Schreiber, G. S. INFLUENZAL MENINGITIS. [Paris Méd., Sept. 27, 1919. J. A. M. A.]

Schreiber comments on the fact that no one has published cases of purulent pneumococcus meningitis in the course of influenza, to his knowledge. Capitan has reported the discovery of pneumococci in the false membranes in the space around the optic chiasm, but the cerebrospinal fluid even in these cases was clear and sterile. In Rosenthal's two cases of alleged influenzal meningitis the fluid was opaline rather than purulent. Netter found a distinct cellular reaction in the spinal fluid in his three cases of influenzal serous meningitis, with recovery of two of the three patients. In his own experience, Schreiber encountered only one case of serous meningitis and the young soldier recovered after lumbar puncture. There were twenty or thirty lymphocytes in each field. From eight to ten is said by some to be a common finding in influenza as a transient meningeal reaction, but he saw it in only three cases. Influenzal meningitism occurs more frequently. The symptoms suggest meningitis, but the fluid keeps normal. Lumbar puncture thus clears up all these cases, and it is interesting to recall the "pseudo-meningitis" of the pandemic of influenza in 1890, which was before the days of lumbar puncture.

Massias, C. AN UNUSUAL CASE OF TUBERCULOUS MENINGITIS. [Gazz. Hebd. d. Sc. Med. de Bordeaux, 1919, XL, 255.]

Tuberculous meningitis in which polymorphonuclear leucocytes predominate in the cerebrospinal fluid are not very common. C. Massias records a case, in a woman aged thirty-three, which was characterized by its rapid course simulating cerebrospinal meningitis, the almost exclusive presence of polymorphonuclear leucocytes, and the great abundance of tubercle bacilli in the spinal fluid. Death took place after four days' illness. In addition to miliary tuberculosis of the cerebral and spinal meninges the necropsy showed fibro-caseous tuberculosis of the left apex and caseous hilar glands. There was no thoracic or abdominal miliary tuberculosis.

Hassin, G. B. HISTOPATHOLOGY OF CARCINOMA OF THE CEREBRAL MENINGES. [American Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry, June, 1919, Vol. I, pp. 705-716.]

The patient, a woman forty years old, entered Cook County Hospital (Chicago) with a history of carcinoma of the left breast which was removed a year previously. About six months after the operation a solitary gland in the left axilla also was removed. Four months after the last operation severe headaches set in, with nausea, vomiting which had no relation to meals. In addition, right ptosis developed, with convergent strabismus, papilledema and numbness in the right half of the face. The spinal fluid and urinary findings were practically nega-