

Heart Diagnosis by Electricity is something new in the domain of clinical diagnosis. "Heart stations" are now established in Johns Hopkins Hospital and in both the Presbyterian and Mt. Sinai Hospitals, New York.

The development of this method is due to Wallen, an Englishman, and to Einihoven, the Dutch physiologist. In his laboratory in 1903 the latter devised the essential feature of the new apparatus—the "string galvanometer."

By the observation of certain electrical currents, intimately related to and accompanying the different phases of the heart's action, the diagnostician is enabled to supplement greatly the sensibilities of touch, sight and hearing, employed in detecting abnormalities in the heart's action.

As the apparatus involved in the "heart stations" is extensive and intricate, its employment will be altogether confined to hospitals.

It can be employed for observation and record of excitation, pulsation, heart sounds, pulse waves, blood pressure, etc.

The Royal Commission on Tuberculosis has issued its final report. It establishes the fact that bovine tuberculosis is communicable to human beings and is especially dangerous in the case of little children.

It will be remembered that at the International Congress on Tuberculosis in London in 1901 Professor Koch made an announcement, considered authoritative by some, that human beings could not be infected from animals because he had not been able to infect animals by inoculation with the human bacillus.

The result of this pronouncement was to throw the profession into two camps, and many were the wordy warfares waged thereon. This state of uncertainty led to the appointment of the Royal Commission, which now, after a labor of ten years, has completed its observations and accordingly recorded them.

This Commission was required to find answers to the following:

1. Whether the disease in animals and man is one and the same.
2. Whether animals and man can be reciprocally infected with it.
3. Under what conditions, if at all, the transmission of the disease from animals to man takes place, and what are the circumstances favorable or unfavorable to such transmission.

Observation implies two things: Attention to phenomena which