

superficial part of the reticular formation, but there were two or three small deeper ones. Though most marked at this level, they existed in all sections up to the lower part of the aqueduct of Sylvius where, however, only one or two were seen. They always occupied the posterior part of the reticular formation. The hæmorrhages were not old, but had not occurred immediately before death. The cervical sympathetic cord was quite healthy. In the superior cervical ganglia the nerve cells were healthy, the sections were full of leucocytes.

The hæmorrhages were visible to the naked eye, and none of those present had ever seen them so marked in the medulla. Dr. White supposes that these hæmorrhages occurred as a result of the pneumonic fever from which the patient suffered. He infers that since hæmorrhages would naturally take place in that part of the central nervous system which was rendered weak by local disease-changes, they indicate the seat of the pathological processes which underlie the various symptoms of exophthalmic goitre.

#### INFECTIOUS JAUNDICE.

Some notes of this interesting condition, by some writers described as Weil's disease, have appeared in the *Retrospect of Medicine* of this JOURNAL. Several cases have been observed in Montreal within the last few months. The patients were children, and the prominent symptoms were jaundice and fever. Infection was probable, as some of the children in the neighborhood was similarly attacked. The whole subject is attracting considerable interest in Europe, and many clinical observers are paying attention to it. Fränkel, in the course of an article "On the Study of the so-called Weil's Disease,"\* relates the history of a case in which symptoms resembling decidedly those of Weil's disease, came on as the result of an external wound which had taken on a slightly erysipelatous action. The symptoms soon declined, and the patient became free from fever and felt almost well, except that he suffered from great lassitude. After some eleven days he experienced a slight relapse with moderate elevation of temperature and an increase in the enlargement of the liver and of the spleen.

This observation induced Fränkel to make a careful critical

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\* Schn. idt's Jahrbücher der Gesamten Medicin, 15 Mai, 1889.