Rich, A. R. INNERVATION OF TENSOR VELI PALATINI AND LEVATOR VELI PALATINI MUSCLES. [Johns Hopkins Hosp. Bull., September, 1920.]

The author here concludes that the fifth nerve is the motor nerve to the tensor veli palatini muscle.

Aboularage. FOUR CASES OF ABNORMAL TETANUS. [Il Policlinico, Sez. Chir., July 15, 1920. B. M. J.]

Two cases of delayed tetanus which were fatal and two of local tetanus which recovered are here reported. In the first two cases tetanus developed ninety days after the wound. (In the cases recorded by Jullien the symptoms developed one hundred and nine and one hundred and thirty-three days respectively after the wound.) The explanation of these cases is that the tetanus bacillus, or its spores, lie latent in the wound, or are englobed in the leucocytes, and subsequently become liberated as the result of a slight trauma, such as the cleaning up of an amputation stump, as in the writer's case. Contrary to the general rule in local tetanus, in which the incubation period is usually long, in one of the writer's cases it was only four days. The relatively mild course of local tetanus is attributed by Aboularage to three factors acting separately or in combination—namely, incomplete prophylactic treatment, a small number of weak virulence of the bacilli, and lack of receptivity of the spinal cord segments.

Roques and Condat. OCULAR SYMPTOMS OF TETANUS. [Gaz. des Hôp., Oct. 9, 1920.]

Roques and Condat relate a fatal case of idiopathic tetanus in which a pupillary symptom was notably pronounced. The case was not an example of so-called cephalic tetanus in which the facial nerves are involved, but was of the usual type. The pupils alternately dilated and contracted with a wide amplitude (pupillary nystagmus), without rhythm and independently of the usual factors. The tremor did not cease during sleep or under the full influence of chloral. The dilatation could not be explained by exacerbations of pain alone but bore a notable connection with an approaching paroxysm for which it acted as a certain warning, the pain doubtless playing a causal rôle. It was not absolutely certain, however, that the affection was not due in part to the action of chloral.

Bouman, L. BRAIN CHANGES IN TETANUS. [Nederlandsch Tijdschr. voor Geneeskunde, 1919, LXIII, H 2, 1931.]

Bouman has demonstrated to the Amsterdam Neurological Society the brain changes in a case of tetanus. A patient, suffering from paranoid delusions, jumped out of the window, fractured the spine, and after a few days had fatal tetanus. In the medullary substance of the pre-