

in the extensors of the index, middle finger and thumb, which were often ranged like a rosary. He believes the swellings to be due to exudation of rheumatic origin in the tendonsheaths, and sometimes in the muscles. In analogy with tendo vaginitis the process occurs in the extensor tendons, because these, latter, are stretched and strained while working. Massage caused the absorption of the nodules, and the faradic current was applied. The results obtained were most satisfactory.

MACALESTER.

Landry's Paralysis with Poliomyelitic Lesions of the Nervous Centres due to the Presence of a Microbe.

Dr. Pierre Marie (*La France Méd.*, Oct. 25, 1895) communicated the observation of a young groom, who died with typical symptoms of Landry's acute ascending paralysis. The autopsy revealed a hemorrhagic softening of the gray substance in the anterior horns. Therefore, the lesion was central, and not peripheral, as maintained by certain authors. Microbes were found, and in the cervical and dorsal region they were present in almost pure cultures. Artificial cultures were not made, but, morphologically, the microbe resembled the bacillus anthracis.

MACALESTER.

CLINICAL.

Acute and Chronic Mercurial Polyneuritis.

Drs. Spillmann and Etienne (*La France Méd.*, Sept. 6, 1895) reported before the French Congress of Medicine, held in Bordeaux, three cases of mercurial polyneuritis. The symptoms of acute cases are: Marked general muscular atrophy, often nearly of all the muscles; no degeneration, and diminution of the tendon-reflexes. In the chronic cases, the disorders are limited (dissociated), with absence of muscular atrophy, persistence of galvanic and faradic contractility, presence of the reflexes, and co-existence of sensory and motor troubles. The authors succeeded in producing paralysis of the hind extremities in rabbits, experimentally.

MACALESTER.

Morphinomania in an Infant Four Months Old.

La France Médicale. May 15, 1896, contains an account of a four months old baby, brought up on the bottle by a nurse. As the baby was irritable and sleepless at night, the nurse had nothing better to do than to add to the milk a decoction of poppies. At first one poppy head was sufficient to produce sleep for six to eight hours; later on three were required, which were generally given in the evening. On swallowing, the child seemed well and ate fairly. Its development, however, seemed to stop for two months, and it was pale, deli-