

has for many years occupied a prominent position in the scientific world, is still a very hard worker. Besides his daily klinik, he conducts a course on what he calls craniography. Professor Rosenthal is well known to your readers as the author of an excellent little work on the nervous system, which appeared in Wood's Medical Library. Although an old man, he still works away at his cases with great vigor.

*The Causes and Treatment of Locomotor Ataxia.*—Locomotor ataxia is by far the most frequent of all the chronic diseases of the spinal cord. In spite of its pronounced symptoms, it is very frequently mistaken for something else. It is often called rheumatism, "flying neuralgia," paralysis, or "disease of the spinal cord." There is not a week but one sees in some of the kliniks a case of locomotor ataxia that has generally been called something else, and what happens here happens also in Canada. This is not a matter of indifference, as some "practical physicians" may think, but one of vast importance. The opinion is steadily gaining ground that locomotor ataxia is, at least in its earliest stages, a curable disease. Erb and Weiss are both convinced that the early treatment of this disease will, in the near future, be generally practised. At present, this is not usually done, for when the diagnosis of locomotor ataxia is made, the patient is usually told that he has an incurable disease. Prof. Benedikt has stretched both sciatics for not only the relief of the pain in locomotor ataxia, but also for the cure of this disease. The latter object he, however, has never attained, and he has come at last to the conclusion that it is not attainable by these means. He showed recently a woman whose sciatics were stretched over a year ago, with the effect of not only banishing the pains, but also of greatly benefiting the trouble in other respects. The patellar reflex, which was absent before, returned after the operation, and she ceased to suffer from the paresis of her bladder and rectum also after the stretching. She was also able to walk round much better. Lately, however, the ataxia, bladder and rectum paresis, as well as the loss of the knee reflex, have returned, and are all, in fact, more pronounced than they were previous to the operative interference. He con-