

tension to the right pleura and pericardium, with consequent clinical signs and symptoms. Icterus is not present in uncomplicated cases. The urine is decreased in amount, and albumin is commonly absent. The prognosis is eventually hopeless. The treatment is purely symptomatic. Unusual precaution should be taken against exposure to acute infections.—J. L. Y.

The Intestinal Origin of the So-called "Fever of Infancy" (Fiebre de Borrás).—DUENAS (*Revista medica Cubana*, January, 1903, No. 1) suggests the possible relation of this Cuban infantile fever with the summer diarrhoea of infants of the United States. The recent work of Duval and Bassett has shown that at least certain forms of summer diarrhoea of children are due to the bacillus dysenteriae of Shiga, as shown by the presence of this organism in the stools of such cases and the agglutination reactions on the organism with the blood of those ill of or convalescent from the disease.

In a case of the author's, a girl of twenty months, who had been suffering for several days with persistent bloody vomiting, pain in the epigastrium, and mucus and ill-smelling stools, a distinct fever and rapid pulse, the patient's blood twenty days after the beginning of the disease gave a positive reaction with the bacillus dysenteriae in dilutions of 1:60. This case the author further regards as significant of the possible relation of this bacillus with certain of the "black vomits" attended with fever and of unknown etiology.—F. P. G.

The Inheritance and Intra-uterine Transmission of the Agglutinating Properties of the Blood and the Formation of Agglutinins in the Bodies of Embryos.—JUREWITSCH (*Cent. f. Bac. u. Para.*, 1902, Bd. xxxiii, p. 76) states that the agglutinating properties of the blood of normal pregnant rabbits and guinea-pigs for typhoid bacilli was first determined. The blood of some normal rabbits possessed this power in 1:80 dilutions. The blood of the young from such mothers also had the power to agglutinate typhoid bacilli, but in less degree than the mothers. Occasionally in a litter from a single mother certain animals showed agglutinins in their blood, while others did not. With normal guinea-pigs neither the blood of mothers nor young showed any tendency to agglutinate typhoid bacilli. Normal pregnant guinea-pigs were now immunized against typhoid bacilli during the time of pregnancy, so that at the birth of the young agglutination took place with the mother's blood in 1:4000 or 1:5000 dilutions. In three out of thirty-one cases no agglutination could be demonstrated in the young. In all the other cases agglutination was obtained with the blood of the young, but was three to thirty times weaker than with the blood of the mothers, and after a short period the blood of the young lost this property entirely. In order to determine whether the agglutinins were simply transmitted through the placenta to the blood of the young, or whether the fetus was actually endowed with the power of producing agglutinins, the mothers were subjected to a passive immunity, and agglutinating sera from previously immunized guinea-pigs, rabbits, and horses were injected into the pregnant mothers. After a few hours Caesarean section was performed and the blood of the young tested. The result was the same as when the mothers were immunized during pregnancy. It was further found that the blood of young normal rabbits coming from a