

Still the presence of the bacillus in tuberculous lesions is very generally confirmed, and its presence in the sputum of patients is regarded as strong evidence of tubercular disease.

The organisms most frequently found in connection with infectious diseases are the sphero-bacteria or micrococci. In erysipelas, Fehleisen discovered the *micrococcus erysipelatis* in the tissue at the periphery of lesions, and the same isolated, cultivated in gelatine soil and introduced into the ear of a rabbit, produced typical erysipelas after twelve to eighteen hours.

In leprous nodules the bacillus was demonstrated by Neisser, but no successful inoculations have been made.

Klebs and Crudelli claim to have succeeded in isolating the cause of malarial disease, the same being a bacterium, and called by them *Bacillus malarici*. This bacterium was found in the blood of persons suffering from malaria by Cusoni and Marchiafava. Klebs and Crudelli claim to have produced malaria in animals, but it was regarded by other observers as a form of septicæmia. The experiments of Klebs and Crudelli have been repeated by Dr. Sternberg, U. S. A., with negative results.

In gonorrhœa a micrococcus was discovered by Neisser, and isolated, cultivated, and successfully inoculated in the urethra of man by Buckhardt. This was also disproven by Sternberg.

Micrococci are also found in pyæmia, septicæmia, puerperal peritonitis, scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, small-pox, vaccinia, ulcerative endocarditis, purulent inflammations, etc. In typhoid fever peculiar bacilli were seen by Eberth, Friedlander, and Coats, and they were found in the lymphatic glands around the intestinal ulcers, also in the spleen.

In croupous pneumonia an organism has lately been described by Friedlander.

In syphilitic lesions, micrococci were found by Birch-Hirschfeld, Klebs, and others, but no reliable, positive inoculative experiments are recorded.

In the sputum of patients suffering with whooping-cough bacteria were detected by Burge.

Mention should be made of a new infectious disease of animals and mankind, called actinomycosis. The disease has long been known among stock-raisers as "swelled head," and was regarded pathologically as

an osteo-sarcoma, affecting usually the jaws of herbivorous animals. A fungus, allied to the ordinary penicillium, but of a radiating structure, has been found in bone lesions in man, first by Langenbeck in 1843, and lately was discovered in the cattle disease mentioned above, by Bollinger, who called it actinomycosis. The fungus was subsequently rediscovered in man by Ponfick. But its etiological relation is not yet established.

A specific bacterium is also put forward for goitre by Klebs. Thus it is seen that the extreme germ theorists put forward a specific bacterium for each infectious disease, and even some non-infectious diseases are attributed to bacteria. Thus far, however, the causal relation of bacteria is established positively for only two diseases, malignant pustule (anthrax) and relapsing fever.—*Med. Age.*

CIDER AND ITS ANTI-CALCULOUS PROPERTIES.—A writer in the *Gaz. Med. de l'Algerie* calls attention to a recent publication by a pupil of Dr. Denis-Dumont, surgeon-in-chief of the Hotel-Dieu, of Caen, which professes to demonstrate that cider is the enemy of stone in all the varieties of calculi which, from one cause or another, affect the bladder. During a long experience in the hospitals of Caen, Dr. Denis-Dumont was struck with the almost complete absence of patients affected with stone—almost complete, because there were a few cases whose habitual beverage was wine. On treating these cases with cider, they were either considerably benefited, or entirely relieved of their malady. Struck with these facts, Dr. Denis-Dumont entered into correspondence with a large number of the medical practitioners of Normandy, principally those who practiced in localities where cider was the common and almost sole beverage. Of these practitioners, some of whom were of forty years' experience and longer, none had treated a case of stone. If they had treated any affection allied to stone, it was in cases where cider was not the ordinary drink, or it was due to some foreign cause. As a consequence, he has collected a mass of valuable observations which confirm his conjectures, and support him in formulating the proposition that cider is not only a prophylactic against the formation of stone and other affections of the bladder, but also that it is an energetic curative agent, when