absence of sweating, of rigidity of the neck, the normal findings in the cerebrospinal fluid, and the sudden onset of the cephaloplegia, usually on waking, are among the chief diagnostic points. This syndrome, however, was observed at a time when an epidemic of poliomyelitis was prevailing.

Todde, C. DOUBLE ACQUIRED ATHETOSIS. [Rif. Med., June 5, 1920.]

This young woman developed a double athetosis. It was accompanied by pain in the lumbar region and there were contractures interfering with swallowing, chewing and speaking. The condition has persisted almost stationary during three to four years. The movements subside somewhat in repose and almost entirely during sleep. Some lesion in the cortex complicated with chronic changes in the spinal cord and nerves are suggested as the localization diagnosis.

7. NEUROSYPHILIS.

Brown and Pearce. GENERALIZED SYPHILIS EXPERIMENTALLY PRODUCED IN THE RABBIT. [Med. Rec., August 14, 1920.]

In 126 cases of experimental syphilis in rabbits the animals showed lesions at the site of the inoculation. The testicles and scrotum showed marked reactions. If a lymph node from an infected rabbit were planted into the testicle of a normal rabbit, the organism could be recovered, from seven to a hundred days after the transplantation, from the blood of the heart of the second rabbit. If, forty-eight hours after its inoculation, the testicle of the second rabbit was amputated, the dissemination of the treponema was not prevented from occurring.

Moure, E. J. SYPHILITIC INTRACRANIAL COMPLICATIONS OF OTITIS. [Bull. de l'Acad. de Méd. de Paris, May 11, 1920. J. A. M. A.]

Moure urges tentative treatment as for syphilis when otitis media and mastoiditis display certain unusual features or are particularly tenacious. In several cases the functional disturbances persisted after the mastoiditis and otitis were evidently healed, and the Wassermann test gave positive findings, except in one case, but in all, the treatment for syphilis was followed by a prompt cure. A recurrence in one case confirmed his diagnosis, as necropsy revealed the softening of a gumma in the cerebellum as the cause of the fatal acute meningitis.

Kyrle, Brandt, and Mars. COLLOIDAL GOLD TEST IN THE CEREBROSPINAL FLUID IN SECONDARY SYPHILIS. [Wien. klin. Woch., August 19, 1920.]

As a result of tests in nearly two thousand instances these authors maintain that a strongly positive colloidal gold reaction is of considerable prognostic importance in secondary syphilis, as it shows that the infection of the spinal fluid has not yet cleared up, and that exacerbations of the disease may occur.