

Schilder's encephalitis there is often complete loss of vision and hearing. In disseminated sclerosis vision may be impaired, but as a rule only one eye is affected, and usually only temporarily. Complete deafness is never met with in disseminated sclerosis except as the result of an independent ear affection.

Pathologically the two diseases resemble each other closely, except that in disseminated sclerosis the plaques are sharply defined. Still more important is the fact that in Schilder's encephalitis the lesion is only periaxial in the very early stages, and soon destroys the axis-cylinders, with consequent Wallerian degeneration of the peripheral part of the fibres.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

*An Attempt to Identify the Central Cells Mediating Kinæsthetic Sense in the Extrinsic Eye Muscles. (Arch. of Neur. and Psychiat., March, 1927.) McLean, A. J.*

The cells of the third, fourth and sixth nuclei of the dog can be separated into two distinct sizes, hitherto unrecognized, both having the "motor" type of tigroid substance diffusely intermingled throughout the nuclei. In the dog their sizes correlate roughly with the sizes of fibres in the peripheral trunks, more especially in the case of the third cranial pair. The author suggests that the smaller cells described in the central nuclei of the dog mediate the kinæsthetic sense of the extra-ocular muscles.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

*The Nature of the Cerebro-spinal Fluid. (Arch. of Neur. and Psychiat., March, 1927.) Fremont-Smith, F.*

The author considers that there is no proper evidence of secretion. The variations in pressure of the fluid can be accounted for by the changes that occur in capillary pressure in the choroid plexus or in the osmotic pressure of the plasma. The chemical composition of the fluid as far as all the major constituents are concerned is exactly what would be expected from a simple membrane equilibrium, and can be reproduced outside the body by simply dialyzing plasma through a suitable collodion membrane. The laws which characterize this equilibrium hold true in many parts of the body, and determine the composition of pleural, ascitic and synovial effusions, also the chloride exchange that occurs between red cells and plasma.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

*The Circulation of the Cerebro-spinal Fluid from the Standpoint of Intraventricular and Intraspinial Therapy. (Journ. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis., December, 1926.) Rigquier, C. C., and Ferrard, R.*

These authors give the following conclusions: The existence of a descending current from the ventricular cavities towards the sub-arachnoid spaces seems to be established by the experiments of Quincke, Lafora, Ahrens, Prados Such, Stern, Gautier and others. The fluid introduced into the ventricular cavities passes into the subarachnoid spaces by way of the foramina of Luschka and