

excision is the only satisfactory treatment refers to such cases as that and not to the early ones.

### **PATHOLOGICAL SPECIMENS.**

#### **TWO CASES OF TUBERCULOMA OF THE BRAIN.**

OSKAR KLOTZ, M.D.—The first specimen, which I wish to present, is the brain of a woman aged thirty-five years, in which a solitary tuberculoma is found in the left hemisphere. The lesion is situated immediately below the lower end of the post-central gyrus. The focus is 3.5 cm. in diameter, and lies external to the internal capsule in this area. It involves, to the greater extent, the white matter pressing this asunder, but, no doubt, involving also the fibres. There is a small margin of cortical substance also included in the lesion. Some fibrosis has taken place in the centre of the mass, but the greater portion consists of a greenish, cheesy material, which, when fresh, was more or less mucoid. Tubercle bacilli were isolated from the lesion. There was no meningitis present.

The interesting features of the case are that during life no localizing symptoms were manifest. The history dates back some six months, when occasional vomiting and double vision were complained of. There was also some paresis of the left external rectus. Further than this no impairment of the motor nerves was noted.

The second specimen was obtained from an infant seven months old, in whom a tuberculous meningitis was demonstrated during life; the child had suffered from an acute middle ear disease which had been operated on some months previously. Just previous to death some signs of a localized lesion of the brain became evident.

At autopsy, there was an extensive tuberculous meningitis over the hemispheres, with considerable exudate at the base. On cutting the brain a small tuberculous nodule, 1 cm. in diameter, was found in the left optic thalamus in the region of the pulvinar. The tuberculous process could be followed from the base of the brain along the vessels of the posterior perforating space to this lesion in the optic thalamus. No tuberculous process was evident in the ventricles.

#### **ENLARGED THYMUS.**

This specimen is from a newborn male infant, who had lived only five hours. At birth the thick neck attracted attention.

At autopsy the thymus was found to occupy the greater part of the pleural cavities, and, at first sight, resembled partially dilated lungs. The right lobe was 6 cm. long and 4 cm. wide, while the left was 4.75 x 3 cm.. The thymus extended from the enlarged thyroid to the diaphragm below the pericardium. There were some enlarged glands