

pation was found to be an important predisposing cause of relapses. The opinion is expressed that the prognosis of relapses is good because a certain degree of immunity has been acquired by reason of the first primary attack, and fatal complications are less common.—*Medical News*.

The Relation of Phlegmasia Alba Dolens in Typhoid Fever to Typhoid-bacilli.—Haushalter (*Rev. Méd. de l'Est*, Sept. 1, 1893; *Rev. Int. de Bibliographie*, 1894, No. 2, p. 17) notes that the point of departure of venous thrombosis is to be found in an alteration of the lining membrane of the vessel, and that in some diseases this alteration may be due to micro-organisms constituting a secondary infection. A case is reported that goes to show that phlegmasia may be due directly to the action of typhoid bacilli. A girl, twenty-one years old, died in the sixth week of an attack of typhoid fever, and upon post-mortem examination a fibrinous clot was found in the left crural vein, extending from the apex of Scarpa's triangle to the iliac vein. Bacteriologic study of the walls of the vein and of the clot, as

well as of the liver and spleen (which contained two small abscesses), disclosed the presence exclusively of typhoid-bacilli. The phlegmasia was thus the seat of an unusual localization of the bacilli, either from the formation of a bacillary embolus at the time of resolution of rose-spots or from infection of the walls of the vein by direct contact with an adjacent lymphatic gland, itself contaminated by the backward stream from the lymphatic glands of the abdomen.—*Medical News*.

The Pathology of Paralysis Agitans.—The belief seems to be gaining ground that paralysis agitans is but a manifestation of premature senility, the result of changes affecting the nervous system as a part of a widely distributed degeneration, and the pathologic evidence tends to support this view. An interesting contribution to this subject has recently been made by Ketscher (*Zeitschr. f. Heilk.*, Bd. xii, S. 445; *Centralbl. f. Allg. Pathologie u. pathol. Anatomie*, Bd. v. No. 4, S. 173), based upon observations made in the laboratory of Chiari at Prague. The tissues from three cases were carefully studied, the material being

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