method of rising is not always present, and usually in these cases the pain is not severe, or is below the popliteal space; otherwise the method is absolutely characteristic of sciatica. SPILLER.

43. COMPLETE ATROPHY OF THE DELTOID WITH VICARIOUS RESTORATION OF FUNCTION. Kennedy (British Medical Journal, June 11, 1898. 1, 1898, p. 1513).

Complete atrophy of the right deltoid following a subcoracoid dislocation from a fall. Two years after the accident the muscle was still useless, but function at the shoulder was almost completely normal, due to the efficient vicarious action of the trapezius, the supraspinatus, the muscles rotating the scapula and to torsion and curvature of the vertebral column. PATRICK.

44. UEBER EINEN FALL VON HYSTERIE MIT UNGEWÖHNLICHEN SYMPTOMEN (DIATHESE DE CONTRACTURE) UND DEREN BEEINFLUSSUNG DURCH HYPNOTISCHE SUGGESTION (Concerning a Case of Hysteria with Unusual Symptoms, etc). A. Lilienfeld (Deutsche med. Wochenschrift, 27, 1898, p. 426).

A woman of forty-seven years began in 1894 to present, among other signs of hysteria, frequently repeated painful contractions of the abdominal muscles; later the condition developed which is known among the French as "diathèse ou état d'opportunité de contracture." She was unable to walk even a few steps, inasmuch as the slightest irritation, such as striking the foot against a stone or the corner of the bed, or an unexpected noise, caused spasm in both legs, with the production of the equinovarus position of the feet. The calf muscles were especially liable to be thrown into spasm. At times the shoulder muscles were involved, and the arm could not be raised or abducted, or the muscles of the fingers were affected. The contraction of the abdominal muscles alone produced pain. The spasms were easily overcome, but if no attempt was made to control them they persisted. A vigorous passive movement of the part in the direction opposite to that of the contraction, or vigorous use of the faradic current, was usually sufficient. Hypnotism was most effective, and rendered the patient much less susceptible to spasm, but did not produce permanent results. The handwriting, which was almost illegible, became temporarily very distinct by the employment of hypnotism. The patient had great difficulty in speaking, on account of spasm of the tongue, and at times was unable to utter a word. SPILLER.

45. PARALYSÉ RADICULAIRE INFÉRIEURE DU PLEXUS BRACHIAL; AUTOPSIE (Paralysis of the Inferior Branch of the Brachial Plexus; Autopsy). M. Apert. (La Médecine moderne, 9, 1898, p. 471).

M. Apert presented to the Société Médicale des Hôpitaux the specimens from the autopsy of a man who had complete loss of power in the right arm for thirty-three years from an injury received by being run over by a wagon. He had previously been presented to the society to exhibit the remarkable atrophy which extended throughout the whole of the arm, forearm, and hand, except the long supinator, the deltoid, and the biceps. The triceps, the pectoralis major, the dorsalis major, were all atrophied. The patient had also the ocular difficulties described by Madame Dejerine, myosis, narrowing of the palpebral opening, and diminution of the pupillary reflex. The patient died of pulmonary tuberculosis, and upon examination the muscles of the arm, except those mentioned, were found completely degenerated, and trans-