the tubercle bacillus in the young monkey.

The Treatment of Cancer and Other Forms of Malignant Disease by Electric Osmose.

CLARENCE A. J. WRIGHT. "The Treatment of Cancer and Other Forms of Malignant Disease by Electric Osmose." *Lancet*, 12th September, 1903.

After giving details of cases, upon which this method of treatment was employed, Mr. Wright concludes: "I would venture to suggest that 22 per cent. of successes is still sufficiently encouraging to recommend this method of treatment to the attention of the profession for a more extended trial than I have yet given it. It is not put forward as a cure for cancer, but as a suggestion of the line of treatment to be adopted till that is really discovered. I personally believe that a "radio-active salt of strontium, introduced into the tissues by cataphoresis by high frequency," will prove the desired panacea of all forms of malignant disease."

Solitary Tubercle of the Stomach.

ROY McL. VAN WORT. "Solitary Tubercle of the Stomach." *Bulletin of Johns Hopkins Hospital*, September, 1903.

Dr. Van Wort reports a case of "a hitherto undescribed form of tuberculosis of the stomach." Tuberculosis of this organ is not unknown. Saltam Fenwick in 2,000 autopsies at the London Hospital upon patients dead of tuberculosis, observed the condition in two cases. Marfan was able to collect only about a dozen authentic cases. Perforation of the stomach occurred in three cases by ulceration of a tuberculous gland and Alice. Hamilton described three cases from the Johns Hopkins Hospital wards. Osler, however, states that the primary disease is unknown.