

MEDICINE.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF JAMES STEWART, F. G. FINLEY AND H. A. LAFLEUR.

Differential Leucocyte Count in Early Days of Typhoid Fever.

HENRY A. HIGLEY. "Differential leucocyte count in the early days of typhoid fever." *Medical Record*, September 19th, 1903.

This is a paper read before the New York Pathological Society. The author quotes the conclusions of Türk, Naegeli, Ouskow, Thayer, and Winter. From their observations he considers it definitely settled that in uncomplicated cases of typhoid, the polymorphonuclear neutrophilic leucocytes are relatively and absolutely decreased, while the large mononuclears are always relatively and usually also absolutely increased in number and that furthermore the small mononuclears are relatively and absolutely decreased, normal or increased, the eosinophiles being both relatively and absolutely sub-normal. Without any desire to minimize Thayer's results or bring them under suspicion, he points out that Thayer has not stated the grounds upon which the diagnosis of typhoid fever was made, nor the facts which led him to suppose that the counts were, in truth, made during the first week of the disease, and adds that the counts were not made individually by him, but by different internes at the Johns Hopkins hospital.

Two years ago Dr. Higley began a series of observations upon the subject and has come to the following conclusion based upon sixteen cases: "That in many instances the differential leucocyte count which may be called characteristic of typhoid fever is present, contrary to general supposition, during the first week of the disease," and "that the definite value of the differential leucocyte count in the early diagnosis of typhoid fever is as yet problematical; but it seems certain that when used in addition to the total leucocyte count, more information may be obtained than by employing the total count alone."

The Inoculability of Human Tuberculosis upon Bovines.

D. J. HAMILTON. "The inoculability of human tuberculosis upon bovines." *British Medical Journal*, September 12th, 1903.

Professor Hamilton, in his opening address, before the 71st annual meeting of the British Medical Association, dealt largely in a controversial manner with the problem of inoculability. He defended the experiments conducted by himself and Mr. Young, and affirmed again that they went to confirm the unity of the bovine and the human organism. In conclusion, he says: "I cannot but think that the question of the transmissibility of human tuberculosis to the bovine is pretty well settled in the affirmative. The opposite side of the question, whether