

Dr. West, in reply, said that the cases of Cheyne-Stokes respiration in association with fatty heart were easier to study than those associated with brain lesion. He thought it dangerous to lay much stress on convulsive movements in cases of unconsciousness. Oscillatory changes in the pupils were observed in other conditions, such as tubercular meningitis. One or two cases of recovery were on record, and in one a probably false diagnosis of tubercular meningitis was made.

In the following numbers of the *Lancet* the question as to recovery after the occurrence of Cheyne Stokes respiration is answered by several correspondents. Mr. John Adams reports two observations in children. The first case occurred six years ago in a boy five years of age, who was taken one afternoon with epileptiform convulsions. Temperature rose to 103°F.; pulse irregular. Cheyne-Stokes respiration lasted four hours, during which time there were two or three violent attacks of convulsions lasting from a quarter to half an hour, for which chloroform was administered. On recovery from each fit the characteristic breathing was resumed. The following morning the temperature fell to normal, and the breathing resumed its ordinary character. The second case occurred in Mr. Adams' own child, aged four months. The illness began with signs of meningeal mischief, but after a week Cheyne-Stokes breathing commenced and continued for four days. The pauses which occurred sometimes between the respirations (sometimes many more) were well marked. The temperature before the special breathing was noticed was raised, but afterwards was mostly subnormal; convulsive attacks occurred at intervals for several days, and squinting, which commenced a few days from the beginning of the illness, existed for several weeks. During the time the Cheyne-Stokes respiration lasted the fontanelles became much depressed, and remained so for two weeks. After the more acute cerebral symptoms ceased hydrocephalus developed, with consequent bulging of the fontanelles and opening of the sutures; these symptoms ceased to increase after six weeks, and although the head is more square than normal and slightly larger, it has long since ceased to grow out of proportion to the other parts of the body, and perfect health has been maintained.