

syphilitic infection it had been the seat of an ordinary typical *migraine*, of great severity; and at present it was very noteworthy that the painful and tender points were distributed, not according to the type of tertiary syphilis, but according to that of ordinary neuralgia. Moreover, a number of secondary lesions (unilateral facial anæsthesia, unilateral loss of taste in the tongue, unilateral spasm of muscles, etc.) were distributed exactly as such secondary affections were in severe neuralgias where there was no question of syphilis. Besides these curious phenomena, there were a series of paralyses of the ocular muscles, quite of the ordinary syphilitic type. Thirty grains of iodide of potassium daily completely cured the neuralgia, the anæsthesia, the loss of smell and taste, and the muscular spasms, in a little more than a fortnight. The ocular paralysis proved exceedingly obstinate; but the prolonged use of iodide in larger daily doses (forty-five and then sixty grains) at last completely removed it. It was a singular fact that, during the full progress of the muscles toward recovery, unmistakable symptoms of iritis made their appearance; they were checked by a short course of mercury. Such a case as this was sure to be marked, in the future, by the repeated recurrence of tertiary syphilitic nerve-lesions.—*Brit. Med. Journ.*, Dec. 9, 1871.

24. *The Spinal Paralysis of Children; Infantile Paralysis.*—MM. H. ROGER and DAMASCHINO have just completed a series of papers on this complaint (*Gaz. Méd. de Paris*, Dec. 23, 1871), and, at the conclusion, lay down the following propositions:—"1. The alteration peculiar to infantile paralysis is a lesion of the spinal marrow, which causes the atrophy of muscles and nerves. 2. The seat of this lesion is the anterior part of the gray substance of the medulla, where softened portions of spinal substance are seen. 3. This softening is of an inflammatory nature; in fact, simple myelitis. 4. Infantile paralysis should, therefore, be called spinal paralysis of children, and be classed among the affections of the spinal marrow, as depending on myelitis."—*The Lancet*, Feb. 17, 1872.

25. *Intestinal Invagination.*—L. NINAUS relates a case of intestinal invagination occurring in a farmer, 32 years of age, which terminated favourably, after the separation and discharge of a portion of small intestine fifty inches in length. The cause of the invagination was an abnormal fold or pouch-like projection within the calibre of the intestine, proceeding from the submucous cellular tissue. The symptoms produced by this interference with the free course of the intestinal canal occurred suddenly, subsequently to severe bodily exertion. For some months previously to their onset, the patient had been troubled with occasional colicky pains and costiveness. Fæcal vomiting occurred on the fourth day of the attack, the first discharge per anum on the eighth, and the expulsion of the invaginated portion of intestine on the twenty-sixth. There still remained disturbance of digestion and occasional pain.—*Centralblatt f. d. Med. Wissenschaften*, Nov. 18, 1871, from the *Wien. Med. Presse*, No. 40, 1871.

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26. *Suppuration of one-half Lobe of Cerebrum; Consciousness and Ability to Labour intact; Sudden Death.*—Dr. SCHWARTZENTHAL relates briefly the case of a man 30 years of age, a day labourer, who had suffered, for over two weeks, in the commencement of May, in the year 1871, from pain in the head, with languor and want of appetite, followed by a severe fever of an entire month's continuance. After this, apparent convalescence ensued, and the patient resumed his ordinary occupation. About four weeks after he had left the hospital, whilst engaged in an altercation, he received a blow upon the head, and instantly expired. Examination after death showed that the posterior half of the right lobe of the cerebrum was reduced to a circumscribed accumulation of pus, while the anterior half of the lobe and the entire left cerebral hemisphere were of a doughy consistence. The cerebellum was to some extent softened. Up to the period of his death the patient had continued at labour without apparently the least difficulty.—*Centralblatt f. d. Med. Wissenschaften*, 1871, No. 12, from the *Wien. Med. Presse*, 1871.

D. F. C.