

the liver with suppuration; the formation of adhesions between the liver and the colon, through an opening in which (which escaped observation post mortem) the cysts escaped. It is further suggested that the multiple abscesses may have been due to the numerous exploratory punctures made at the time of operation.

BILATERAL FACIAL PALSY IN THE SEQUENCE OF INFLUENZA.

BARKES (*Lancet*, No. 3726, p. 217) has reported the case of a medical man, thirty-six years old, who resided in a district which was extremely cold and bleak in winter, and whose brother and father had had attacks of facial palsy. Several weeks after an attack of influenza, at a time when the weather had become extremely severe, the man noticed paralysis of the muscles supplied by the facial nerve, first upon the left side and a day later upon the right. For two days before the paralysis appeared an absence of taste was noticed, but this may have been due to the condition of the surface of the tongue. Sensibility was everywhere preserved. The facial nerves were tender on pressure at their point of exit. Under energetic treatment, improvement speedily set in and progressed to ultimate recovery.

THE PREPARATION OF THE ANTITOXIN OF DIPHTHERIA.

With a view to shortening the time required for the preparation of the antitoxin of diphtheria by any of the methods thus far employed, KLEIN (*Lancet*, No. 3720, p. 1415) makes a few injections of living diphtheria-bacilli attenuated by age, together with their toxin. The animal treated is thus furnished with a certain degree of resistance. Next, large quantities of living diphtheria-bacilli (minus their toxin), taken from the surface of solid cultures of gradually increasing virulence, are repeatedly injected subcutaneously, so as to allow the bacilli to grow and multiply and gradually to produce within the body of the animal the toxin, and ultimately the antitoxin. Each injection is followed by a temporary reaction, a rise of temperature varying between 0.6° and 1.8° C., and a local tumor; but there is no suppuration at the site of inoculation. As soon as one such tumor has disappeared a new injection is made with large quantities of living bacilli scraped from the surface of solid media (agar and gelatin). By the third week the animal will bear the scrapings from the surface of two whole agar-cultures of virulent character. In the case of one horse, antitoxic serum was obtained by this method in twenty-three days, and in that of another in twenty-six days from the date of the initial injection. If after the first bleeding the horse be again twice or thrice injected with virulent living diphtheria-bacilli (taken from surface-cultures), the further serum obtained will be found to possess increased antitoxic power.

APYRETIC TYPHOID FEVER.

The designation apyretic typhoid fever ought to be reserved for cases in which the temperature remains normal or below throughout the course of the attack, in the absence of collapses, although there may be transitory elevation as a result of complication. All other symptoms may be present as