negative a supplementary test by inoculation of a rabbit would be advisable, as well as an examination of the cerebellum and ganglia. Fragments of the hippocampus may be hardened in saturated sublimate solution or in absolute alcohol and stained by the Mann eosin-blue method, or by fixing the fragments in osmic acid, leaving them for a few hours in alcohol. Sections can then be made by hand and tested with glycerin. The evidence is that these bodies cannot be produced artificially, and that they never occur except in rabies. Volpino's experiments indicate that each of them contains a central basophile small body, the two parts of which have different staining affinities. The saliva of patients with rabies is sometimes, but not always, virulent. Some months ago Nitsch undertook to discover the truth as to the harmlessness of fixed virus by injecting it subcutaneously into himself. At the time of writing no effects of any sort had appeared. Valenti has been able to neutralize the virus of rabies in a test tube with quinine, and in the living body as well, but no other alkaloid has had the same effect. JELLIFFE.

PNEUMATOCELE OF THE CRANIUM. L. L. McArthur (Journal A. M. A., May 6).

The author reports an operation for this condition, and discusses the diagnosis and treatment. The etiologic factors are chiefly two—traumatism and sudden increased pressure within the buccal and oral cavities. Fifty per cent. of the reported cases have occurred spontaneously, so far as history of injury or inflammatory conditions are concerned. During the growth of the tumor sneezing or blowing the nose may cause an appreciable increase of the size of the tumor, or external pressure may cause escape of air into the oral cavity. Because of the separation of the periosteum from the bone osteophytes may be produced, and this accounts for the irregularities felt when the tumor is collapsed. With modern antiseptic methods the treatment has become more simple and successful. In nearly every case a perfect cure can be effected if a free opening is made with due care so to dispose the incision as to make the point of final healing immediately opposite the bony perforation through which the air entered the tumor. McArthur quotes the conclusions of Costes, of Bordeaux, as follows: 1. Pneumatocèles are very rare. 2. They always depend on perforations of the bony walls. 3. They are always tympanitic. 4. They are more or less reducible by pressure. 5. They can take their origin only from the mastoid or the frontal sinuses. 6. They are of very slow and indolent formation. 7. They are never dangerous except from complications (infections). A bibliography is appended.

MYASTHENIA GRAVIS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE OCULAR SYMPTOMS, AND A REPORT OF A CASE INVOLVING THE EYES ONLY. Mortimer Frank (The American Journal of the Medical Sciences, April, 1905).

After a critical review of the literature the author reports a case presenting this condition in a girl 10 years of age. At present she has double ptosis, most marked on the right side, paresis of all the extrinsic muscles of both eyes, and a marked divergent squint of the right eye. There is complete preservation of the functions of the intrinsic muscles of the eye. The first symptom, the ptosis, began when the patient was 6 years old, and would at first intermit for a day or two at a time. From the beginning there was no evidence of ptosis on arising in the morning, and after resting her eyes the movement of the lids appears to be normal, but they are rapidly exhausted. There was also observed some weakness in the orbicularis palpebræ and occipito-frontalis muscles. Other bodily functions are normal, but a feeble myasthenic reaction has been demonstrated at times. C. D. CAMP (Philadelphia).