were examined, but not the radial nerve or the muscles. In the cord there was no visible abnormal change in any part of the nervous matter or the neuroglia; the vessels, however, exhibited well-marked hyaline degeneration of the walls of the arteries, both in the gray and white substance of the cord, affecting perceptibly the middle and outer coats of the vessel. The cellular elements were swollen; the nuclei were not visible, and they did not stain with either carmine or logwood. The nerves examined were likewise normal, except that the small arteries in the nerve-sheaths also exhibited a hyaline change. There was no proliferation of the nuclei of the nerve-sheaths, or increase of connective tissue; no fragmentation of the myeline sheaths, or indistinctness of the axis-cylinder. The sections of the cord were treated with carmine alone, and with carmine and osmic acid. The nerves, by longitudinal transverse section, also by teasing; stained with carmine and osmic acid. The author, in making a summary of recorded cases with autopsy, has overlooked Birdsall's case, and a case of Seguin's reported in Birdsall's article published in 1882.

A PECULIAR ATROPHIC PARALYSIS IN SEVERAL CHILDREN OF THE SAME FAMILY.—Dr. Schultze, of Heidelberg, reports the cases of three children, aged respectively three, seven, and eight years. All were born healthy, and without any known hereditary taint, learned to walk at nine months, but all became affected in the same manner, when about two years old, with a progressive atrophic paralysis, which first involved the peronei then attacked the tibial and crural groups, producing talipes, and, in the oldest girl, finally invading the hands and forearms. Sensory disturbances were but trifling. The reaction of degeneration was present in the muscles and nerves involved. The author favors the view that the symptoms are dependent on a multiple peripheral affection.—*Centralblatt f. Nerv. u. Psych.*, Feb.

W. R. BIRDSALL, M.D.

d.—MENTAL PATHOLOGY.

PUERPERAL TRANSITORY FRENZY.—Under the title of puerperal insanity cured by timely catharsis, Dr. T. N. Reynolds (*Med. Age*, May 25, 1883) reports the following case, which he saw two and a half days after delivery. For two days unremitting puerperal insanity of the maniacal form had existed. The patient was being forcibly held, screamed almost incessantly, and dashed from her every thing but an occasional drink. There was no uterine inflammation, the bowels had not moved. She was given three drops of croton oil in her next glass of water. A full evacuation followed, with two or three watery passages afterwards; she grew gradually quiet, soon went to sleep, and had not any more symptoms of puerperal insanity. It will be obvious that the