

and died soon after. No autopsy could be obtained, but there was no doubt about the diagnosis.

Externally and internally nothing abnormal could be seen by the naked eye in the fetus or its appendages. There was a small quantity of serous fluid in the abdomen. The intestines seemed quite healthy; the liver and spleen were not enlarged. Tubes inoculated from the kidney, spleen, and intestinal contents gave pure cultures of the typhoid bacillus; the blood was sterile. Care was taken to make tests, which showed the absence of the bacillus coli communis. It was impossible to demonstrate bacilli in the tissues by microscopic examination. The Widal test was very successful in this case.—*Amer. Journ. of Med. Sci.*, October, 1898.

Satellitism of Colonies of Pfeiffer's Bacillus in Mixed Cultures.

Meunier (Société de Biologie, Séance du 11 Juin, 1898, *La Semaine médicale*, June 15th, 1898) found that when Pfeiffer's bacillus is inoculated on a proper medium (blood-agar), on which staphylococcus aureus is then planted, the growth of the influenza bacillus is greatly favored, and colonies ten or twenty times the usual size are developed. Divers other common bacteria have the same influence as the staphylococcus, but in a less degree. The mechanism of this symbiosis, this *cultural satellitism*, is obscure, but the observations of the author and of Grassberger show that the fertilization is not due to a product directly secreted by the adscititious germ, but to a modification of the hemoglobin of the medium. The matter is also of practical value, in view of the difficulties attending the cultivation of the influenza bacillus. The author recommends the following method: An aqueous solution of defibrinated blood from the rabbit or, better, the cat is prepared, and is used to impregnate the surface of agar. On this medium the Pfeiffer bacilli are then inoculated, and then, after the tubes have been allowed to dry in the vertical position for a few hours, staphylococcus aureus is implanted at two or three points. Twenty-four hours in the incubator suffice to give beautiful satellite cultures of Pfeiffer's bacillus.—*Univ. Mag.*

Presence of the Meningococcus in the Nasal Secretions.

Schiff (*Centralblatt für innere Medicin*, June 4th, 1898) recalls the fact that epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis has long been known to begin with violent rhinitis, evidences of which are often found on autopsy. After the discovery of the meningococcus intracellularis in the nasal discharges of meningitic cases, it became the custom to examine for this parasite as a routine measure, and many clinicians have invariably found it. Then