

lobes. The chief neurological disorder are apraxia, the correct usage of a fork, spoon, etc., being lost. He could name them but as a savage might. He would eat from the plate with his hands. A complete recovery followed three weeks after operation.

Marie, P., and Behague, P. FRONTAL LOBES AND SPACE ORIENTATION. [Rev. Neur., Vol. 26, No. 1.]

Deep lesions of the prefrontal region cause disturbance in the sense of space in the absence of any objective sign of injury of the nervous or vestibular system. There is very slight tendency to headache, dizziness or temporary dimness of vision. The disturbance in orientation is solely in the sense of direction while the idea of time seems to be normal.

Isola, A., Butler, C., and Fournier, J. C. M. OXYCEPHALIA AND DWARF GROWTH. [Anales de la Facultad de Medicina, Montevideo, May-June, 1920. J. A. M. A.]

The woman in the case illustrated is 21 years old and 1.3 mm. tall, totally blind, with reducible exophthalmos and horizontal nystagmus. The skull shows scattered depressed where the convolutions of the brain have exerted abnormal pressure on the inner table, inducing rarefaction. At the age of 2 years vomiting and headache were followed by progressive loss of vision. The retrospective diagnosis is that an attack of hydrocephalus injured the pituitary early in life, and the dwarf growth was secondary to this.

Jackson, T. S. CRANIOCEREBRAL INJURIES. [Ohio State Med. Jl., August, 1920.]

A soldier sustained a severe head injury from a large fragment of shell case which entered the right occipital lobe carrying with it a portion of cap, hair and fragments of bone. Twelve hours after injury the semiconscious patient had removed all damaged skull tissue, but could not follow out the en bloc method. The damaged brain tissue, indriven bone fragments and foreign bodies were removed. A few months after operation about the ascertained signs of his injury were the occipital depression, and an almost complete hemianopsia.

Figueira, F. CEPHALOPLEGIC SYNDROME IN CHILDREN. [Arch. de Méd. des Enfants, September, 1920.]

This syndrome, as occurring in Brazil, is fully discussed and reports of four new cases added of the patients. Ages ranged from 9 months to 3 years. Of eleven personal cases there had been general symptoms, fever, catarrh, diarrhea, vomiting or constipation in at least 80 per cent. The tendon reflexes were variable. In from five to twelve days they all recovered. The cephaloplegia is of the flaccid type, the child being able to move its head sideways. A comparison is drawn between this finding and the rare cases of paralysis of the neck among the 8,188 cases of epidemic poliomyelitis he has collated. The prompt recovery, the