free from complications; its characteristics are those of a benign course. The symptoms from the brain abscess may grow more severe while the spinal fluid is clearing up. Hitherto no one has thought of using this factor to distinguish between an abscess and meningitis. Borries cites cases from literature and his own practice in support of this observation, and points out that the results of a single lumbar puncture are apt to be misleading.

Tapie, J., and Cassar, A. MYELOID LEUKEMIA WITH HEMIPLEGIA OF HERPES ZOSTER. [Arch. d. Mal. d. Cœur, May, 1919.]

Nervous affections as complications of leukemia in the form of cerebral hemorrhage, convulsions, facial paralysis, and symptoms from pressure on nerves by lymphomas are noted in two cases presented by Tapie and Cassar. In addition to this there was occipitofacial herpes zoster in a man of fifty-seven. Complete hemiplegia with fatal leukemia occurred in the second case, that of a younger man.

Ogdon, R., and Franz, S. CEREBRAL MOTOR CONTROL. [Psychobiology, Vol. 1, No. 1.]

Hemiplegia artificially produced in four animals was treated by various methods to determine conditions favoring voluntary motor recovery. If the animal is left to its own devices experiment shows that motor recovery after production of hemiplegia does not come about. There is little improvement in cases where the animal is prevented from moving the unparalyzed segments, or when no treatment is given, aside from extra stimulation of the muscles and nerves on the paralyzed side. Recovery is rapid when treatment by muscle stimulation and nerve vibration is directed to the parts involved and when special exercises to provoke the animal to move the paralyzed segments are given. General massage, the treatment recommended by neurologists, produces a slight improvement but not to the extent of enabling the animal to use the arm and hand for the ordinary operations of feeding and climbing; the activities may be carried out awkwardly, however, after treatment. When efforts are directed to the special nerves and muscles, and when the sound side of the animal is restrained so that climbing and feeding movements must be made by the use of paralyzed segments if they are to be made at all, improvement is rapid and recovery practically complete. A fact of interest is that recovery from the hemiplegic state may be very rapid. The results of these experiments suggest a reconsideration of the whole problem of cerebral motor control, especially that of cortical motor control.

Abrahamsen, H. TREATMENT OF SPASTIC HEMIPLEGIA. [Ugeskrift for Laeger, Copenhagen, Aug. 7, 1919, Vol. 81, No. 32.]

A review of spastic hemiplegia in general is followed by a descrip-