

the brewing business and drank freely of beer. He had for three or four days before Dr. Langdon saw him numbness in his fingers and hands. He had no symptoms in the legs, and rode about, standing on the platforms of cars because he smoked. When Dr. Langdon saw him he had this distinct numbness in the arms, but could feel the ordinary touch of the hand. There was a very suspicious weakness of respiration, and the development of Landry's paralysis was feared. There was also tenderness on pressure over the principal nerve trunks, but no spontaneous pain. A guarded prognosis was given and the family was frankly informed that the outcome could not be foretold, and that if the disease ascended any higher it would probably be fatal. The man died two days later. The probabilities are that the symptoms of numbness, etc., are so slight as compared with other symptoms that they are often overlooked.

Dr. C. E. Riggs stated that he had under his care a case of multiple neuritis that was rather anomalous in its development. For the first three or four days the patient complained of weakness in the lower extremities, extending later to the upper extremities, and he was brought into Dr. Riggs' office absolutely unable to make any voluntary motion. Perhaps a week afterward he commenced to suffer severe pain, and the evolution of the case made it clear that it was a form of multiple neuritis. Another point that quite impressed Dr. Riggs was that at one of his visits he observed that the patient had a very rapid pulse, with perfect regularity of the respiration and heart beat. In the evening these symptoms increased and a condition of nervous shock developed, so that Dr. Riggs thought that the man would not live through the night. He was placed under opiates and began to rally, and is now getting along very nicely.

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- II. ALBUMINURIE POST-PAROXYSMIQUE DANS L'EPILEPSIE CONVULSIVE (Post-Paroxysmal Albuminuria in Convulsive Epilepsy). M. Lannois and L. Mayet (Lyon Médical, 31, 1899, p. 365).

In a study of fifty patients involving about four hundred urine analyses, the authors found albumin in the urine after fifty-five per cent. of epileptic paroxysms and suggest that its presence may be of signal value in excluding simulated epilepsy and hysterical convulsions. After mention of several explanations of the presence of albumin, they conclude that it is due to circulatory disturbance induced by the fit and note with Voisin and Péron that it is the patients who become cyanotic in the attack who afterward void albuminous urine. This post-epileptic albuminuria is transitory and in direct relation to the intensity of the asphyctic stage of the paroxysm.

PATRICK.