weeks following admission the daily amount of urine never exceeded nine ounces, and only twice did it reach that amount. On the fifteenth day the quantity suddenly increased to thirteen ounces, and a round worm, 27 cm. long, was passed by the bowels. From this time the daily amount of urine averaged fifteen ounces, with much lost.

Frequent examinations of the urine always gave negative results, and at no time were symptoms of suppression of urine present. Eggs of the *ascaris lumbricoides* were found in the stools on one occasion, two days after passage of the worm, and four days later eggs of the *tricocephalus dispar* were also observed. Treatment with calomel and santalin produced no results.

Researches on the Thymus Gland.—KATZ (*Le Progrès Médical*, June 23, 1900) reports a series of sixty-one observations made at the request of Bourneville at the Hôpital des Enfants Malades, upon mentally sound children dying from various diseases. The age of the subjects varied from one month to thirteen years, forty-one being under two years of age. The gland was present in every case, which is of great interest, since Bourneville's statistics of its presence in imbecile, idiotic, epileptic, and mentally deficient children showed that no trace of its presence could be found in twenty-five of his twenty-eight cases. In the majority of cases the gland was reddish-gray in color, in seven dark red. Thirteen of the cases died of diphtheria, and in every case the thymus weighed more than the usually assigned average weight of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 grammes, in one case reaching a weight of 18 grammes. This increase of weight in cases of diphtheria would seem to be more than coincidental. Indeed, the variability of weight of the gland in the whole series was not in accord with the usual statement of authorities. Thus in 20 cases from one to five months old, the weight was 11 grammes: in 25 cases from five months to two years old, it was 6 grammes; and in 18 cases over two years, it was 8 grammes. Bourneville's further studies on mentally abnormal children have shown the gland to be present in only 27 per cent. of 292 cases. It thus seems evident that the gland disappears earlier in abnormal children than in the normal ones.

Typhoid Fever Without Intestinal Lesions in an Infant.—BRYANT (*British Medical Journal*, 1899, ii. p. 776) reports the youngest instance of this unusual condition so far reported. The patient was a baby one year and nine months old, who was brought into the hospital for a persistent diarrhoea. The child was greatly emaciated, the abdomen distended and hard, the spleen enlarged; there was a focus of bronchopneumonia on the right lung, the pulse was 136, and the temperature moderately high. On the following day the diarrhoea became more aggravated, and vomiting began, with steady loss of strength, and death on the twenty-second day. A Widal test made on the last day of life gave a strong reaction at the end of two minutes.

At the autopsy foci of recent bronchopneumonia were found in the lungs, but the intestines were absolutely healthy, except for marked swelling and softening of the mesenteric ganglia. Numerous cultures were made from these hypertrophied glands, and bacilli were obtained which gave both the positive and negative reactions of Eberth's bacillus.

The author has collected fifteen observations of typhoid fever without intestinal lesions, the age of the subjects varying from that of his own case—one year and nine months—to sixty years. Eleven of the cases presented the general symptoms of typhoid fever. The bacillus was obtained from the spleen in fourteen cases; from the liver in four cases; from the kidney in three cases; from the lung in three cases; from the mesenteric gland in two cases, and from the heart, biliary passages, and cord in one case. The Widal reaction has given positive results in all of the reported cases.

Treatment of Dysenteriform Entero-colitis in Infants.—ST. PHILIPPE (*Le Bulletin Medical*, June 6, 1900) states that the glairy dysenteriform variety of entero-colitis is favorably modified by fresh guarana powder, obtained after cold maceration. It should be prepared some time in advance of the time at which it is to be used. The dose varies with the patient's age, from 50 cgm. to 2 gm. in twenty-four hours. The physiological action is complex, but it apparently acts in a substitutive and tonic way.

The Etiological Significance of Hereditary Syphilis in Congenital Heart Lesions.—MONCORVO (*Pediatrics*, February, 1900) has recorded his observations of cases of congenital heart affections covering a period of sixteen years. He found that in two cases out of three these infants presented more or less distinct signs of hereditary syphilis, with or without other abnormalities of growth or development. With the majority of observers he agrees in considering rheumatism and tuberculosis of less etiological importance than syphilis. Two cases of congenital heart disease are reported in which a syphilitic history in the parents was obtained. He concludes that syphilis is the principal factor in the production of morbus cœruleus.

THERAPEUTICS.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF

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A Chemical Contribution to Silver-therapy.—DR. EMIL LANGE, recognizing the fact that the detection of minute quantities of silver in animal tissues and organs is of importance on account of the ever-increasing use of soluble silver, has carried out some laboratory experiments. He injected into the jugular vein of a rabbit colloidal silver in a solution of egg-albumin, sodium chloride and distilled water to the amount of six and two-tenths