

fever, from which she made a good recovery. Family history good.

She first noticed symptoms of present illness about the beginning of August, 1887, when she began to suffer from headache and occasional restlessness at night. She has been gradually growing weaker since that date, although there has been no marked loss of flesh. Saw her first on Saturday, Nov. 26th, 1887; she was very weak, anæmia pronounced, headache intense, and neuralgic in character, pulse and temperature normal. Her menses had been suppressed for about three months. Prescribed—Quinæ sulph.; tr. ferri mur.; tr. nuc. vom.; et. R. Pil. aloes et myrrhæ et ferri.

Dec. 1st—Complains of dimness of vision; headache continued, and pupils slightly dilated; temperature and pulse normal; vomited two or three times, matter of a greenish color.

Dec. 3rd—Completely blind; headache continued, pulse and temperature normal; examined urine and found it normal.

Dec. 6th.—Very drowsy, sleeping most of the time; other symptoms same as before.

Dec. 7th—Last night headache was intense; gave, chlor. hyd.; morph. sulph. This gave relief, and she slept for the remainder of the night.

Dec. 10th—Has been troubled for two days with incontinence of urine; still continues drowsy. Had several screaming fits last night, presumably hysterical; anæmia seems improved.

Dec. 15th. Appetite morbid; she can distinguish objects in the room.

Dec. 24th—Completely blind again.

This is all the history I have until Jan. 9th, when she was admitted to the General Hospital. After this date until her death she was most of the time in a semi-comatose condition, quite blind; had occasional screaming fits and vomited a few times.

The coma gradually deepened, and she died Jan. 12th. I made the post-mortem on the same day.

*P.M. appearance.*—Body in fair state of nutrition; eye-balls, prominent; lungs, normal; heart, anæmic, with beginning fatty degeneration; stomach and gall bladder, normal; liver, highly congested, normal in size and friable; spleen, almost colorless; left kidney, smaller than normal, capsule easily separated; right kidney, normal; uterus and ovaries normal; bladder, full of clear

urine; brain, blood vessels on dome of brain were congested. In right frontal lobe was found a hard, lobulated tumor as large as an orange, extending to the base of the brain and upwards to within a few lines of the convex surface, extended backward to the ascending limb of the fissure of Sylvius, and formed the anterior boundary of the anterior horn of the lateral ventricle, upon which it encroached. It had a small protuberance from its left side, extending into the left frontal lobe.

The tumor was indistinctly encapsuled, and the brain substance surrounding it was softened and easily washed away by pouring water upon it. This clearly out-lined tumor, on being examined microscopically by Dr. Teskey and others, was found to be a large spindle-celled sarcoma, with here and there a giant cell. In places, the process of degeneration was begun and the cells were beginning to break down.

*Remarks.*—I think it is worthy of notice, that there were no symptoms observed until about five months prior to her death, and that, even then, it was not thought necessary to call in a physician until a month and a half before she died.

About a month after she first noticed symptoms of trouble, her menses became suppressed and remained so until her death in spite of medicinal treatment. Was this the result of the anæmia, or were both connected reflexly with the cerebral tumor? I have been informed that her surroundings were all that was desirable as regards sanitation, and that she had abundance of nourishing food.

#### ON THE NECESSITY FOR A MODIFICATION OF CERTAIN PHYSIOLOGICAL DOCTRINES REGARDING THE INTERRELATIONS OF NERVE AND MUSCLE.

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##### TWO EXPERIMENTS.

Here are two experiments which show that the combined effects of strychnia and electrization are equivalent to the destruction of the spinal cord. In a rabbit undergoing the convulsions of strychnia

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