in origin, and has already been described by me in a published lecture; the second, which is as clearly hysterical, with various distinctive phenomena of grave hysteria, such as aphonia, hemianæsthesia, hemiparesis with leg contractures, achromatopsia, and dyschromatopsia, etc., will be soon reported at length by my resident physician, Dr. Leys. The case of organic hemianæsthesia is probably due to an old hemorrhagic cyst which has destroyed the posterior portion of the right internal capsule—anæsthesia, paralysis and contractures being present in the left half of the body. She is totally anæsthetic to touch, pain, and temperature on the left half of the body, except in a small area on the face. This area of retained sensation includes the orbital region, the side of the nose, and the left cheek within a line drawn from the external angular process of the frontal bone to the alæ of the nose. It is curious also that the mucous membrane of the mouth is anæsthetic, except in an area which corresponds as nearly as could be determined, to the sensitive region of the skin. In the hysterical case, anæsthesia to pain and temperature—but not to touch—is complete on the right half of the body and extends across the median line so as to include the entire left side of the nose. In other cases I have noted complete hemianæsthesia, except that in the face, and on the head, both back and front, sensation was perfectly retained for a distance of an inch or more beyond the median line.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY FOR NEUROLOGY.

Meeting of December 9th, 1891.

DR. CHARLES COREY in the Chair.

The regular Monthly Meeting of the above Society was held at the rooms of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, 356 Bridge Street, on Wednesday Evening, December 9th, 1891,

The following members were present:

Drs. John C. Shaw, Wm. T. Lloyd, C. F. Barber, Wm. Browning and Thos. L. Wells.

SCIENTIFIC BUSINESS.

Dr. Wells presented clinical case; male age 48. Three years ago, after prolonged drinking, had attack of paraplegia and was confined to his bed for six months. Was

delirious a portion of the time ; symptoms have gradually improved but has never been able to resume work. Complaints of pains in legs, and weakness upon slight exertion; morbidly suspicious and irritable. Had syphilis twelve or fifteen years ago.

Dr. Shaw thought the case was originally one of alcoholic Paraplegia, and would probably result in permanent breaking down both mentally and physically. Dr. Browning considered dementia as already well established. Dr. Barber thought the gait characteristic of an alcoholic. Drs. Lloyd and Corey suggesting that small doses of bichloride of mercury be given in addition to strychnine.

Dr. Barber read an interesting report of case of Tubercular Meningitis. The patient was a boy seven years of age. Tubercular history on father's side ; case was of peculiar interest on account of the rapidity with which symptoms changed ; at times cephalic ; crisis frequent a portion of the time comatose, and hemiplegic towards end.

EXECUTIVE BUSINESS.

Dr. Lawrence Coffin was elected a member of the Society.

Dr. Charles Corey was elected President for next year, and Dr. Thos. L. Wells, Secretary and Treasurer.

Book Reviews.

THIERARZTLICHES ARZNEIBUCH FÜR STUDIRENDE UND PRAKTISCHE TIERARZTE.

THEIL II.

Toxikologie, von J. Tereg und D. C. Arnold, Professoren an der König. tierärztlichen Hochschule zu Hannover, Berlin, 1892. Verlag, Enslin. Preis 10 Marks.

This volume contains 616 pages, and treats of a subject of much interest to medical practitioners. Prof. Tereg is well known to us by his admirable work upon Thierischen Wärme. In the book, the drugs are classified according to the clinical symptoms they produce. In the general part he considers the poisons, their mode of action, how their toxic activity is to be combated, and the chemical method necessary to detect them in the tissues. In the special part of the work he takes up each drug, giving its chemical constitution, the clinical symptoms, its chemical recognition and the best antidote. In a toxicological sense it gives all the leading facts of value.

After the drugs are discussed he takes up the ptomaines—mydalein, sapotoxin, gadinin, mydatoxin, and the cholin derivatives developed in