

est difficulty, resting all his weight on the persons supporting him; his muscles were spasmodically contracted, the heels elevated and the toes dragged along without leaving the floor. It seemed to all those present that the patient's walk did not correspond to any known type and that it might be a case of hysteria. An attempt was made to hypnotize him and was easily successful. While in the hypnotic sleep he was told to walk and he at once did so without any assistance. The next day he was again hypnotized and informed that he was cured. On being awakened he left his bed and passed the rest of the day walking about the hospital. He had no further trouble except some disagreeable sweating of the hands, of which he asked to be relieved, as it interfered with his work as jeweller's apprentice. Hypnotic suggestion relieved him of this symptom also. Dr. Revilliod heard from the boy's parents some two months later and they said that he was still in perfect health, apparently better than he had ever been in his life.

It should be added that there were three areas of cutaneous anæsthesia on the patient, one on each leg and one behind the left shoulder.

The visual field of the left eye was also much diminished.

J. W. B.

CORTICAL TUMORS.

Dr. Luis C. Maglioni, in a report of cases in Brain Surgery, published in "*Anales del Circulo Medico Argentino*," for March, 1891, comes to the following conclusions regarding cortical tumors:

- 1st. Tumors of the cerebral cortex are quite frequent.
- 2d. In the etiology of these tumors, traumatism plays an important rôle.
- 3d. One may have Jacksonian epilepsy without having a cortical tumor, but it is almost impossible to have a tumor without epilepsy.

W. C. K.