

endorsed the principles of temperance, while they fully recognize the value of stimulants as remedial agents, and they sympathize with the efforts of all temperance organizations to suppress the vice of intemperance, but the wording and sentiments of the resolutions presented us, are such that we recommend that the communication be placed on the table without discussion. The report was adopted.

Dr. Bruce read a very able paper on "A Clinical Study of Conjunctival Disease," which was discussed very fully.

Dr. Musgrove read a paper on "A Remarkable Case of Hysterical Contraction." He was followed by Dr. James Christie on "The Treatment of Wounds."

Dr. Sprague then read a paper on "The Causes and Treatment of Dysmenorrhœa."

Dr. Coulthard read notes of a number of cases of "Puerperal Convulsions."

The papers were discussed at considerable length and many interesting points brought out. After formal votes of thanks the meeting adjourned to meet next year in St. John, N. B. A conversazione took place in the evening, and was a great success.

Selected Articles.

TUMOR OF THE CORPORA QUADRIGEMINA.

The case recorded by Dr. Carnazzi, *Rivista Veneta di Scienze Mediche*, is of especial interest, from the light it throws on the functions of the parts involved, and from the fact that the opinion formed during the patient's life as to the nature and seat of the tumor was confirmed after death.

The patient, a man named Colombi, age 31, had good health till the middle of last July. Then he began to suffer from short sharp attacks of frontal headache, at intervals of several days. The attacks gradually increased in frequency, in severity, and in duration. Then they were accompanied by giddiness and vomiting. The mental faculties, hitherto unaffected, were disturbed only during the attacks. Silly acts were performed, ideation and perception were clouded, and memory was weakened or suspended. In the intervals between the paroxysms, the patient appeared quite well in every way. This alternation continued for two months, when the patient was taken into hospital in the middle of September.

At this time he was slow in expressing himself, and he had a slightly stupid look, but there was no

lack of harmony amongst the features. The senses, sight, hearing, smell, and taste, were normal. The right pupil was somewhat mydriatic; but both reacted to light. There was no facial spasm or paralysis, and the tongue was protruded without deviation. While the patient was in bed, there was no functional alteration either in the trunk or in the extremities. When he was made to get up and walk, his gait was staggering. In the upper limb there was not any disturbance of function. There were no anæsthetic or hyperæsthetic points. Excretions and secretions were normal. The pulse and respiration were normal, and there was no fever. The patient complained only of continuous weight in the head, and of headaches recurring every ten or twelve hours, followed by vomiting or attempts at vomiting. This was the condition of Colombi when he was received into hospital, two months after the first symptoms had shown themselves.

Some days after this he was seized with a slight convulsive attack, rolling over on the left axis of the body, and remaining unconscious for about ten minutes. When he came to, he was confused in mind. Vision was obscured on the right side; the right pupil was mydriatic, and the iris inert. The left eye remained normal. During the attack the radial pulse fell as low as forty-four beats a minute, and remained at this point for some hours. These attacks recurred at first at intervals of four or six days; then every twenty-four hours, and lasting two or three hours at a time. The pulse on these occasions fell to forty or forty-two beats; and the respirations became stertorous.

With the progress of the case other symptoms appeared. Strabismus occurred, at first during sleep, then in waking hours; the right eye was turned upwards, the left downwards. The head and trunk were permanently drawn backwards to the right; and lower limbs contracted. The sight of the right eye gradually diminished to absolute blindness, and the left eye followed the same course later on. In the last fifteen days of the patient's life rapidly advancing bed-sores and a sacral abscess showed themselves. On November 13 the patient died, greatly emaciated.

Professor Lussana, who saw the case, diagnosed a cystic tumor of the mesocephalon. The author, after repeated examinations, was able still further to localise the disease as a cystic tumor in the corpora quadrigemina, especially on the left side.

The post mortem examination revealed a tumor about the size of a hen's egg, situated upon the corpora quadrigemina, which it had rendered atrophic. Hardly a trace was left of the divisions between its parts. The tumor was in contact with and slightly buried in the anterior-superior border of the cerebellum, where there was a slight and superficial softening corresponding to the origin of the transverse and superior peduncles.