

**Thomsen's Disease.**—Drs. Degerine and Sottas, of Paris, presented before the Société de Biologie, June 24, 1893, the results of an autopsy of a case of Thomsen's disease, which had been under their charge and observation for the past five years. They found the nerves going to all parts of the body to be perfectly healthy, the lesion being limited exclusively to the muscular fibres, the protoplasm being swollen and homogeneous. —*Le Progrès Medical*, July 1, 1893. W. C. K.

**Craniotomy for Traumatic Epilepsy. Recovery.**—Dr. Francesco Durante reports the following interesting case in the *Bulletino della Reale Accademia Medica di Roma*, Anno xviii, Fas. iv.

A countryman, of twenty-two years, who had always been in excellent health, was struck over the left parietal region by a heavy hoe. The evening following he had four or five epileptoid attacks. The wound healed nicely, and he felt perfectly well for a period of six months, when, following a general and prolonged malaise, another epileptoid attack appeared. The aura was felt, as a pain in the right side of the face, extending down the right arm, followed by unconsciousness. Several attacks appeared on this day. After a period of two months the attacks reappeared, and up to the day of the operation, they had been continually present.

An examination reveals a slight depression of the left fronto-parietal region, and a scar about four centimetres in length. The operation was performed January 30, 1892, under chloroform narcosis. A cavity was found in the cerebrum about the size of a nut, containing a serous fluid and small fragments of bone. Removing all foreign matter, and cleansing with boric acid, the wound healed by first intention.

The first two days after the operation, he experienced the auræ as described above, but the attacks did not appear. After a month in the hospital, the patient was discharged "completely cured."

(Whether the patient remained completely cured, considering the extent of the cerebral injury and the general treatment of the case since the accident, the translator has serious doubts).—W. C. K.

**A Case of Unilateral Facial Atrophy in a Negro.**—L. L. Williams, Passed Assistant Surgeon U. S. Marine Hospital Service (Annual Report Supervising Surgeon-General, 1892). The author says this rare dis-