

or of the extent and gravity of the lesions. It appears at the beginning of tuberculization as well as at an advanced period, and it is independent of *régime* and of season.

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF

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EMBOLISM OF THE ABDOMINAL AORTA.

MATIGNON, in an article in *La Médecine Moderne* (26 Mai, 1894) reviews our present knowledge of this rare condition. He finds in the literature twenty-five cases, upon which his conclusions are based. Of these, twelve occurred in men. No case occurred before the twentieth year. In the majority of the cases the embolism occurred in connection with an infectious disease, usually associated with an endocardial lesion. Thus, in six cases it followed acute articular rheumatism; in five cases puerperal pyæmia; in four erysipelas; once each, typhoid fever, pneumonia, syphilis. In four cases there were endocardial lesions of indeterminate character. Usually emboli are found in various parts of the body in cases of fatal embolism of the aorta. The usual seat of the embolus is the bifurcation of the vessel, and it may occlude one or both of the common iliacs completely or partially. The symptoms vary somewhat in different cases, depending chiefly upon the degree of occlusion of the vessel. Their onset is sudden, and the most constant are violent pains in the lower extremities, paraplegia, cessation of pulsation in the arteries of the lower limbs, lower temperature of the legs, and rapid trophic change resulting in gangrene. The prognosis is very grave, twenty-three of the twenty-five cases described having died, usually within four days after the onset of symptoms. For such a condition treatment could hardly be expected to be of much avail.

DYSENTERY AND ABSCESS OF THE LIVER.

In the autumn of 1892 KRUSE and PASQUALE visited Egypt for the purpose of studying the dysentery there prevalent, more particularly as it bears upon the so-called tropical abscess of the liver. The results of their investigation are set forth at length in an exhaustive article in the *Zeitschrift für Hygiene und Infektionskrankheiten* (1894, xvi. pp. 1-148).

After a review of the work already done as regards the etiology of dysentery they describe the monads and amœbæ which are frequently present in the intestine of the Egyptians during health, and to which no pathogenic qualities attach. The amœbæ thus found by Kruse and Pasquale do not differ morphologically from those found associated with dysentery. The relation-