

A CLAIM FOR PRIORITY IN STATING THE PRESENCE OF THE BACILLUS TYPHI ABDOMINALIS IN THE GALL-BLADDER.—(Gustav Fütterer, M.D., Chicago.) Over ten years have elapsed since I discovered the presence of the typhoid bacilli in the gall-bladders of two individuals who had died of typhoid fever. My observations were published in the *Münchener Medicinische Wochenschrift*, No. 19, 1888, under the title "Untersuchungen ueber Typhus Abdominalis." The paper was published under the joint authorship of Dr. B. Anton and Dr. G. Fütterer. Since the publication of this paper, the fact that I was the first to call attention to the presence of the typhoid bacilli in the gall-bladder has been largely overlooked by medical writers. The paper in question is divided into two parts. The first, having been written by Dr. B. Anton, deals with a case of parotitis, giving the clinical description of the case and the ante-mortem conditions. The second or anatomico-bacteriological part gives the post-mortem findings in the above-mentioned case of parotitis, and describes the post-mortem examination of two typhoid fever cases. It was in the last two cases that a bacteriological examination of bile in the gall-bladder revealed the presence of typhoid bacilli. The second part of the paper is published in my name only, and is, I believe, the first statement of this kind to be found in medical literature. In view of these facts I feel that I may justly claim to have been the first to discover the presence of the typhoid bacilli in the gall-bladder. I also claim priority for expressing the opinion that the relapses of typhoid fever are caused by typhoid bacilli entering the intestines with the bile, a conclusion easily reached from these findings.—*Medicine*.

GALVANISM OF THE NECK IN OBSTINATE VOMITING.—As early as 1884, Apostoli read an article before the French Society of Electrotherapy upon galvanism of the pneumogastric nerve for vomiting. In his earlier communication Apostoli gave exact rules for the application, the duration of each sitting, and strength of current to be employed. Two methods were advised—in one the positive pole was placed on the side of the neck and the negative over the epigastrium. In this way he believed that the descending galvanic current was passed along the pneumogastric nerve. He also described a method known as the bipolar, in which a current was passed transversely through the neck just below the mastoid region. Galvanism applied in this way is very efficient in the control of vomiting from reflex causes, and especially those of a hysterical character. Experience shows that the passage of the current from one side of the neck to the other is somewhat more efficient than when the current is passed from the neck to the epigastrium. We have used the term galvanism of