had another stroke, affecting the left side of the body, and leaving her partially paralyzed on that side; then her hearing was much impaired, so that there was not only word-deafness, but deafness also for ordinary sounds. Her condition, when examined by Dr. Mills, was one of almost complete helplessness. It was impossible to make her understand what was said to her, and after repeated tests the conclusion was come to that she was totally deaf. She died of exhaustion, and at the necropsy the left superior temporal convolution was found to be much atrophied, except anteriorly. In the posterior fourth of the second temporal convolution and the parallel fissure was a depression or cavity, at the bottom of which was a small mass of shrivelled tissue, which was regarded by Dr. Mills as the remains of an old patch of softening. The rest of the temporal lobe was normal, but there was a considerable amount of atrophy around the ascending branch of the Sylvian fissure and the bases of the two central convolutions, as well as in the hinder part of the third frontal. In the right hemisphere was an old hemorrhagic cyst, completely destroying the first and almost completely the second temporal gyrus, the island of Reil, and the convolutions behind, as well as part of the ascending convolutions and of the central substance. The auditory nerves were atrophied, and the striæ acousticæ are said to have been invisible to the naked eye. From this case Dr. Mills thinks he is justified in contending that the centre for word-hearing is situated in the hinder thirds of the first and second temporal convolutions, and is possibly restricted to the second; and that although the auditory cerebral arrangements have their chief development in the left temporal lobe, destruction of the opposite centre is necessary in order to abolish hearing entirely. Several minor conclusions are also drawn, but the above are the most obvious.—*Lancet.*

THE PAN-AMERICAN MEDICAL CONGRESS AND THE ROME MEETING.—The fact that the Pan-American and the International Congresses are to meet in the same year, and both of them in the autumn, has given rise to the impression among some that the former was conceived in opposition to the latter. Nothing, we are persuaded, can be more erroneous than this idea, and we believe that, so far from interfering, the Pan-American will actually help to increase the attendance at the Rome meeting.

The promoters of the Pan-American Congress were at pains to ascertain the date of the Rome meeting, so that there might be no interference, and with this object wrote to Dr. Baccelli several months ago. The latter replied that the Rome meeting would probably be held during the last week of September or the first week of October, although the exact time had not been definitely settled upon. This reply was not received until after the meeting of the Committee in St. Louis, when the date of the Pan-American had been already fixed for the first week in October; but when it was learned that this would interfere with the International, the time was changed to the first week in September. This will make it easy for those who desire to attend both meetings to do so, and is evidence that the Committee of the Pan-American Congress desire to promote rather than to antagonize the International. The Washington meeting must, of course, be held in 1893, in order to afford the opportunity to the Latin-American members of visiting the World's Fair, and the fact that that is also the year for the assembling of the International Congress is but a coincidence, which will, however, be of distinct advantage to both bodies.

The organization of the Pan-American Congress is in the hands of good men; the National Committee is a thoroughly representative one, and the delegates thus far selected from the other countries of the Continent are men of eminence at home, and many of them of an international reputation as well.—*Med. Record.*

DIET IN TYPHOID FEVER.—In the *Medical and Surgical Reporter* (December 5, 1891, p. 889) Dr. Lehlbach emphasizes the fact that typhoid fever is a wasting disease, and calls attention to the researches of Professor Ernst Kohlschütter, who found that a curve representing the waste of tissues in typhoid fever always followed a uniform course, the amount of waste being in direct proportion to the height of the fever. Have we yet found a food which will compensate for the loss? is the question he raises. Only a small part of albuminous foods can be assimilated by a fever patient. A large