

healthy hairs encroaching on the diseased. The patch itself is very bald, since the hairs break off very short. They are rather swollen than atrophied; often no more than a black point at the follicular orifice. Formulated shortly, if the hairs are thick and their fracture a short one, the spores are large, from $\frac{7}{8}m$ in diameter; if the hairs are fine, and their fracture long, the spores are small, and have a diameter of $3m$. The variety with large spores he has named *Tricophyton microsporon*. There is a close relationship between the obstinacy of the ringworm and the *Tricophyton microsporon*; in twenty cases the macrosporon was only found once, but it alone has been met with in tinea barbæ and in ringworm of non-hairy parts. According to Sabouraud's observations, if the macrosporon be found in the hairs of an affected child, the case may be pronounced curable in three to four months; not so if the microsporon be encountered; such cases are the intractable ones. Some exceptional cases were seen with parasites not completely conforming to the characters described; such were apparently instances of infection from animals.—*Annales de Dermatologie et de Syphiligraphie*.

ALBUMINURIA IN SYPHILITIC PATIENTS.

O. Petersen, of St. Petersburg, mentioned that in eighty-eight autopsies on syphilitics he had found lesions of the kidneys thirty-four times. In thirty-six cases where the fatal issue was due to syphilis alone, seven patients had succumbed to a chronic nephritis. The author examined the urine of syphilitics, and found that, in the secondary period, albuminuria exists in the proportion of three to eight per cent.—*The Universal Medical Journal*.

SUPPURATION IN THE BOVINE RACE.

A. Lucet (Pasteur Institute, Paris) has studied suppuration in cattle in fifty-two cases, in order to determine whether or not it depends upon the same germs as found in the case of the human being. He concluded that, whilst the microbes of human suppuration are met with in cattle, there are also a number of special forms not hitherto described, these being a streptococcus, a staphylococcus, and three bacilli. These forms may be found isolated, associated with one another, or associated with some of the forms seen in the human being. The following names have been given them: *Streptococcus pyogenes bovis*; *staphylococcus pyogenes bovis*; *bacillus pyogenes bovis*; *bacillus crassus pyogenes bovis*; *bacillus liquefaciens bovis*. The most common form is the streptococcus. It is smaller than that of man, and does not liquefy gelatines; the staphylococcus also is smaller than *staphylococcus pyogenes aureus*. The *bacillus pyogenes bovis* is smaller than that of tuberculosis, and grows poorly on