

ness and listlessness came on. There was no pain, he slept fairly well, but was disturbed by a cough. The pulse varied from day to day. The urine and feces were passed involuntarily. His mental condition improved somewhat, he spoke rationally. A troublesome hiccup developed one day before his death; he had a mild headache. The temperature during the last fortnight was usually about 101° F., the highest being 102° F. There were no localizing symptoms. He died fifteen days after the onset of cerebral symptoms. An abscess was found in the lower inner region of the right frontal lobe extending into the right ventricle. There was an area of softening and localized basal meningitis. The parasites were found similar to those found in the liver abscess.

Roncali, D. B. EXPERIMENTAL TUMOR OF THE BRAIN. [Tumori, Oct., Dec., 1918.]

The author here states he has produced experimentally a gliofibro-endothelioma in the brain. He introduced the endotoxins and exotoxins of blastomycetes within the skull in twelve dogs. In five dogs the tumors developed. These at first were in the nature of inflammatory protective proliferations, but they later took on autonycous powers of proliferation, he maintains.

Daland, E. M. CHORDOMA. [Bost. Med. Surg. Journ., May 22, 1919.]

The author reports a notochord teratomatous chordoma in a young woman, thirty, who had headache, swelling in the neck and symptoms of pressure on the laryngeal nerves. A mass later appeared in the right cervical region. Operation by curretting removed much of the mass with amelioration of the symptoms. The tumor recurred however. From the symptoms of cranial nerve involvement mentioned by the author it is not impossible that an intracranial development has taken place, a type of case reported by Jelliffe and Larkin (JOURN. NERVOUS AND MENTAL DIS., Jan., 1912), one of the first reported in English literature.

De Sarro. HEMIPLEGIA IN TYPHOID. [Policlinico, Jan. 19, 1919.]

This author reports two cases of typhoid embolic processes causing hemiplegia with a review of the literature. In one patient, a girl of 14, the embolus was in the left brain and caused a persisting aphasia. In the other patient a favorable recovery from an acute hemiplegia with convulsive initial phenomena.

8. NEUROSYPHILIS.

Toyama, I., and Kolmer, J. A. BRUCK'S NITRIC ACID REACTION WITH SERUM AND CEREBROSPINAL FLUID IN SYPHILIS. [Journal of Cutaneous Diseases, 1918, Vol. XXXVI, p. 434.]

Wassermann and Bruck tests with ninety-four serums (the Bruck tests being conducted with fresh active serums) yielded similar results