

(1) If the vermis be removed the duration and intensity of the nystagmus after rotation is considerably increased.

(2) A lesion limited to one side results in a raised excitability on the homolateral side alone. In bilateral lesions of unequal severity the excitability on either side varies directly with the intensity of the stimulus.

(3) The over-excitability generally disappears in from five to ten days.

(4) Removal, or lesions, of the cortex of the vermis alone do not produce such results.

(5) Removal of one hemisphere alone, that is without a lesion of the vermis and its nuclei or of the fibres of the eighth nerve, does not cause any pathological changes in respect of the vestibular apparatus.

(6) Rotation in cases where such over-excitability had been induced evokes a correspondingly increased intensity of the nystagmus, whilst certain other individual variations may also be observed.

(7) General anæsthetics reduce this excitability, which, however, reappears when the effect of the drug has worn off.

(8) After removal of the small brain, including the vermis and both hemispheres, no spontaneous nystagmus is ever seen.

As regards their experiments on other parts of the brain the authors are able to state that complete removal of the cerebrum including the thalamus and extensive destruction of the mid-brain together with most probably the oculo-motor centres does not prevent the production of vestibular nystagmus.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Schamberg, J. F.—An Epidemic of Chancres of the Lip from Kissing.

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This paper deals with a most unfortunate epidemic, which teaches all of us a lesson, and draws attention to the dangers of the promiscuous kissing either between those of the opposite or of the same sex. Physicians are reminded of the responsibility resting on them in safeguarding the public from luetic patients under their care. The author thinks that instructions given to patients are too often perfunctory and unimpressive.

A coterie of young men and women varying in age from sixteen to twenty-two years gave a minstrel performance as a benefit. Following this a party, and later a banquet were given, at which juvenile kissing games were indulged in. One of the participants, a young man of twenty-two, had a sore on his lip, the nature of which he avers he did not know. Six young women kissed by him developed chancres of the lip. A young man present at the affair likewise developed a chancre of the lip apparently from the virus deposited on the lips of one of the young women, for he did not come into contact with the original source. In addition, a young woman kissed by the offender at a third social function likewise developed an initial sclerosis, making in all eight labial chancres from the one source. The original offender was examined by the author, and gave the following history: He first noticed a sore on the left side of the lower lip about February 12, 1911. On March 3 he consulted a physician, who did not inform him of the contagious nature of the lesion. The physician, on being interrogated, declared that he advised the young man to take all precautions; there is, therefore, a question of veracity between the patient and his physician. The Wassermann reaction was strongly positive in all cases.

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