

parable with (1) the *syndrome de coagulation massive et de xanthochromie* of Froin, and (2) the syndrome of Nonne, both characteristic of spinal cord compression in man.

Lhermitte, J. DIRECT CONCUSSION OF THE DORSAL CORD. [Presse médicale, July 24, 1919.]

In a short communication this author reports the case of a man aged twenty-three who fell a distance of five meters and at once exhibited the clinical picture of complete functional section of the dorsal portion of the spinal cord. After four days in which the patient's condition remained unchanged, defence reflexes and Babinski's sign appeared. The man succumbed on the fifteenth day to broncho-pneumonia. On post-mortem the spinal column was found entirely uninjured and there was no meningeal lesion. The cord itself was microscopically normal, but microscopically the upper dorsal cord showed marked changes. The primary acute degenerative process described by Claude and the author was very manifest, and present in pure form. There was no area of softening, nor any hemorrhage. In no place did the vessels seem distended. This case shows that the new facts gleaned in military practise are likewise applicable in the traumatism encountered in times of peace and that direct spinal concussion (commotion) is a definite, separate clinical entity.

Collins, J. R. SPINAL TUBERCULOSIS. [Br. Med. Jl., Aug. 30, 1919.]

Rapidly fatal spinal tuberculosis met with during the war is here described. He states that he has been unable to find a record of similar cases in the literature to which he has access. In each patient the history was taken with care and there was no recollection of anything to point to old caries. Each appeared robust and gave a good previous health report, with the exception that the second gave a history of pains in his back. The illness of the first lasted six days, that of the second fifteen days, that of the third nine days. The onset in each case was swift and without warning. In the first case the patient found himself unable to walk to the medical hut. This man had had six months' service, the second had a year and five months, and the third two years and three months. All three cases showed in addition to the spinal tuberculosis evidence at autopsy of tuberculous involvement of the lungs.

4. MID-BRAIN AND CEREBELLUM.

Krabbe, Knud H. FALSE HEREDITY. [Ugeskrift for Læger, 1918.]

Two cases, father and son, showed a very marked tremor, coarse; slow, synchronic, rhythmic increased in intended movements. Both disseminated sclerosis and Parkinson's disease were to be excluded. It was first thought to be a hereditary tremor. Further examinations