

On the afternoon of the 2nd January, 1882, he seemed as well as usual, and was working in the garden. Suddenly, he took off his coat and vest, and began fighting the imaginary spirits. After they had been satisfactorily disposed of, he sat down, and seemed to feel unwell. In a few moments, he arose, walked a short distance, and laid down. The gardener went to his assistance, and found him unable to speak, or move any part of his body with the exception of the left arm and hand. The patient was carried to the building and placed in a warm bed. He had some twitching of the muscles, but no convulsions of a marked character. The attendant in charge thinks R. was conscious at times, but this is more than doubtful. Death took place four hours after seizure.

Post mortem.—P. M. made twelve hours after death. Body well nourished. Rigor mortis marked. Vessels of scalp gorged with blood, as much as five or six ounces escaping during dissection of scalp from skull. Dura mater normal. Convolutions of brain rather flat. When the brain was exposed to view, a rupture of the substance of the right superior parietal lobe was discovered, and protruding through this rupture, a large black clot of blood. The clot escaped, and was followed by many more of similar description. An incision made into the substance of the brain revealed the fact that the whole right cerebral hemisphere was nothing more than a sac of degenerated brain tissue of the consistence of thick pus. The walls of the sac (the external surface of the brain) being just firm enough to retain the contents until the rupture of one of the cerebral vessels had taken place. The left side of the brain was perfectly healthy. The pons was intact.

John Forsyth Meigs, M.D., author, in conjunction with Dr. Pepper of the classical work upon diseases of children, died at his residence in Philadelphia, on the 16th of December last, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

BACTERIA OF SYPHILIS.

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The most recent researches into the cause of syphilis are those of Dr. Morrison, of Baltimore, U. S., who has for some time past been making investigations into the bacteria, which are found in this disease. The work has been done in the Laboratory of Prof. Neumann, whose wards offer the best possible chance for such experiments. The results of these investigations, and the clinical histories of fifteen cases from which the syphilitic secretions were taken will shortly be published, with lithographic drawings of the bacteria. Dr. Morrison kindly gave me his manuscript to read over. He has taken the secretion from chancres and papules, and has never failed to find bacteria in it. The bacteria are cylindrical rods, generally crowded together in groups, having always the same form, and when properly stained are quite distinctly seen. As they are exceedingly small, an oil immersion lens with an Abbé condensing apparatus must be used in looking for them. The lens made use of by Dr. M. is a fifteenth (1-15) from Reichert in Vienna, and magnifies 850 diameters.

"In all my examinations of the secretion, it was either removed from a chancre or papule with a needle which had been heated red hot, and spread upon a cover glass, which had also been heated, or the glasses were put directly upon the sore itself. It is spread out in a thin layer, and allowed to dry, heated gently over a flame, dipped first into glacial acetic acid, and immediately taken out, and then dipped into absolute alcohol. It is now allowed to dry, and after this is ready for staining, which can be done either with methylene blue, or after Ehrlich's method with fuchsin. I prefer the latter. The only alteration made in Ehrlich's method was in the strength of the acid. I found it necessary, after leaving the preparation in fuchsin for half an hour, and gently warming it at the same time, to dip it into a solution of nitric acid