

## PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF

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**On the Pathological Anatomy of Chorea Minor.**—M. RICHARD (*Deutsch. Arch. f. klin. Med.*, 1902, Band lxxii., Heft 5 and 6, p. 504) reports two cases of chorea minor, with detailed histological descriptions. The first case followed an attack of acute articular rheumatism, while the second case was characterized by previous attacks of chorea. At autopsy an acute endocarditis was found in both cases, due probably in the first case to the staphylococcus pyogenes aureus, and in the second to the streptococcus pyogenes. A bacteriological examination was made of the fluid from the ventricles of the brain in both cases, with practically negative results. The nervous system in neither case presented any gross pathological changes, but microscopically there was a degeneration of both anterior and posterior root fibres in the cord, and even more marked alterations in the brain. No lesions were found in the spinal ganglia. Throughout the brain there was a small-cell infiltration, most marked in the perivascular spaces; this invasion in places extended over moderately large areas. Small hemorrhages were also found, appearing most numerous in the region of the basal ganglia and beneath the ependymal cells of the ventricles. Within the last few years Planco has described an "ependymyellitis" occurring in a case of chorea minor, and Neuwerck has called attention to areas of inflammation and hemorrhage in a similar case. The author believes the changes which he reports should be considered as dependent upon a general toxæmia.—W. T. L.

**Bacteria in the Bile Passages of Dogs.**—GILBERT and LIPMAN (*Presse Médicale*, June 18, 1902), at a meeting of the Société de Biologie, report their results of a series of bacteriological examinations of the bile passages in dogs. Cultures were taken from the gall-bladder and various parts of the bile ducts, and, while uniformly sterile for aerobes, showed constantly the presence of various anaerobic bacteria. In view of the fact that the bile passages have been supposed to be sterile, and on account of the significance of bacteria in many diseases of the bile passages, the authors regard their results as of more than passing interest.—F. P. G.

**On the Transplantation of a Sarcoma of the Thyroid Gland of a White Rat.**—LEO LOEB (*Virchow's Archiv*, 1902, Band clxii., Heft 2, p. 176) reports