

grammes of sterilized glycerine. This preparation, after filtration first through paper and then through a Chamberland filter, gave a clear liquid almost as transparent as distilled water. The injection of a Pravaz syringe of this liquid caused considerable pain, but was followed by a fall of temperature and reduction in the pulse-rate. The authors, however, are doubtful whether a repetition of the injection will be permitted.—*British Medical Journal*.

Lupus by Inoculation.—J. Jadasohn (*Virch. Archiv.*) reports the following case. In consequence of an injury an ulcer developed on the finger-tip of a butcher. The ulcer resembled, though not exactly, one of tuberculous origin,—shallow floor, thin, partly undermined, irregular border, feeble granulations, numerous points of suppuration. Later a typical lupus patch developed on the forearm and another on the upper arm. The histological examination disclosed the tubercular nature of the lesions, though but few tubercle bacilli were found. In a second case, the lupus developed on the site of a tattoo, and coincided exactly with the lines of the tattooed design. The operator, it appears, was phthisical, and had used his saliva in mixing the colours.—*Jour. Cut. and Genito-Urinary Diseases*, April, 1892.

Tubercular Arthritis in a Cat from drinking Tuberculized Milk.—C. Nocard fed a cat and her four kittens with milk in which he had mixed a pure culture of tubercle bacilli. The four kittens died within from seven to seventeen weeks, exhibiting confluent tubercular lesions in the intestines, lymph glands, spleen and liver. The old cat first took ill after two and a half years with a severe inflammation of the knee-joint, which contained a considerable quantity of flocculent and purulent synovia, in which numberless tubercle bacilli were found by Ehrlich's method. The arthritis was tubercular in origin. The cat died and tubercular lesions were found in the spleen, the liver and the lung, evidently of older date than the joint lesion.—(*Centralblatt für die gesammte Therapie*, May, 1891.

On the Danger of Transmission of Tuberculosis by means of Diseased Milk.—From the annual report of M. Alexandre on epizootic disease in the Department of the Seine during the year 1891, it appears that 46 animals were killed on account of bovine tuberculosis—that is about 20 per cent. of all the milch cows in the stables of