rabbits and one monkey. One of the rabbits died on the eighth day. Cultures of the brain and cardiac blood were sterile, and the nerve centers showed the typical lesions of meningoencephalitis of the cortex and midbrain. The two other animals showed no disturbance whatever. An emulsion of brain tissue from the dead rabbit was inoculated in the same dose into two other rabbits, which died on the sixth and seventh days, respectively, and showed identical brain lesions. The virus from one of these rabbits was subsequently passed through a number of other animals in succession. The experiments showed that the incubation period of the disease after intracerebral inoculation averages four or five days. Symptoms appear only a few hours before death and consist of a torpid condition with signs of meningeal irritation and epileptoid and myoclonic spasms in the limbs or choreic movements. The virus can be preserved in glycerin, and is a filterable virus, readily passing through the Chamberland filters Nos. 1 and 3. The virus may be inoculated into the rabbit through the sciatic nerve as well as through the anterior chamber of the eye. The virus does not seem to be pathogenic for monkeys when directly obtained from man, but becomes so after having passed a certain number of times through rabbits. It then becomes pathogenic likewise for guinea pigs. The virus retains its virulence after desiccation in vacuo in the presence of sulphuric acid and after desiccation in a watch glass in contact with caustic potash. The virus is present in the spinal cord of animals inoculated by the cerebral route. The serum of patients convalescent one month from lethargic and myoclonic encephalitis has no neutralizing action upon the virus. Experiments upon crossed immunity with the virus of poliomyelitis, upon vaccination of animals, and upon serum treatment are now being carried out.

Litvak, A. THE OCULOCARDIAC REFLEX IN LETHARGIC ENCEPHALITIS. [Presse médicale, February 14, 1920.]

In lethargic encephalitis the oculocardiac reflex is rather active. The more deeply somnolent the patient, the more readily the reflex is elicited. In syphilitic meningitis, this reflex is always absent, while in tuberculous meningitis it is only uncommonly present and is feeble. In lethargic encephalitis there may be observed a condition of dissociation between the tone of the circulatory center, which may be lowered, and the oculocardiac reflex, which may be rather pronounced.

Jeanselme, E. SYPHILIS AND LETHARGIC ENCEPHALITIS. [Bulletin de l'Académie de médecine, March 2, 1920.]

Lethargic encephalitis may readily be overlooked in cases of suspected syphilis of the central nervous system. Many symptoms are common to both disorders, from dissociated paralysis of the cranial nerves and the Argyll-Robertson pupil to convulsive seizures and apoplectoid coma. The author's case was characterized by persistent somnolence