firstday on the cystic bouillon medium the reaction becomes acid, but later more and more alkaline until the gonococci died. The sterilized cultures cause both a local and systemic reaction and the toxic body seems to be closely associated with the body of the organisms.

## PROTOZOA IN BLOOD AND ORGANS IN LEUCÆMIA.

LOWIT .- Protozoa in the blood and in the organs of leucæmic persons, Preliminary notice. (Cent. f. bakteriologie, v. 23, 1898, p. 206.) In the blood from the fingers of four cases of mixed leucæmia, Louit found, especially in the momonuclear leucocytes, protozoa, which probably belong to the acystosporidia. While it is a leucocyte parasite, yet extra cellular forms occur, mainly as the amœba form, yet some have the sickle shape. Puncture of the spleen showed the parasites in the splenic cells. In one case in which intra vitam they were long searched for, the heart blood post mortem showed a few encysted forms, while the spleen gave numerous extra cellular ones. On the contrary, the blood and lymphatic glands of four cases of lymphatic leucæmia showed no parasites. Lowit leaves the question as to whether we can speak of an hæmanæbra leukæmia for his later work.

## MICROORGANISMS SIMULATING TUBERCLE BACILLI.

MOELLER. — On microorganisms which are morphologically and tinctorially like the tubercle bacillus. *Kobert's-Goerbersdorfer veroffentlich.* v.i. p. 168. Starting from the idea that such a widespread organism in the animal kingdom as the tubercle bacillus and which grows on vegetable matter (potato covered with glycerine) should be found on plants Moeller placed a closed flask with timothy grass (phileum pratense) and

sterile water in a thermostat for fourteen days when the covers showed bacilli which resisted acids, and were morphologically like the tubercle He is uncertain as to bacilli. whether they were the tubercle bacilli or a related species. Further details are yet lacking. In the dung pit of cow stables and in the fresh evacuations of cows which were negative to the tuberculin test and also in the evacuations from horses, goats, pigs and especially mules, he also found a slender bacil'us similar to the tubercle bacillus and staining by Liehl-Neelsen's method. These bacilli grow luxuriantly in the thermostat upon the fluid squeezed out of the fæces. Inoculations proved negative.

## USE OF A NEW ALBUMEN PREPARATION.

STRAUSS.—On the use of a new albumen preparation, "Tropon," in the nourishment of the sick. (Therap. Monatsh., 1898, p. 241.) This new preparation is practically a pure albumen, analysis showing from 83-97.2 albumen. The aqueous extract yields no biuret on Trommer's test, therefore no soluble albumen or carbohydrates. It is a fine, greyish brown, meallylike powder, which is insoluble in water and is without odor. It digests well in artificial gastric juice. In conditions where large pieces of food would irritate or be impossible, as in œsophageal stenosis, or gastric secretory insufficiency, or typhoid fever, and owing to its being a fine powder, tropon can be used with advantage as a concentrated nitrogenous food. One advantage over other new artificial foods, as nutrose, eucasin, etc., is its cheapness, one kg. of albumen in form of tropon costing, in Germany, four marks (\$1.00). Twenty to sixty grams pro die were administered without irritative symptoms. It is best given in milk—one drachm of tropon freshly stirred up with one-half litre of milk. It can also be used with chocolate, or in the form of zwieback, and may be taken for months without opposition

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