

means of diagnosis. For such purposes, however, the microscope is essential, and inoculation experiments are also of value. This was followed by a paper on "Tapping the Vertebral Canal," with remarks on local treatment, by Dr. Augustus Caillé, of New York. He reported twenty-one cases, and believed that a study of the cases reported up to the present time would certainly convince the most skeptical that Quinke's puncture is of positive value as a method of diagnosis. It is simple and usually easy of performance. In two cases Dr. Caillé injected antiseptics into the sub-arachnoid space, but without material results. He proposes in some future case to lay bare the dura by removing a button of bone and irrigating from a lumbar puncture upwards through an opening in the dura.

Dr. C. G. Jennings, of Detroit, also read a valuable paper on "Lumbar Puncture," and reported practical experience. Dr. Floyd M. Crandall, of New York, read a paper on "The occurrence of Influenza in Children," and reported local epidemics. Dr. Samuel S. Adams, of Washington, reported an extremely interesting case of "Temporary Insanity following Typhoid Fever." Dr. Frederick A. Packard, of Philadelphia, reported a case of "Endothelioma of the Brain with Atrophy of the Paralyzed Members." Dr. Henry Jackson, of Boston, read a paper on "Nasal Feeding in Diphtheria," in which he advocated feeding by means of a soft tube passed through the nose into the cesophagus in certain cases of diphtheria. As this can be done with ease, it does much by preventing exhaustion of the child's strength.

Dr. William Osler, of Baltimore, read a paper on "The Classification of Tics or Habit Movements." He made the following classification: (1) Simple tic or habit spasm; (2) tics with superadded psychical phenomena (*maladie de la tic convulsif*, or *Gilles de la Tourette's disease*); (3) complex co-ordinate tics; (4) *tic psychique*. An imperative idea is the psychical equivalent of, and has an origin similar to, the motor tic. Each of these subdivisions was elaborated and illustrated by practical examples.

The third session was devoted to the antitoxin treatment of diphtheria. The report of the Collective Investigation Committee of the Society upon the results of the antitoxin treatment in private practice was read. Over five thousand cases were reported, the results being, on the whole, more favourable than any extended reports that have thus far appeared. A complete report will be published in full in our July number. Dr. F. A. Packard reported favourable results of the antitoxin treatment, and Dr. S. S. Adams read a paper on "The Comparative Results of the Treatment of Diphtheria with and without Antitoxin in the District of Columbia." It appears that the