

Erysipelas Cures Cancer.

A patient in the New York Cancer Hospital, at one Hundred and Sixth street and Central Park West, accidentally became inoculated with the virus of erysipelas several weeks ago. As the disease progressed it was noticed that the patient's cancerous condition improved. This fact suggested to Dr. William T. Bull the advisability of inoculating other patients with the poison of erysipelas. Accordingly several cases were set apart and experiments were begun and carried out by Dr. W. B. Coley under the direction of Dr. Bull. The inoculations were made not only on patients with carcinoma (commonly known as cancer), but also on others who were suffering from sarcoma, which is a much more malignant form of tumor than the ordinary cancer. The results in both forms were very satisfactory.

For inoculating purposes a pure culture of the streptococcus was used. Of the case of carcinoma about 25 per cent. were reported cured, while in the sarcomatous cases the results were even better, showing as many as 40 per cent. of those experimented upon to have become well and free after the attack of erysipelas.

It has been said that whatever good has resulted was due to the reaction. This theory is apparently disproved by the fact that inoculations made at a distance from the tumor have been known to cause it to disappear.

The injections, as a rule, were made into the tumor itself, and were repeated every forty-eight hours. The reaction produced was almost identical with that produced by true erysipelas, though in most of the cases it was milder in degree, passing away within twenty-four to forty-eight hours. The dangers attending this form of treatment are insignificant when one considers the usual outcome of a case of cancer, or sarcoma, which is almost invariably fatal. The subject of cancer is not generally understood. What is popularly known as cancer includes many different forms of tumors, such as carcinoma, of which there are four varieties the spheroidal celled, which includes the hard and soft cancers, what is known as epithelioma, the form usually seen affecting the lip, the cylindrical celled, and the colloid.

Of sarcomata the surgeons also make four subdivisions the round celled, spindle-celled, mixed celled and the myeloid or giant-celled. For other than scientific purposes the subdivisions are hardly necessary, as the various forms of sarcomata are all said to be very malignant.

In the report written by Dr. Coley he concludes: First, that the curative effect of erysipelas upon malignant tumors is an established fact, second, the action upon the sarcoma is invariably more powerful than upon carcinoma, in about the ratio of three to one; third, the treatment of inoperable malignant tumors by repeated inoculations of erysipelas is both practicable and not attended with great risk, fourth, the curative action is systematic and probably due chiefly to the toxic products of the streptococcus, which products may be isolated and used without producing erysipelas; and fifth, that the method of inoculation should not be employed indiscriminately until further clinical experiments have proved its limitations.

Francis I.

The modern Fontainebleau dates from the gallant knight errant Francis I. A giant among his courtiers, a graceful horseman, an expert wrestler, a dexterous swordsman, Francis was hailed as the glass of fashion and the mirror of chivalry. Succeeding to the throne at a moment when the young nobility of France were wearied of the economies of "Le Bon Roi Louis Douze," he enjoyed the means as well as the opportunity of indulging his love of

lavish display. Deeply read in chivalric romances, he had framed to himself an ideal of a knightly king, and, in the opinion of his flatterers, he united the love of glory and high-bred courtesy of Roland with the virtues of the most constant of lovers, A. Jadis de Gaule.

It was Francis and the brilliant Pleiad of artists whom he gathered round him who were the true creators of the modern Fontainebleau. Everywhere his salamander appears upon the walls, ceilings, and woodwork, commemorating the victories of the King—to whom had yielded the bear of the Swiss, the eagles of the Germans, the snake of Milan.

"Ursus atrox squallaque levis, et tortilis angulis
Cessant statimque Jani, Salamandra, tuar."

It was Francis I. who reconstructed the ancient buildings and added tenfold to their extent and decorative splendor. Vast sums of money were expended on the palace which he called "mon Fontainebleau," his beloved "Chez Moi," and which was not transformed from a feudal castle into "la vraie maison des Rois," to quote the words of Napoleon "la demeure des siècles."

All the forces which had revolutionized society were reflected in the changes effected at Fontainebleau. Italian influences, grace and refinement of manners, reverence for classical antiquity—everything, in short, that inspired the Renaissance movement—are imprinted on the style and the form of the architecture and the decoration.—*The Edinburgh Review.*

Right Rev. J. N. Lemmens, bishop of Vancouver, B. C., sailed last week from New York for Schemmert, Limburg, Holland.

August 1st was the 14th anniversary of the death of the late lamented Bishop O'Brien, of Kingston. May his soul rest in peace.

Catholic teachers for deaf and dumb children are wanted at Jacksonville, Ill. Rev. J. W. Crowe of that place can find employment for them.

Mr. Eugene O'Connell, a young Catholic, of California, is accorded the highest place by musical critics among violinists of the Occident. They predict for him an international fame.

Professor St. George Mivart's work, "Happiness in Hell," which appeared originally in the nineteenth Century, and which provoked a lengthy controversy and a deluge of comment, has been placed by the Vatican in the Index Expurgatorius.

The Mitre and the Ring worn by the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster at the recent consecration of England to Our Lady and St. Peter, once belonged to St. Thomas of Canterbury. They were given to Cardinal Manning by the Bishop of Nismes.

Rev. A. Morrissey, C. S. C., has been appointed to succeed the late Father Walsh, as President of Notre Dame University, Indiana. Father Morrissey has been at Notre Dame since he was twelve years of age, and is thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the founder.

When, last week a Baptist Church at Long Island City offered the use of its house of worship to the priest of a neighboring Catholic Church, which had been destroyed by fire, the Baptist pastor said: "We are here for doing good, and I hope to see the day when all churches will join hands in one common object, the glory of God, and the salvation of souls." The Catholic pastor, in accepting the generous proffer, wrote that it "tends to send us a long step forward in the direction of that universal brotherhood for which we are all striving."

UNEQUALLED.—Mr. Thos. Hunt, Tyendinago, Ont., writes:—"I have to thank you for recommending Dr. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL for bleeding piles. I was troubled with them for nearly fifteen years, and tried almost everything I could hear or think of. Some of them would give temporary relief, but none would effect a cure. I have now been free from the distressing complaint for nearly eighteen months. I hope you will continue to recommend it."



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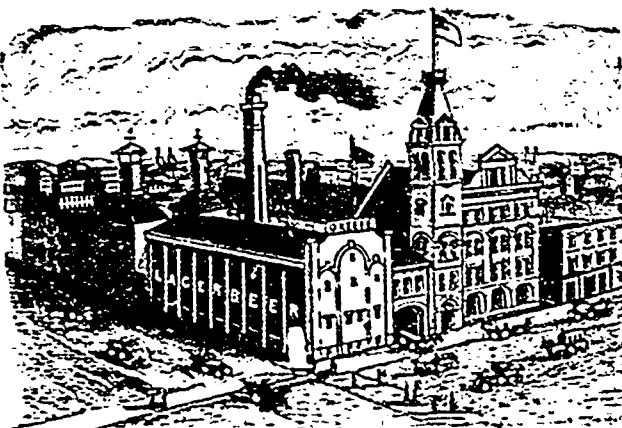
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