

uterus. These facts throw light on cases in which rabies has been transmitted to man by an apparently healthy animal; it may be harboring the rabies virus in its blood. Young animals may be apparently healthy and yet they may have been infected in the uterus, and they may develop rabies at any moment without further contact. The fact that the young dog or other animal has never had a chance for being bitten, thus does not exclude the possibility of rabies. The experiences related suggest also that possibly the fetus might become immunized by minute amounts of the rabies virus traversing the placenta. In conclusion he suggests further the possibility that the rabies virus might in certain cases induce other clinical pictures than typical hydrophobia or paralytic rabies. We know that it may induce Landry's paralysis, and it is possible it may be responsible for certain other forms of acute mania, etc.

Marie, P., and Chatelin, C. PARALYTIC FORMS OF RABIES. [Bull. d. l'Acad. d. Med., Ap. 8, 1919.]

A boy of 11 developed symptoms simulating poliomyelitis, a rapidly acute ascending paralysis, and died in a few days. He had been bitten five weeks previously on the lip. He first began to be agitated, then had screaming attacks and then paralysis in the legs. Acute poliomyelitis, with the findings of rabies, confirmed by inoculation of rabbits were obtained on autopsy. The authors' report on the extreme frequency of the disease since Jan., 1919, citing that at least 220 cases of rabies in animals have occurred in three months.

Fournier, J. C. M. ECHINOCOCCUS OF SPINAL CORD. [Rev. Med. d. Uruguay, Sept., 1918. J. A. M. A.]

Fournier reports a case of paraplegia in a boy of twelve developing suddenly with no other symptoms except pains in the back for the last two weeks, and a similar attack of pains in the upper dorsal vertebræ for two weeks three years before. The motor disturbances were more an ataxia than paralysis; the spinal fluid seemed to be normal and the Wassermann and tuberculin tests elicited no response, but roentgenoscopy showed a process of rarefaction in the fifth dorsal vertebra and sixth rib, the seat of the pains and of some tenderness. A syphilitic osteitis at this point was assumed, but no benefit was derived from specific treatment, the paraplegia growing constantly worse. A successful operation revealed echinococcus cysts in the muscles close to the fifth and sixth dorsal vertebræ and in the posterior perimeningeal space, in the spinal canal, and also in the subpleural tissue on one side. The process was evidently of two or three years' standing and it had eroded vertebræ and yet had caused no persisting pains or root symptoms while the extreme hypotony of the paraplegia was in marked contrast to the exaggeration of the bone, periosteum and tendon reflexes and the foot clonus.