

PATHOLOGY

IN CHARGE OF

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THE MICRO-ORGANISM OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

Schüller (*Medical Record*, September 23, 1893) has found a specific bacillus for chronic rheumatism. The organisms are described as measuring $2.6 \times 0.85\mu$, and are constricted at the middle. They stain well with carbol-fuchsin, but are easily decolorized by acids. They are said to grow fast at 25°C . in the dark. All the ordinary culture media are fitted for their development. Schüller inoculated the joints of rabbits with cultivations obtained from human joints, and succeeded in producing a non-suppurative arthritis analogous to the rheumatoid arthritis affecting man. The chronic rheumatism seems to be an entirely different disease from the acute, from which Schüller has only succeeded in cultivating staphylococci and streptococci, never the specific bacillus described above.—*University Magazine*.

ON TRANSMISSIBILITY OF CANCER FROM MAN TO ANIMALS.

M. Boinet, after a long series of experiments on the transmissibility of carcinoma from man to animals, states that after having made repeated inoculations on the rat, the rabbit, and the guinea-pig, he concludes that histologic examination of the lesions which resulted does not authorize him to pronounce in favor of such transmission.—*Semaine Medicale*, November 3.—(*Journal of American Medical Association*.)

THE ECLAMPSIA BACILLUS AND ITS RELATION TO PUERPERAL ECLAMPSIA.

Gerdes (*Deutsche med. Wochenschrift*, xviii., p. 603) succeeded in cultivating, from the serous contents of the abdomen, pleuræ and subdural spaces, as well as from the liver, kidneys, spleen, lung and aorta blood, of