

The radial arteries were palpable in a large proportion of old typhoids; between the ages of 20 and 50 there were 46.8 per cent. in the typhoid series, as against 17.6 per cent. of normal cases, with palpable vessels. In addition to pulse changes, there was some evidence of cardiac enlargement in the old typhoids, when compared with the cardiac condition during the acute stage of the disease. As there is a tendency to cardiac dilatation during the acute stage, the enlargement following the disease is all the more significant. Well marked cardio-vascular changes were found in 10 of 182 cases following typhoid, and in these none of the usual causes were present for such a condition.

There is some evidence to show that patients in whom the pulse is rapid and irregular during the attack, or in whom a systolic apex murmur develops, are more liable to subsequent cardio-vascular changes. In such instance the subsequent blood pressure is higher than the usual post-typhoid blood pressure, and these cases were more frequently the subjects of subsequent cardiac disease.

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DR. FELIX HOMMEL. "Ueber Pubertätsalbuminurie." *Deut. Arch. Klin. Med.*, Bd. 78, 541.

The writer distinguishes physiological albuminuria from that occurring at puberty, and gives the results of examinations of large numbers of young workers in two well-known factories in Jena. In both establishments the hygienic arrangements are excellent, and the employees are obliged to present themselves twice a year for medical examination. The writer was thus enabled to examine 587 young people, and most of them were kept under observation for three or four years. Albuminuria occurred in 111 cases, or 18.9 per cent. of all examined. The albuminuria was, in most cases, decidedly intermittent in type, so that repeated examinations were frequently necessary for its detection. The quality of albumin was usually trifling, but occasionally showed as much as one-half to one per cent. Scanty hyaline casts and single fatty epithelial cells were sometimes found.

The cause of the albuminuria of puberty depends frequently on cardiac disease, especially on the juvenile cardiac hypertrophy of German-Séc.

Symptoms such as palpitation, a sense of pressure on the chest, shortness of breath on exertion, and objectively signs of enlargement both to right and left side, pulmonary accentuation and blowing systolic murmurs, were frequently noticed. Increased arterial tension and aortic accentuation also occurred. These signs, however, occur in a large proportion of cases without albuminuria, and the figures,