thor was able to follow a part of the fibers nearly to the thalamus boundary and found that another part of the fibers has a common termination with posterior column fibers in a ganglion corresponding to the nucleus fasciculi anterioris. The author interprets these findings in their bearing on the paths of sensibility. According to the physiologico-anatomical descriptions of Edinger, Long, Van Gehuchten and other authorities, it would have to be assumed that proprioceptive sensibility is conducted by way of the posterior columns and that the paths for pain and temperature are in the anterior lateral columns. The path for the sensation of touch would have two components, however, one in the homolateral posterior columns and the other in the crossed anterior lateral columns. In this way the stimuli which give rise to a feeling of such unity of character as touch would have two separate conduction paths, which seems improbable. It would seem much more in keeping with the results if the two paths met at a common station and proceeded thence united to the cerebral cortex by way of the thalamus nucleus. According to the author's findings this seems to be what really takes place. The tractus spino-tgmentalis corresponds to the medial part of the sensible anterior lateral column paths and in the nucleus fasciculi anterioris it meets with fibers out of the posterior columns. Here the union of the two components of the conduction path for touch is formed, and from this point the stimuli as a unity are conducted to the brain. [J.]

Redlich. TUMORS OF THE CAUDA EQUINA. [Wien. kl. Woch., June 24, 1920.]

Operations on tumors of the cauda equina are usually unsuccessful. The tumors are often metastatic growths, which cannot be removed. The symptoms for a long time are those of severe sciatica only. When the clinical picture is complete it consists of pain, sensory disturbances in the sacral segment, abolition of the tendon reflexes, pareses and sphincter disturbances. The condition must be distinguished from affections of the conus. Unilateral symptoms or decided differences on the two sides suggest affection of the cauda equina. Two cases of tumors of the cauda equina in which operation was successful are here reported. The first, in which the symptoms had been present for ten years, was that of a dermoid cyst; in the second (a fibro-endothelioma) the condition had lasted five and a quarter years.

Elsberg, C. A. SPINAL CORD TUMORS. [Am. Jl. Med. Science, February, 1920.]

Spinal tumors occurred outside the cord, as a rule. He had operated upon 67, of which 49 were extramedullary and 18 intramedullary. In 42 of these the tumor was within the dura. They were found most often in the cervical roots of the cauda. The posterior aspect of the spinal cord was a site of election. Growths which formed between the dentate