

accelerated and irregular pulse). Even more characteristic are the practically constant attacks of cyanosis, consisting in sudden deep cyanosis of one or two minutes' duration, followed by extreme pallor and general relaxation. The most noteworthy feature is the acceleration of breathing, sometimes present to an extreme degree, without objective findings in the heart and lungs. The fever is atypical, markedly intermittent in character, and often entirely absent. Swelling of the liver and spleen can almost invariably be demonstrated. The prognosis is gloomy, for treatment is practically powerless. Stimulants may be given, such as caffeine, benzoic acid or camphor, also collargol.—*Medical Review of Reviews.*

The Diagnosis and Treatment of So-called Cerebral Hernias.

Schapiro (*Russian Archiv. f. Chir.*).

The patient was a boy eight years of age, who presented a congenital tumor, very small at birth, now of the size of an orange, on the bridge of the nose, between the angles of the lids. The swelling measured 4 cm. in width and 3 cm. in height. The skin above it was normal and somewhat moveable. The tumor did not fluctuate, and could be moved a little to one side. There were no symptoms on the part of the brain as the result of compression. The physical and mental condition of the child was otherwise normal. The treatment consisted in operation, the tumor being exposed by a longitudinal incision as far as the smooth margin of the bony defect, which was completely filled by the peduncle of the growth. This peduncle was divided without ligature at the level of the bone, and the hemorrhage was controlled with the thermo-cautery. The approximately circular defect in the bone, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ cm. in diameter, was covered with a periosteum and bone plate, the periosteum turned to the inside, of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in thickness. The wound healed by first intention. Microscopically, the solid tumor was found to consist principally of fibroid tissue, in which were scattered embryonic muscle tissue, lymphoid cells and large nuclei without protoplasm.

The second patient, a girl of 12 years of age, otherwise perfectly healthy, presented in the middle of the forehead, 3 cm. above the root of the nose, a tumor 2 cm. in width, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 cm. in height, which was covered with thin, bluish skin. It did not pulsate when the patient was at rest, but crying resulted in pulsation and increased tension. Compression did not give rise to manifestations on the part of the brain. A bony margin