

*Tumour of the Pituitary Body.* (*Journ. Nerv. Ment. Dis.*, August, 1899.) *Walton, G. L., and Cheney.*

An "endothelioma" (? adenoma) of the pituitary with the symptoms produced. The patient had signs indicating early acromegaly.

*Tumour of the Oblongata presenting Ataxia and Astereognosis as the most Prominent Early Symptoms.* (*Journ. Nerv. Ment. Dis.*, August, 1899.) *Dercum, F. X.*

The tumour sprang from the occipital bone, and exerted pressure on the pons, medulla, and cerebellar lobe. The cause of loss of muscular sense and of the sense of position of the limb is discussed, and the view expressed that these are due to pressure on the direct cerebellar tract. The paper is illustrated, and references are given to other cases.

*Acute Anterior Polio-myelitis.* (*Clin. Rev.*, October, 1899.)  
*Lyman, H. M.*

In a lecture at the Rush Medical College, Dr. Lyman develops the clinical and pathological aspects of this disease. Pathologically he insists upon its infectious nature, though the microbe is still to find; but whilst dwelling on the inflammatory nature of the affection, and the changes which the cells and their prolongations undergo, he does not mention the important part in the inflammation which is assigned to the arteries supplying the anterior cornua, and upon which recent observers insist. The statement is, however, very lucid, and well worth reading.

HARRINGTON SAINSBURY.

*Jores' Formalin Method of Mounting.* (*Scot. Med. Surg. Journ.*, March, 1899.) *Shennan, T.*

A short practical paper embodying writer's experience with Jores' method. His best results were obtained by a more prolonged fixation with the formalin, and an alteration in the final mounting fluid in the direction of greater dilution of the glycerine, and the addition of formalin as an antiseptic.

J. R. LORD.

*Platinum Method for Central Nervous System.* (*Scot. Med. Surg. Journ.*, Jan., 1899.) *Ford Robertson, W.*

In this new method the solution, provisionally recommended, is made by the addition of a 5 per cent. solution of formalin to a 1 per cent. solution of platinum bichloride. The tissue remains in this solution until thoroughly blackened, usually taking from three to four months. Sections are cut with the aid of dextrine and a freezing microtome, and are dehydrated, cleared, and mounted in balsam. This is a mere rough outline of the process. The facts revealed promise to be of great importance. So far it has shown (1) the presence of fibres in the wall of the cerebral and medullary vessels; (2) the primitive fibrils of the protoplasm of the nerve-cell; (3) the presence of certain granules in the nucleus of the nerve-cell; and (4) the existence of special cell elements in the brain.

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