

The authors found that there were specific tubercle bacilli for cold-blooded animals, which produced lesions not unlike the human variety. They noted that the human variety was more severe in its effects on cold blooded animals than the strain which was naturally peculiar to these animals. An interesting point was noted in their experiments, that when the human tubercle bacillus remained over an extended period in the cold blooded animals, it altered its characteristics, approaching the cold blooded variety. At times, however, the characteristic properties of the human variety was retained at all times.

The interesting features of their entire experiments are (1), the spontaneous production of new varieties of tubercle bacilli in culture, (2), the infection of cold blooded animals with human tubercle bacilli, (3), the change of the human tubercle bacilli when in a cold blooded host, to a variety more closely resembling that naturally present in these animals.

E. D. ZEBROWSKI. "Concerning the Action of Tobacco Smoke on the Blood vessels of Animals." *Centralb. f. Path., 1907 xviii, p. 337.*

It has long been assumed by conditions that tobacco smoke has a deleterious effect upon heart and blood vessels. Definite experiments to prove this contention have never been made. Nevertheless, definite symptoms are known to occur on excessive smoking. Other experimenters have demonstrated that the inoculation of nicotine into the circulatory system of animals does produce certain arterial changes. Such inoculation of nicotine, however, does not represent the ordinary course by which the drug gains access into the system. And again, the dosage of the nicotine was far in excess of the amount absorbed from the respiratory system.

The author attempted to make the conditions of the experiment simulate those of ordinary smoking as nearly as possible. In other cases he inoculated the animals with a solution of smoke in water. He found that severe lesions in the arterial system were produced by the ingredients of the smoke. These arterial lesions were identical with those of adrenalin. The author is undecided whether or not another constituent of smoke besides nicotine produces deleterious effects on the circulatory system.

RUPPEL. "The Relationship of Meningococci to Gonococci. *Deutsche Med. Wochen., 1906, p. 1366.*

The author points out that there is a very great variation in virulence between the various strains of meningococci. Culturally, these