

frontal convolution, of the "Uebergangswindung," some few elements from the ventral portions of the central convolutions, much more from the orbital gyri, chiefly the lateral; also the sagittal association tracts of the frontal lobe, fibres of the corpus collosum and elements of the external capsule.

The caudate and lenticular nuclei and the internal capsule lie ventrad of the focus and are entirely untouched by it.

The majority of German neurologists seem to accept the view of Simon and Huxley, that each hemisphere presides in equal degree over the movements of both vocal cords. Masini and Brissaud claim that each hemisphere presides predominantly over the contra-lateral vocal cord and only to small extent over that of the same side. W. concludes that the findings of his case serve to corroborate the latter view.

It may be considered as proven that the part of the operculum which is situated behind the anterior ascending branch of the sylvian fissure together with the adjoining portions of the anterior (less of the posterior) central convolution, and of the third frontal convolution represent motor centres for all muscles of the left half of the face and tongue, and for the acts of mastication and deglutition. The larynx centre is located by Brissaud in that part of the operculum which occupies the space between the anterior ascending and anterior horizontal branch of the sylvian fissure.

In W.'s case the medullary fibres of the above divisions of the cortex were destroyed for the most part. The findings are thus in harmony with the above-named views.

The pictures accompanying the paper illustrate clearly the conditions. ONUF.

Tendon Reflex in Typhoid Fever. In his thesis for the Doctor's Degree, at Nancy, M. Renard stated that he had examined the tendon reflex in fifty cases of typhoid fever; that in seventy per cent. it was exaggerated, and in thirty per cent. either abolished or normal, and he found also that it was subject to daily fluctuations which appeared to have no relation to the severity of the enteric disease. He concludes from two post-mortem examinations in which fragmentation of the myelin in some of the nerve tubules in the dorso-lumbar region was present, was due to a localized irritation in the spinal cord. The conjecture is apparently founded upon an insufficient pathological observation, however. MITCHELL.

The Pathology and Treatment of the Occupation-Neuroses. (*Wiener Med. Wochenschr*, 1895). The author made a study of writers-cramp, especially, and found in the vast majority of cases, hard and soft, roundish swellings along the extensor tendons of the fingers, especially

in the extensors of the index, middle finger and thumb, which were often ranged like a rosary. He believes the swellings to be due to exudation of rheumatic origin in the tendon-sheaths, and sometimes in the muscles. In analogy with tendo vaginitis the process occurs in the extensor tendons, because these, latter, are stretched and strained while working. Massage caused the absorption of the nodules, and the faradic current was applied. The results obtained were most satisfactory.

MACALESTER.

Landry's Paralysis with Poliomyelitic Lesions of the Nervous Centres due to the Presence of a Microbe.

Dr. Pierre Marie (*La France Méd.*, Oct. 25, 1895) communicated the observation of a young groom, who died with typical symptoms of Landry's acute ascending paralysis. The autopsy revealed a hemorrhagic softening of the gray substance in the anterior horns. Therefore, the lesion was central, and not peripheral, as maintained by certain authors. Microbes were found, and in the cervical and dorsal region they were present in almost pure cultures. Artificial cultures were not made, but, morphologically, the microbe resembled the bacillus anthracis.

MACALESTER.

CLINICAL.

Acute and Chronic Mercurial Polyneuritis.

Drs. Spillmann and Etienne (*La France Méd.*, Sept. 6, 1895) reported before the French Congress of Medicine, held in Bordeaux, three cases of mercurial polyneuritis. The symptoms of acute cases are: Marked general muscular atrophy, often nearly of all the muscles; no degeneration, and diminution of the tendon-reflexes. In the chronic cases, the disorders are limited (dissociated), with absence of muscular atrophy, persistence of galvanic and faradic contractility, presence of the reflexes, and co-existence of sensory and motor troubles. The authors succeeded in producing paralysis of the hind extremities in rabbits, experimentally.

MACALESTER.

Morphinomania in an Infant Four Months Old.

La France Médicale. May 15, 1896, contains an account of a four months old baby, brought up on the bottle by a nurse. As the baby was irritable and sleepless at night, the nurse had nothing better to do than to add to the milk a decoction of poppies. At first one poppy head was sufficient to produce sleep for six to eight hours; later on three were required, which were generally given in the evening. On swallowing, the child seemed well and ate fairly. Its development, however, seemed to stop for two months, and it was pale, deli-