

physician on the hospital staff was summoned ; his diagnosis was flat against typhoid fever. A week or two later the case developed into typhoid fever. Here, no doubt, was one of the cases Dr. Hare thinks by no means so uncommon, where there was at first very marked typhoidal infection of the appendix by the typhoid bacillus. Dr. Hare mentions three interesting points in connection with these cases: First, it is of interest to note that in a certain proportion of these cases that the illness is ushered in by symptoms which are decidedly marked in the right lower quadrant of the abdomen; second, the interesting question arises as to the condition of the appendix and caput coli under these conditions; and third, as regards whether operative interference is necessary in these cases; then, finally, whether there are any specific conditions present to diagnose a distinct local lesion from a general infection by the typhoid bacillus. In the differential diagnosis he holds that much is to be gained; in fact almost everything of importance, from the results to be ascertained, from an examination of the blood. Now, in the ordinary cases of appendicitis, from what we know of leucocytosis, the white-blood corpuscles will be considerably increased, but in the typhoid cases they are not increased. Typhoidal ulceration in the neighborhood of the caput coli, or in the appendix itself, which is abundantly supplied with lymphoid tissue, might produce subjective or objective symptoms sufficient to cause a diagnosis of appendicitis to be given, but the blood would not show the distinct changes of leucocytosis. The subject is one that needs much further elucidation; and perplexing as these cases are to the diagnostician, there is logic in the wisdom of waiting for decisive symptoms in order to make clear the diagnosis.

THE MEDICAL EDITOR ON THE STAFF OF THE DAILY PRESS.

In a well prepared paper on this subject, read before the Academy of Medicine in June last, Dr. Walter L. Pile, of Philadelphia, advocated the appointment of such member on the staff of the daily newspapers, which we would heartily endorse as a move in the right direction. In citing an example for this, the essayist referred to an article recently appearing in the *New York Herald* on "Sleep Cure for Nervous Diseases," abstracts of which go to show the need of having a medical man to act as a sort of corrective to this class of literature, which is now a constant and ever-growing ingredient of the daily press. In the article mentioned, the cure was stated to consist of "eight grams of bromine every two hours in a glass half full of water." "Rest—absolute pro-