tribution to our knowledge of a type of tissue degeneration and an excellent discussion of the micro-chemical means we possess whereby one may differentiate the many closely allied forms. JELLIFFE.

CLINICAL NEUROLOGY.

179. TUMOR OF THE MENINGES IN THE REGION OF THE PITUITARY BODY PRESSING ON THE CHIASSMA. J. W. Sterling (Annals of Ophthalmology, 6, 1897, p. 15).

The author reports a case of this character. The patient was a man forty-two years of age with total blindness of the left eye, and complete right hemianopsia of the right eye. There was a history of alcoholism, but none of syphilis. There was optic atrophy. Both knee-jerks were slightly exaggerated. No motor or sensory disturbances. Frequent flushings and perspiration of the head and back of the neck occurred. The further course of the case was very slow, six years elapsing before death. In about eighteen months he was totally blind. He became fat and flabby, always had a good appetite, and was greatly troubled with continuous sleepiness. The post-mortem examination revealed a tumor as large as a hen's egg growing from the meninges and pressing on the front of the chiasma. Microscopically it proved to be an endothelioma.

LESZYNSKY.

180. A CASE OF BULLET IN THE LEFT HEMISPHERE OF THE BRAIN SHOWN BY SKIAGRAPH. James Bell (Annals of Gynecology and Pediatrics, 10, 1897, p. 353).

A little girl, four and a half years old, accidentally discharged an English "Bulldog" revolver, one bullet entering her brain. The bullet entered the forehead over the centre of the left orbit, and rather less than half way from the margin of the orbit to the edge of the hairy scalp. She did not lose consciousness, nor show any signs of special suffering. She was sent to the General Hospital, where she was chloroformed, and an attempt to remove the foreign body was made. Four fragments of bone were removed from the brain substance—one of them from a depth of an inch and a quarter from the dura mater. Some dark blood clots and brain detritus escaped alongside of the forceps. The operation was attended with failure, as at each attempt to grasp the bullet with the open blades of a forceps it receded further into the cerebral substance. All efforts were finally abandoned. The wound was allowed to heal by drainage and granulation. The patient suffered no ill effects from the operation, and made a rapid recovery. The child since being discharged from the hospital never suffered from headache or any other brain symptom. She was always a bright child, but her parents consider her even brighter than before the accident.

In August, 1896 (the accident occurred in January, 1894), the little girl was skiagraphed by Professor Callender, of McGill University. The skiagraph distinctly showed the bullet in the brain. Plates accompany this report. ABRAHAM.

181. THE OCULAR MANIFESTATIONS OF INTRACRANIAL TUMOR. Martin (Lancet, July 10th, 1897, p. 81).

In an editorial discussion of the work of the author, based on an analysis of six hundred cases of intracranial tumor the Journal of the American Medical Association (September 4th, 1897) summarizes the results as follows. The distribution of the new growths was: Cerebellum, 138; motor area, 120; frontal area, 61; pons and medulla, 45;