intracerebral capillary vessels, but it was difficult to distinguish the boundary between the tumor and the normal tissue. The capsule of the meningioma was seen like a normal internal dural surface. Tissue biopsy was done safely through the trocar tube with the biopsy forceps. The interior of the lateral ventricle wall was inspected and pulsating vessels of the ventricular wall could be observed clearly.

But according to our experiences, we consider that differential diagnosis of brain tumor with the encephaloscope was difficult owing to the thinning of the color of the tumor through its magnification by ten times under direct view. Therefore, the encephaloscope may be used to make tissue biopsy and treatment of intracerebral tumors which cannot be totally removed, by inlaying radioactive substance through the trocar tube and removing it after a certain period of time.

61. A Statistic Studies of Pediatric Neurosurgery in our Clinic

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The neurological function of infancy or child must be examined in detail because they have long life in the future. For the purpose of investigating pediatric neurosurgery in our clinic, a statistical studies was performed. 83 cases under fifteen years of age and downwards were treated by us in the last five years; trauma 51, hydrocephalus and congenital malformation 11, brain tumor 7, cerebral palsy and epileptic disease 7, and others.

In the traumatic child, depression fracture and open injuries of the brain showed high average in comparison with those of adult patients. In the cases of brain tumor, 4 cases were subtentorial and others were supratentorial. In the hydrocephalus including one with myelomeningocele, five cases underwent ventriculo-atrial shunt operation. In our experience of V-A shunt operations with Dr. Spitz, we discussed some fault of present V-A shunt tube which have been made in Japan.

62. Infectious Diseases of the Brain in Infants and Research of the Development of its Hematogenous Infection

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In past 3½ years, we found 13 cases of infectious disease of the brain