

volutions were greatly atrophied, being small, narrow, and separated by dilated sulci. Atrophic changes were general, but most marked in frontal and parietal regions of each side. On section the cortical gray matter was found to be extremely atrophied, its layers indistinct, and its consistence tougher than normal. The white matter showed irregular patches of congestion and increased toughness. The basal ganglia were also congested. The lateral ventricles were somewhat dilated, and their ependyma showed fine scattered granulations; more numerous and more prominent granulations were present in the fourth ventricle. The choroid plexus showed no obvious change. Microscopic sections of the cortex from various regions showed changes characteristic of general paralysis in the nerve cells, in the neuroglia, and in the vessels. PATRICK.

212. SUR UN CAS DE COXALGIE HYSTERIQUE (A Case of Hysterical Hip-Joint Disease). M. Lannois (Lyon médical, Vol. 90, p. 395).

The patient was a young peasant woman, of twenty years, who was subject to violent hysterical convulsions. Although the family and personal history, as well as the previous course of the affection, indicated tubercular hip-joint disease, the author found hyperesthesia, or rather hyperalgesia, in the region of the hip, affecting skin and muscles, and these structures were much more sensitive than was the joint to heavy percussion over the trochanter. Under chloroform anesthesia the joint structures were found to be entirely normal. A novel method of cure was the plan pursued of demonstrating the free mobility of the joint to a number of co-patients, who afterwards ridiculed to the subject the idea of her being really disabled. This ridicule brought on a violent hysterical attack, which was followed by complete disappearance of the previous symptoms. PATRICK.

213. TETANOID SEIZURES IN EPILEPSY. L. Pierce Clark (American Journal of Insanity, 55, 1899, p. 583).

Tonic or tetanoid epilepsy, Clark holds, judging from literature, and his experience at Craig Colony, to be a comparatively rare condition, though he is not disposed to make a special type of epilepsy of such tetanoid seizures. The history of a case is presented, who prior to the time of the observations had had grand mal seizures. In the tetanoid seizures the head was first slightly rotated to the right, and then decidedly to the left. Then the spasm passed rapidly over the entire body, apparently bilaterally from head to foot in a wave like manner. All the muscles were in tonic rigidity each time for fifteen to twenty seconds. The back was well arched as in tetanus; the muscular rigidity being so great that the body could be raised from the floor, by lifting the ankles, the occiput supporting the upper end. These tonic spasms occurred for a period of three hours, and were not intermingled with those of a clonic nature. JELLIFFE.

214. UN CAS D'EPILEPSIE JACKSONNIENNE HYSTERIQUE (A Case of Hysterical Jacksonian Epilepsy). J. Crocq (Journal de Neurologie, August 20, 1899, p. 321).

Attacks of convulsions developed in a man after a fright, and became as numerous as twenty-five in twenty-four hours. They began with tingling in the left leg. Tonic spasm of short duration in this limb gave place to clonic spasms, and these involved successively the left arm and head and later the right side, but predominated still in the left side. The face, mouth and eyes were drawn to the left, con-