

of the so-called *Verschluckungspneumonia*. Whether this condition is alone sufficient for the explanation of the processes in question, and whether the other causes deserve so summary a dismissal, seem to me still open questions. If once we allow the conclusion from analogy that diminished reflex of the air passages may cause paralyses of the bronchial and vascular muscular apparatus, and consequently venous hyperæmia and retarded circulation on the paralyzed side, then, and this applies especially to old cases, we cannot leave entirely out of consideration the facts of pathology which teach us that a destructive and function-inhibiting influence of a diseased cerebral hemisphere acts upon the lung of the opposite side. Nevertheless, the memoir of Rosenbach is a very meritorious one."

In addition to the above criticism of Erlenmeyer, we would add for ourselves that, apart from *a priori* considerations, which he does not seem to take much into account, eleven cases furnish but a very narrow basis for a generalization, such as that in which the author indulges. Moreover, there are in medical literature some contradictory statements, such as that of Hughlings Jackson, that certain pulmonary congestions and hemorrhages, occurring with cerebral hemorrhage, occur, with rare exceptions, in both lungs; and if one lung is more affected than the other, it is generally the right. (*Reynolds' System of Med.*, II., p. 526.) Though this assertion may be incorrect, yet considering the high authority of Dr. Jackson, a positive statement that the lung disorder *always* occurs on the paralyzed side, based on only eleven observations, appears like a rather incautious generalization.

There are other points in regard to which Rosenbach's views appear to us open to criticism, but as we have not at hand his original paper, we pass them by. His memoir is certainly not conclusive as to anything.

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THE following are the titles of additional papers on the Pathology of the Nervous System and Mind, and Pathological Anatomy:

MESSEMER, A Contribution to the Diagnosis of Neoplasms of the Pons Varolii and the Medulla Oblongata, *Physician and Pharmacist*, Jan., 1879.—MYERS, The Influence of the Nervous System on the Health of the Mouth, *Lancet and Clinic*, Dec. 21.—MCALDOWIE, On Spinal Epilepsy, *Brit. Med. Jour.*, Dec. 21.—WILKS, Remarks on Hemianæsthesia and its Cure, *Ibid.*, Jan. 18.—BEARD, Nervous Diseases connected with the Male Genital Function, *N. Y. Med. Rec.*, Jan. 25.—HAMILTON, The Hysterical Simulation of Organic Nervous Diseases, *St. Louis Med. Journal*, Jan.—GUITERAS, Two Cases of Anæsthesia, with some Metalloscopic Experiments, *Phil. Med. Times*, Feb. 15.—CADDY, The Identities of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, Dengue and Yellow Fever, *London Lancet* (Am. Repr.), Feb.—BEACH, The Diagnosis and Treatment of Idiocy, with Remarks on Prognosis, *Ibid.*—BEARD, The Nature and Diagnosis of Neurasthenia (Nervous Exhaustion), *N. Y. Med. Journal*, March, 1879.—MILLS, Notes on the Localization of Diseases of the Brain, *Phil. Med. Times*, March 1.—CHARCOT, The Diagnosis of the Imperfect Forms of Multiple Sclerosis, *Progrès Med.*, Feb. 8.—SNELL, Oligoria (Defective Sensibility in the Insane), *Allg. Zeitachr. f. Psychiatrie*, LIII., VI.—WITKOWSKI, Remarks on the Chorea of the Middle Ages, and on Psychic Infection, *Ibid.*