stant tired feeling and aching pain in the back and around the loins. An irritable rash appeared over the hands and arms. Then she began to have pain with weakness in the hands and ankles, both pain and weakness increasing in degree and extent until they involved nearly all the voluntary muscles in the body and the patient was absolutely helpless. The muscles became rigid, and she had to be moved in bed as one stiff piece. The extremities were fixed in flexion with wrist-drop and foot-drop. All the muscles reacted slightly to strong electric stimulation, faradic or galvanic. Sensation was normal. No deep reflexes could be obtained. Perspiration was excessive. The affection ran a slowly progressive course for about two years when some slight improvement began and, at the time of the report, about two years and a half after the beginning of the trouble, she was able to walk a little, but the upper extremities were still practically useless. The author thought that she would ultimately be able to walk reasonably well. He thought that the time for treatment is during the acute stage or soon after the onset, when rest, diaphoretics and salicylates, with perhaps small doses of mercury, would control the inflammation and lessen very much the subsequent mischief.

PATRICK.

210. LA MALADIE DE BLAISE PASCAL (Blaise Pascal's Disease). Binet Sanglé (*Annales medico-psychologique*, 1899, March).

This psychological study of Pascal here brings out a number of interesting facts. The family history, as to his ancestors, is lacking; yet it is certain that his brothers and sisters were decidedly neurotic and hysterical and were all short-lived.

It seems evident that Pascal suffered from severe neurasthenia, in that he complained frequently of transitory paraplegias, general prostration, persistent digestive disturbances and obstinate headache. He was extremely emotional, at times hypochondriacal, and had a number of phobias with hallucinations. Moreover, he had distinct periods of disordered judgment, which coincided with grave alterations in his general health.

BENOIT.

211. A CASE OF GENERAL PARALYSIS OF THE INSANE IN A CHILD. John Thomson and D. A. Welsh (*British Medical Journal*, No. 1996, p. 784, April 1, 1899).

The patient was a girl and there was distinct evidence of hereditary syphilis. When she was between ten and a half and eleven years of age it was observed that she was not improving in her school work, and seemed to be getting stupid and irritable at home. No further change was noted in her mental condition until she was about twelve, when fits set in, and she became steadily less intelligent. Her speech was characteristically affected by the time she was twelve and a half years of age, and her knee-jerks were greatly exaggerated when she was thirteen years of age. When about fourteen years of age she had several distinct hallucinations. Between eleven and fourteen years of age she became unnaturally fat, but afterwards she steadily emaciated. The fits continued at varying intervals during her whole life. Six months before her death she had an attack of subacute periostitis over the right tibia, which was greatly relieved by iodide of potash. She died in a state of extreme debility of mind and body, aged sixteen years and eleven months.

The post-mortem examination showed no trace of subdural membrane, but an opaque and milky pia-arachnoid everywhere adherent to the brain and an excess of cerebro-spinal fluid. The cerebral con-