

number of leukocytes (leukopenia) would aid somewhat, though it would not exclude influenza. The examination of the blood with regard to its action on typhoid cultures (Widal's method) is of the greatest importance, but is unreliable at the onset and for several days thereafter. In doubtful cases persisting for some days this test usually settles the diagnosis.

Examination of the stools and urine for bacilli may at times be useful in the later stages of the disease, but has not been shown to possess particular merit in the beginning.

Finally, we would repeat that typhoid fever cannot be excluded in cases of sudden fever, marked by decided symptoms of gastro-intestinal or catarrhal type; and that a disproportionate slowness of the pulse, pronounced and persistent anorexia, epigastric tenderness, and splenic enlargement are symptoms of importance as indicating possible or probable typhoid fever.—*Philadelphia Medical Journal*.

The Preservation of Specimens with their Natural Colors by Kaiserling's Method.

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THE necessity for preserving anatomical specimens with their natural colors has always been felt, and the impossibility of retaining the delicate shades which are indicative of many of the morbid processes has always been a great bar to proper teaching of pathology. With the introduction of formaline as a hardening agent and the modifications in its use recently published by Kaiserling, it seems as if the collections of the future would be able to present something for the student besides variations in shape and size and fractures; for this is all that can be readily seen by him now, and his imagination has to supply the rest.

But it is not only for the instructors, but also for the medical examiner, that this promises to be of advantage; for the soft parts of the body that have been injured can be preserved in this way and shown in court, if necessary, and would often convey much more meaning to the average jury than lengthy technical descriptions.

The method is simple; the only precaution to be observed is not to put too large pieces in the preserving fluid, and to be careful to change them at the proper time. As some shrinkage is inevitable,