

**Ontario Anti-Vaccinationists.** A very active campaign is being waged by the anti-vaccinationists in Ontario, and a great deal of venom has been introduced into the discussion which has been going on. The type of smallpox with which the Ontario folk have had to contend for some years back, has been very mild, and seemingly many smallpox patients have suffered less than some of those who submitted themselves to vaccination. Of course the opponents of vaccination have made full use of this circumstance. In Toronto, where the agitation has been especially keen, a sufficiently strong sentiment has been aroused against the practice to compel the School Board to rescind the order making vaccination compulsory.

**Reversal of the Circulation.** Carrel and Guthrie make the astounding announcement (*Annals of Surgery* for February) that they have successfully reversed the circulatory current in the limb of a dog, by cutting the main artery and vein, and uniting the central end of the artery to the peripheral end of the vein and the peripheral end of the artery to the central end of the vein. Within three hours after the operation the resistance offered by the valves in the veins and the other factors opposing the circulation in the reversed direction were overcome, and red blood flowed through the veins and the

capillaries, while in the artery the blood showed venous qualities. It is thought that possibly the experiment might be turned to practical account in the treatment of gangrene of an extremity, but it has not yet been determined that a limb in which the reversed current obtains is nourished as effectively as one in which the blood courses naturally.

**Cerebellar Apoplexy.** Dr. M. Allen Starr contributes a paper on this subject to the *Medical Record* of May 12th. That the condition described is somewhat rare is evidenced by the fact that hæmorrhage in or softening of the cerebellum was found but four times in 187 consecutive cases of apoplexy, examined post mortem, at the Presbyterian Hospital. He refers, however, to 27 cases in the literature relating the discovery of hæmorrhage in the cerebellum at autopsy. The clinical history of five cases is given, the diagnosis in each being cerebellar apoplexy. The symptoms common to these cases were vertigo, of an extreme degree at the onset, subsiding gradually to some extent, but recurring on any attempt to walk and remaining as a permanent symptom; an uncertainty in gait due, not to paralysis, but to a lack of balancing power, which results in staggering and uneven steps; an unnatural posture of the head when at rest; and nystagmus.