A SPORADIC CASE OF CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS, WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE PATHOLOGICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL FINDINGS. Robert Reuling (Maryland Medical Journal, June, 1904).

Autopsy.—Negro, age forty-three; post-mortem thirty-six hours after death. Microscopic examination, cord tissue hardened in ten per cent. formalin. Eosin, hemotoxylin stains. Marchi, osmic-acid stains. Dorsal cord, intense purulent infiltration of pia. Pus cells mostly polymorphonuclear leucocytes, in various stages of degeneration; few lymphocytes; few "Mast-zellen." Eosinophilic leucocytes not found. No fibrin formation. No fibrinoblasts apparent. Cord substance shows only moderate infiltration by pus cells. Occasional pus cell found in central canal. Numerous round bodies, simulating cells, very abundant where meningeal inflammation most intense. These bodies apparently derived from degeneration of myelin sheaths. Marchi staining exhibits profuse myelin degeneration throughout white substance, especially in nerve fibers at periphery of cord. Bacteriological examination. Cultures form pus at base of brain and subdorsal space in cord. A pure culture of the diplococcus of Jäger-Weichselbaum, obtained on agar-agar, also blood serum.

J. E. CLARK (New York.)

CEREBRAL GYRI IN PARESIS. L. BOWMAN (Psychiatrische en Neurologische Bladen, Vol. 9, 1904, No. 4, July, August).

The relative weight of the cerebral gyri in twenty-five cases of general paresis. Winkler has shown that with sufficient exercise one can divide the cerebrum in a number of comparable parts, viz.: after careful fixation and hardening in the same fluids after the same method. The differences in weight of the two hemispheres are of little importance. The relation between the weight of the pallium and the basal ganglia in normal cases and in general paresis are very different. The relation is in normal cases 12, 2:1, and in G. P. 10, 26:1. The frontal lobe is in G. P. very diminished in weight. In this disease there is a marked difference in the weight of right and left hemispheres; after six and more years no such marked difference is found.

MUSKENS (Hague.)

FIBRO SARCOMA OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. Hulst (Psychiatrische en Neurologische Bladen (Vol. 8, 1904, No. 3, May, June).

After having given a review of the current literature of multiple neurofibroma in the nervous system, the author relates two cases of his own observation. The first one involves the central apparatus, the second one the peripheral nervous system. As well the clinical as the anatomical aspect of his subject is explicitly discussed. As an accidental complication in the second case syringomyelia was found. Of this last disease the clinical symptoms were nearly entirely wanting. The conclusions to which these cases lead the author are: 1. The affection, known under the name of multiple neurofibroma, neuro-fibromatose generalisé, neuro-fibromatosis, so-called tumors of the acoustic nerve, tumors of the "kleinhirn-brückenwinkel," etc., belong all together to one process, that is, fibrosarcomatosis or fibro-sarcogliomatosis of the nervous system. 2. This affection belongs to the exquisitely degenerative diseases, and are accompanied by different stigmata, which tend to show the defective and incomplete development of the individual. These stigmata are as well of a somatic as of a psychical nature. 3. The appearance of these symptoms do not depend upon age. They may commence to appear as well in the early as in the advanced age. 4. In the majority of cases there is a distinct progressive character. 5. The entire nervous system, without any exception, is involved in the disease.

MUSKENS (Hague.)