

Hughes (C.H.)

clerk

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE
SECTION ON NEUROLOGY AND
PYSCHIATRY OF THE FIRST
PAN-AMERICAN MEDICAL
CONGRESS.



**Address of the President of the Section on
Neurology and Psychiatry of the First
Pan-American Medical Congress.***

By C. H. HUGHES, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

COLLEAGUES OF THE CONTINENT:—I bid you cordial welcome. For the first time in the history of the world the medical profession of all the Americas meets fraternally for mutual work and words of counsel for the welfare of the North and South American medical profession and people.

In this Neurologic and Psychiatric Section, brothers, we also, for the first time, grasp the hand of fellowship. We heartily clasp hands with you and in our hearts we embrace you, with the prayer that nothing shall ever dis sever the friendship between the Northern and Southern American profession now so auspiciously consummated. May the final hand-shake between the profession of the North and South American States never be permitted to take place. We want your friendship forever. So long as "earth grows a plant or sea rolls a wave," we pray that it may endure, growing closer and closer in ties of inseparable fraternity.

In our special departments of medical research and labor we have a common interest, and in every department of medical investigation and advance, our interests are likewise mutual. The sanitary welfare of all of the American States is alike. The same hygienic, therapeutic and pathologic problems press upon us all for solution; the medical discoveries of each one of these States redounds to the welfare of all the others.

To this end, therefore, we salute and welcome you, wishing you health and happiness, through a mutually

* Washington, D. C., September 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1893.

advanced and glorified medical profession, and in behalf of the Neurological Section of this great congress, I join you in the sentiment, "*America laudamus—viva Americana!*"

Before proceeding to the work before us, it may prove a source of pleasure and profit, and it certainly is flattering to our professional pride to note some of the neurological advances of our day and especially the contributions of neurology to general medicine and the consequent welfare of the world.

None of the many victories in the onward march of American medicine during the century now nearing its close, have contributed, or are destined yet to contribute, more to the happiness of mankind than the light which has been thrown by our researches on the nature and treatment of inebriety, dipsomania and chronic alcoholism and their neural sequelæ, especially multiple neuritis.

To a distinguished American physician, signer of that Declaration which gave a nation birth, Surgeon-General of the Continental Army and teacher of the Practice of Medicine in the first medical university founded in America, Dr. Benjamin Rush, the scientific world is indebted for having taught that inebriety is a disease. His followers, living in the Pan-American States, taking their cue from this distinguished pioneer medical *savant*, have pursued the study until the therapeutics of inebriety has become as successful as that of any other grave nervous disorder and its pathology as well understood, while medical philanthropy, following his advice,* has erected hospitals for the cure and care of its unfortunate victims, though, as yet, no monumental shaft mementoes, as it should, a nation's grateful memory of Benjamin Rush's noble work.

We record, also, with satisfaction scarcely exceeded by that we enjoy from contemplating the salvation of the inebriate, the successful cure of the opium habit and

* "Diseases of the Mind," 1812.

other kindred forms of baneful drug enslavement. Yet it has not been long since that once brilliant *litterateur*, De Quincy, himself enthralled, proclaimed in despair the "pangs of opium" and the "Illiad of woes" its enslaved victims hopelessly endured.

The opium fiend, as he is with cruel facetiousness so often called, need not be longer regarded as a hopeless wreck if the hand of charity will only conduct him within the pale of professional resource. This and alcoholism and all similar forms of nervous derangement are now treated successfully much like certain forms of mental aberration are—by change of environment, by therapeutic repression, including hypnotic support and reconstruction of the damaged and aberrantly-acting neuropsychic centers. This is another jewel medicine offers for the crown of modern progress.

Notwithstanding the illustrious names which, in our own day, the world beyond our geographical boundaries has given to medical science, our American States have likewise their great physicians whose offerings on the altar of that science whose special care is the welfare of man, are worthy of exalted place beside the Old World's gods. For the Virchows, Charcots and Lombrosos, Margalianos and Kowalewskys, Gulls and Horsleys, of world-wide fame beyond our shores, we have given to the world our Brown-Séquard, who went from America to cosmopolitan fame, our Hammond, another pioneer American neurologist whose books have been translated into all the languages of civilization, our Seguin likewise, and our Pepper, President of this Congress and the peer of Sir William Gull, of Great Britain, and Ferran, whose preventive inoculations against cholera Asiatica called the medical world's attention anew to the grandeur of Spanish medicine. If Wigan could conjecture the duality of the mind from theoretical considerations and the general division of the brain into hemispheres, Brown-Séquard later, and at the time an American, proved it, and even my own feeble contribution on the "Duality of Action

and Vicarious Functions of the Cerebral Lobes and Hemispheres," * in 1873, might count for something, even though it emanated from a lunatic asylum in the valley of the Mississippi. If Hitzig, a German, and Ferrier, an Englishman, demonstrated and located motor centers in the cerebrums of the lower animals, Bartholow, an American, established by satisfactory physiological experiment their correspondence in the human brain.† If Victor Horsley and others first clinically applied the discovery of cerebral localization to surgical therapeutics for brain diseases, Professor William Fuller, a Canadian anatomist and surgeon, first trephined the skull in a case of idiocy, an operation which has recently been heralded from abroad as a new surgical procedure.

The author of this operation, now residing in this country, in Grand Rapids, Mich., is the designer from life of a series of brain sections and sectional casts, photographs and models, some of which I now show you, which have not been excelled in Europe.

Now that this operation of Dr. Fuller has come back to America with European approval as a European procedure, it is interesting to note the reception, a part at least, of the medical press of England, gave the novel surgical procedure at its inception on this continent.

The following extract from *The London Doctor*, a monthly Review of British and Foreign Medical Practice and Literature, No. 1, Vol. VIII., page 5, Jan. 1, 1878, is appended as evidence that the case reported in this paper, received at the time a wide publication:

Dr. Fuller, of Montreal, has, says the *Canada Lancet*, conceived the novel idea of trephining out portions of the skull of an idiot child of two years old, so as to allow the expansion of the brain. The idea is certainly novel, so far as we know, no surgeon having previously ventured to remove portions of the skull cap, so as to allow the brain to expand. We sincerely hope this brilliant (!) experiment will not be repeated. How does Dr. Fuller propose to protect the exposed portions of brain, should the brain protrude through the apertures he has made?

* *American Journal of Insanity*, Vol. XXXII., 1875.

† *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*.

According to latest advices, Dr. Fuller contemplates removing another piece. We hope not.

Under the name of linear craniotomy, this operation has recently found decided approval both at home and abroad. Engel speaks enthusiastically of it even for dementia epileptica.

If European surgery first exsects a stomach or a kidney, or cuts down upon and removes a stone from the bladder or gall cyst; American surgery, represented in the person of Ephraim McDowell, with a temerity that startles the conservatism of Europe, first cuts into that surgical *terra incognita*, the abdominal cavity and saves an imperiled human life by successfully removing an abdominal tumor, a feat common enough now, alas, all too frequently performed by novices with the knife; lacking in mature surgical judgment. He and Battey, another American, led the way for the successful ovariectomies of Lawson Tait and his followers, and Marion-Sims, God bless his gentle precious memory, lays the foundation, by a peerless procedure on the female perineum, for the rescue of womanhood from untold misery. Marion-Sims, who, when asked to unsex a woman, in whom there was other possibility of salvation, could say to Weir Mitchell, "Let us give her a reprieve; I never unsex a woman without a pang," and the woman got well as you and I know hundreds of others would, if permitted to do, without oöphorectomy. God bless Marion Sims.

As we are justly appreciative of the part which American skill has performed in the world's surgical advancement; as the recalling of the names and deeds of our Motts, Brainards, Popes and Stones and Physics', Gross' and Hodgens, gives us pleasure; if we revere our Rushs and Woods as England does her Hunters, Sydenhams and Gulls, so of our own American alienists and neurologists and their achievements, we are justly proud. The accomplished Isaac Ray and the gifted Amariah Brigham, Pliny Earle and Tyler, now no longer among

us, and Van Dusen, the son of Michigan and a Kalamazoo Asylum Superintendent, whose essay on "Neurasthenia" preceded that of the classical work of Beard on "Nervous Exhaustion"—Beard who gave to the world a new disease, and gave it a new name, although the term "Neurasthenia" was borrowed unknowingly from Van Dusen (*vide* ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST, Vol. I., No. 4, 1880). Since these contributions appeared the subject of nervous exhaustion has become too common in the literature of this country and Europe to need further mention here.

There are three works of Dr. Hammond which have had much influence on Neurology and Medicine generally and these were accomplished during his service as Surgeon-General on the active list of the United States Army.

1st. The establishment of the Hospital for Injuries and Diseases of the Nervous System in Philadelphia, where the foundation of Dr. Weir Mitchell's most original work, "Wounds and Injuries of Nerves," was laid, Dr. Mitchell having been placed in charge by Surgeon-General Hammond.

2nd. The establishment of the Army Medical Museum in Washington.

3rd. The origination of the "Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion."

These three things give our colleague just claim to distinction. I think the Hospital for Nervous Diseases was the first of its kind ever established in the world.

Besides, our colleague wrote the first systematic "Treatise on Diseases of the Nervous System" in the English language, if not in any language.

If we look for new discovery and classification of disease, America has not been entirely wanting. For a long time Beard's claim was controverted abroad, afterward Neurasthenia was called "The American Disease," then "American Nervousness," till finally foreign writers recorded it among their people, even away off in far-off Russia, where Kowalewsky has written his classic book on

the subject and given us due credit for our discovery. So in regard to Hammond's discovery of athetosis and mysophobia, and the coinage of these terms; and in regard to neurasthenia, I believe it is even now conceded that the original American claim* of general functional neurotrophica as the foundation of nervous exhaustion is universally admitted.

Seguin, in his clinical lectures in 1890, first suggested the substitution of a mixture of chloral and bromide for simple bromide, in the treatment of idiopathic epilepsy, when certain indications are present, chloral being indicated when the bromides alone produce undue stupor and extremely severe acne; also in cases where psychic disorder follows the stoppage of the bromides. This practice has now become general. He first attempted to subdivide the symptomology of "cerebral hyperæmia" (of Hammond and others) into several new groups according to etiology, *e. g.*, cases due to lithæmia, to feeble or diseased heart, and (a large group) to eye-strain, etc. He also attempted to give the distinguishing clinical signs (*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, Dec., 1892), between cases of cerebral paræsthesia due to insufficiency of the interni and those due to insufficiency of the externi, and recommended the use of nux vomica and strychnia for weakness of the interni and of belladonna, cannabis indica and other mydriatics for weakness of the externi. These drugs to be used as tests for diagnosis, and also for continuous treatment. He contributed by autopsies and clinical cases to confirm the doctrine of cortical localization of functions, in respect to the visual center (cuneus in 1880, I think), the speech center (1868) and in subsequent years, the facial, brachial and pedal, or crural, centers, and gave absolute *post-mortem* evidence in support of the idea that such centers exist.

Besides Bartholow's communication, the whole subject of cerebral localization has received additional light from the contributions of our Charles K. Mills, of M. Allen

* *Vide*, ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST, Vol. III., No. 3, 1882.

Starr, Eskridge, Spitzka, myself and nearly every American neurologist, while the contributions of Spitzka to cerebral pathology, as those of Isaac Ott to cerebral physiology, have been justly acknowledged abroad.

Seguin and Hammond early advocated, before anyone else abroad, I think, the use of large doses of potassium iodide in syphilitic or non-syphilitic diseases of the nervous system, giving historical proof of its American origin (New York) and called it the "American method." Attempts have been lately made in Europe to ignore our great priority in this. Seguin, S. and H., say they learned it from Van Buren and Draper in 1865-7. I adopted this practice at the Insane Hospital at Fulton in 1867-8.

It falls to the lot of but very few men to discover a really important thing and to cause a great forward step to be made in medical science. Most of us must be content with helping the good work of adding new facts of secondary importance, and trying to apply scientific methods to the treatment of disease. I think that in this sphere of secondary scientific usefulness, American neurologists have made and are making good records.

The clinical relation of absent patellar reflex to locomotor ataxia, though first shown by Westphal and Erb, was extensively studied by Seguin, Gray, myself and others, and its relation to other diseases and the possibility of the knee-jerk being naturally *nil* in some persons, was first shown in this country and acknowledged abroad,* so that the knee-jerk criteria of tabes dorsalis is a lost reflex, and an exaggerated jerk in lateral sclerosis and other states. I myself offered the first proof many years ago that it need not be present in apparently healthy individuals. One of those persons still lives and is free from any spinal or other nervous disease to this day. What is true as to elucidation of this reflex is equally true of the cremasteric and other reflexes, *vide* writings of Weir Mitchell and others. The bulbo-cavernous reflex and the

* "Diagnostic Significance of Absent Patellar Reflex."—ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST, January, 1880; *St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal*, February, 1879.

virile reflex, practically the same thing, were discovered and clinically elucidated about the same time in Europe and America.

The value of the cremasteric reflex has been studied by Weir Mitchell with the same thoroughness of elucidation as that he has given to lesions of the peripheral nervous system generally; and Dr. John Ferguson, of Toronto, Canada, has also thrown new light upon the patellar reflex (*vide* "Remarks on Some Cases of Hemiplegia," *ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST*, January, 1892.) This subject has also lately been enriched in this country by Dr. F. X. Dercum, in a paper on "Optic Neuritis, Blindness and the Knee-Jerk in Cerebellar Disease," read before the American Neurological Society, July, 25th.

The important subject of rheumatism affecting the nervous system was embodied in the recent address of Dr. Henry M. Lyman, before the American Neurological Association, and attention called to important clinical facts, especially affections of the sensory nervous system, not commonly recognized as associated with this disease.

The gastralgias, enteralgias, cutaneous irritations, sensitive feet and arthritic and cutaneous neuritides of rheumatism, have often attracted my attention and have been to me an interesting clinical study, and much more is yet to be written on this important subject.

In the therapeutics of the nervous diseases, as well as in clinical description and pathology, to America belongs much credit for originality and efficiency of discovery and suggestion. Was it not in this country that the great Brown-Séguard first conceived and promulgated his famous treatment for epilepsy, which has done more than all preceding or subsequent therapeutics suggested for the alleviation of this grave malady?

All the now acknowledged virtues of *phytolacca decandra*, or poke root, except the property of phyto-line to reduce corpulency, were brought to my attention through the thesis of a student candidate for graduation of the St. Louis Medical College, in 1859; and Dr.

Bealle, an ingenious fellow-graduate from Texas, that same year, told in a thesis, which he entitled "Ups and Downs of a Texas Doctor," how he made a satisfactory flexible bougie out of green slippery elm bark, how he employed a smooth green wheat straw for a catheter and the crushed potato bug mixed with lard as a satisfactory vessicant in lieu of Spanish cantharides,—practices which I imitated myself while doing a general country practice in Missouri in 1859 and '60, when I could do no better, and there is nothing much better for gentle dilatation in certain surgical emergencies than a smooth slippery elm bougie. I could relate other instances of Western American surgical genius in the use of therapeutic expedients in pressing emergencies of practice were they strictly *germane* to our subject.

It would require the space of many hours to detail the remedial virtues of our South American flora, beginning with our well-known cinchona. *Vide* paper on this subject by Dr. J. B. DeLacerda, a colleague of the present Congress.

I suggested and used chloral hydrate per rectum in the treatment of convulsive affections, a method based on the West Riding Asylum practice in epilepsy, and used by me for arresting the convulsions of children and of the puerperal state.

Leonard Corning's method of local anæsthesia is original, and we justly claim the discovery and therapeutic application of general anæsthesia as American, Sir. James Y. Simpson, to the contrary notwithstanding. Copious ether douching for cephalo-spinal pain was practiced by myself thirty years ago. I was the first to employ capsicum, hot coffee and ammonia enemata to resuscitate from profound opium narcosis (*vide* Appendix), after failing with a battery. Kiernan was the next to follow the practice.

In the department of electrotherapy, especially in diseases of the nervous system, America stands well forward in therapeutic suggestion and resource. Beard and Rockwell and their followers in this country have done much

in this line. It has been fully thirty years since I first employed the constant current for cerebral and other congestive states, not excepting ovaries and pelvis, and recommended it in gynecology, based on a prior recommendation of Legros and Onimus that it would reduce interpelvic sanguineous fluxes. It has been more than twenty years since I began the systematic employment of constant cephalic galvanizations for the cure of insomnia and the treatment of epilepsia, under the conviction that the prominent symptomatology of both of these affections were dependent upon disorder of vasomotor control, which cephalic galvanizations tend to restore as the bromides do.

Dr. J. B. de Lacerda, of Rio de Janeiro, has offered to this Section a paper on "The Condition of Hyperexcitability of the Phrenic Nerve in Beri-Beri," which is a real addition to the subject.

In this connection I may properly mention Dr. Henry M. Lyman's book on "Artificial Anæsthesia and Anæsthetics, Insomnia and other Disorders of Sleep," as a valuable American contribution to these subjects.

We have done no markedly original work in hypnotism, but have some imitators of Charcot and others, as Charcot and his followers have with professional applause followed Braid, the professionally tabooed Manchester follower of Mesmer, the mountebank original.

Cataphoresis in neurotherapy has been considerably advanced in America by Corning, Peterson and others, and likewise the hypodermic use of arsenic by Moyer; also the employment of antipyrine, acetanilide and other coal tar derivatives, by the last named and many others. (*Vide* Appendix.)

The therapeutics, as well as semiology, of insanity, has been enriched by Jewell and Moyer in this country by treatment directed to the colon. (*Vide* Appendix.)

Nitroglycerine, or glonoine, was first suggested to the regular profession in 1876 and '78, by Allen McLane Hamilton, before Murrell or others abroad had used it,

for anæmic cerebral states and cerebral arteriole spasm. It was on this recommendation and the recommendation of nitrite of amyl for a similar purpose that I first employed the latter for the differential diagnosis of supposed hyperæmic from anæmic intracranial states (*vide* Editorial in ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST, October, 1880.)

A decidedly original and successful procedure in American surgical neurotherapy is that of pudic neurectomy as a remedy for masturbation, reported by Dr. J. S. Eastman in the *Medical News* of August 12th, of this year. The nerve being more sensitive on this side, Dr. Eastman cut down upon the left pudic nerve, which he found hypertrophied, and removed three inches of it. The patient gained weight and was freed from this vice, which had existed from the sixth to the twenty-sixth year. She had been previously sutured in the labia, cauterized, oöphorectomized and clitoridectomized without benefit.

Veratrum viride, one of the very best remedies I know of for sthenic states of high cerebral and pulmonary congestion with full, bounding pulse and violent cardiac systole, that is better than the lancet in high grade apoplexy and pneumonia, as it is fatal to opposite asthenic states of pulmonary inflammation and cerebral congestion, is a distinctly American remedy, and the practice of using it, as well as abusing its use, is of American origin. It may sometimes well substitute the bromides in certain phases of neurotherapy. I have so employed it. But we must not further dwell specially on American original contributions to neurotherapy. We could not complete the subject in the limits of an ordinary duodecimo volume, while another volume of equal size would not record the real practical progress and unequalled elegance of American pharmacy as applied to our therapeutics.

In the direction of neurological originality and advance the work of our own distinguished Spanish-speaking Secretary, Dr. M. G. Echeverria must not be overlooked. Though his modesty has prevented him from publicly

claiming his due reward of merit, his claims have not been overlooked by foreign sources of appreciation.

His English publications, notably his great book on "Epilepsy," although scarcely noticed by American authors, is much and favorably quoted by neurologists in Germany, England and France. On their merit he was elected Honorary Member of the Medico-Psychological Society, of Paris, and of Great Britain and Ireland; also Vice-President to the first *Congres International de Medecine Mentale*, held in Paris in 1878, when he was called upon to preside on motion of the late Professor Lasegue, after the sudden illness of Dr. Baillarger, Chairman of the Congress. So far as I know, Dr. Echeverria was the first physician in this country who, as "Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases," delivered didactic courses of lectures on this subject. This was in 1861, in the University Medical College of New York, while Sequin followed at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in 1873. On his removal to New York from the National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic, in London, where he had occupied the position of resident assistant physician with Drs. Brown-Séguard and Ramskill as visiting physicians, he induced the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction to establish the Hospital for Epileptics and Paralytics on Blackwell's Island, New York, under his chief direction, and to found a school for idiots in Randall's Island, and Dr. E. Seguin, *pere*, Drs. Kerlin and Wilmarth, of Elwyn, and their literary and practical works as revealed in the pages of the *ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST* (*vide* Appendix). They and Dr. Brown, of Barre, Mass., and the Wilburs have certainly done much creditable pioneer work with this class of defectives.

We may here remark, as facts of historical interest, that Dr. Echeverria was the first in America to perform, in 1865, assisted by Dr. J. H. Douglas, excision of a large portion (two inches) of the ulnar nerve at the elbow for the radical cure of epilepsy following upon

traumatic injury. In 1869, in the presence of Prof. Boeck, of Christiania, and other physicians and students, he removed at the hospital in Blackwell's Island, the largest sanguineous clot (one and three-fourth inches long by three-fourths of an inch wide) ever extracted, to that time, from the base of the second parietal convolution of an epileptic lad, another operation lately originated abroad. The conical fibrinous clot was deeply imbedded in the cerebral substance, and the patient directly recovered his lost intellectual faculties upon the successful operation. The case is reported in his "Clinical and Anatomopathological Researches on Epilepsy," and in a subsequent paper published in Paris in 1878 (*Lesigue's Archives Generale*), with the records of five similar cases from Dr. Echeverria's own practice, and one hundred and forty, mostly by American and English Surgeons. This paper was written mainly to show how unwarranted was the risk of this procedure then ascribed to it by French surgeons.

This distinguished neurologist, one of our colleagues, to-day, and those I have named before him, will not be overlooked when a candid world enumerates in history of America's neurological benefactors.

Worthy of special mention with the foregoing is our indefatigable co-worker and colleague, Prof. Chas. K. Mills, whom the University of Pennsylvania has so lately honored with its Chair of Mental and Medico-legal Medicine. His recent studies in "Lesions of the Superior Temporal Convolution," accurately locating the auditory center, his presentation of the subject of aphasia and other affections of speech in their medico-legal relations, and lesions of the cauda equina, are real advances that must be universally acknowledged, as are likewise the complications of multiple neuritis, and other papers which we present in the Appendix.

And now I name another star which shines in the neurological firmament of New York—a star emphatically spelled by his far-seeing parents with a double "r."

Among numerous recent contributions, besides his book on "Brain Surgery" (Published by William Wood & Co., N. Y.), he has given us a special study of "Local Anæsthesia as a means of Diagnosis of Lesions of the Lower Spinal Cord" (*American Journal of Medical Science*, July, 1892); "The Cerebral Atrophies of Childhood, with Special Reference to Imbecility, Epilepsia and Paralysis" (*N. Y. Med. Record*, Jan., 1892); "Trepining for Hemorrhage of the Brain Producing Aphasia.—Recovery" (*Brain*, 1892); "Hemi-Analgesia Alternans" (*N. Y. Med. Record*, Feb. 11th, 1893, and has thrown some new light on the subject of "Syringo-myelia" (*vide American Journal of Medical Sciences*, May, 1888). His book, "Familiar Forms of Nervous Disease," is a credit to any country. Other bright neurological stars are shining and many have shone longer in the same scientific and humanitarian sky.

It is my impression that Ord's discovery of "Myxœdema," received its first clinical confirmation in this country, and McLane Hamilton, I think, furnished five of the earliest clinical proofs of its verity as a distinct disease.

Hamilton first pointed out the neuro-genesis of certain meningeal inflammations, and I have maintained and do yet maintain that hæmophilia is a vasomotor neurosis.

The ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST (April, 1884, *et seq.*) early maintained that oöphorectomy was too often performed upon the mistaken assumption that the ovary originated nervous disease, whereas the reverse is the most common clinical fact. This is not only an original American claim, but it is now becoming a generally admitted fact both abroad and at home, and the latest and best article on this subject is by Dr. Hamilton, in a late number of the *N. Y. Med. Jour.*

Another rising luminary of this field is Dr. Frederick Peterson, a reference to whose late contributions (*vide* the Appendix) will interest you and show some good

spokes, at least, in the wheel of neurological progress. His recent papers on "Cataphoresis," his physiological experiments with magnetism at the Edison laboratory, and his joint papers with Sachs on "The Cerebral Palsies of Early Life" (*Jour. of Nervous and Mental Diseases*, May, 1890), and other papers to be found in Appendix, are all valuable.

But the stars of this firmament are too many to be counted. Should we dwell long enough to attempt it, we should not during our hour get round the circle. There remains Sachs who has translated Maynert's "Psychiatry" for us; Bert Wilder, *The Brain Builder of Ithaca*; A. Jacobi, *The Universal Genius*; Corning, already mentioned, whose book on "Brain Exhaustion" is standard. There is also Dana, to whom we have already alluded, with Carter Gray, whose respective books are abreast of all neurological advance, and in every way creditable to American neurological science; besides E. N. Brill, Graeme M. Hammond and Brown of the *Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases*, also Ambrose L. Ranney and his standard text-books on "Nervous Diseases and Neurological Anatomy," and Geo. I. Stevens with his Belgian Academy prize essays on the "Occulo-Neural Reflexes, and the Relation of Eye-Strain to Nervous Diseases," whose first article on this subject appeared in the earlier numbers of my journal. Too many stars to classify and minutely describe, but they make a brilliant constellation.

If we look back to Philadelphia we discover another neurological star that has escaped our gaze, Wm. C. Wood, whose treatise stands high, and yet another, Dr. A. H. P. Leuff, of neuro-anatomical fame, also Harrison Allen, and there is Wormly, too, of Philadelphia, who is not altogether without the pale, and James Hendrie Lloyd.

Far to the Southward are Joseph Jones and Sanford Chaille, of New Orleans, and Buckley, of the Occidental metropolis.

And now, casting our eye to Baltimore, our vision falls on three luminaries, Miles, Osler and Hurd, whose light has not shone in vain. There also shine Conrod, Reed, Berkley, Welch and Halstead of Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Skirting the sky Northward we come to the Hartford Constellation, Stearns and Crothers. The book of the former is devoted to practical psychiatry, the contributions of the latter to that important branch of psychiatry, which through Kerr, Mason, Wright, Crothers and others, has made such rapid forward strides in American, as well as in English, study of inebriety.

The subject of alcoholic trance has been almost exclusively an American neurological study, and Dr. Crothers has contributed more than any other American, perhaps, to make it plain. In the Appendix appears further evidences of American advance in this direction.

I had almost omitted to note the excellent series of articles by Dr. Frank G. Baker, Professor of Anatomy in the Medical Department of Georgetown University, on "Recent Discoveries in the Nervous System," which have appeared in the *New York Medical Journal* during the current year, and which have been copied into my own journal, from which it appears, in the language of the writer, that all the ideas we have had concerning the development and inter-relation of these structures must be revised. The entire nervous system must be re-examined, the history of every ganglionic center must be traced.

As our vision ranges further, Boston, with its neurological and psychological *savants*, comes into view—Philip Coombs Knapp and his book on "Intra-Cranial Tumors and Other Diagnoses," Putnam, Channing, Webber, Folsom, John E. Tyler, the departed alienist of Somerville, and Oliver Wendell Holmes, the poet sage and anatomical and psychological *savant* of Harvard. The subject of "Arterial Tension in Neurasthenia" received

some new light from Boston in 1888 (*vide* article on the subject by Webber, *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, May 3d, 1888); likewise the subject of "Lead Paralysis as it Affects the Brain" (*vide* same source, October 29th, 1891); also the "Condition of the Blood in Certain Mental States" (*vide idem*, March 24th, 1892). The same journal for August 29th, 1889, also contained some additional light on "Paramyoclonus Multiplex," and other peculiar forms of spasm, and in September of the same year, in same journal, page 277, this American writer throws additional light on the subject of "Cerebral Tumors and Their Treatment."

As we continue our survey of the neurological heavens, we come to the constellation Chicago, with such bright, particular, neurological stars as Lyman, with his book on "Practice;" Kiernan, the polygot, who has given us good papers on nearly every subject in neurology and who has especially enriched the subject of morbid erotism in its clinical aspects in the United States; Moyer, the tireless; Paoli, Sanger Brown, Brower, Clevenger, Lydston, and their books, and Church, sadly remembering one bright luminary of these heavens now blotted out, whose light shone for a time upon our particular sky with effulgent luster—Dr. J. S. Jewell. He was a star of the first magnitude, a neurological Jewell of the first water, an indefatigable student, painstaking observer and a writer of the highest ability.

He blotted out his own bright life in the prime of his manhood by over-zealous work in the cause he loved above his life. He founded and maintained, while he lived, the *Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases*. And this reminds us that we should not omit most honorable mention, in this connection, of the name of Dr. Jewell's worthy and industrious co-worker, Dr. H. M. Bannister, among the men of might near Chicago who have contributed to brighten her brilliant neurological sky.

Hinde and Moyer have also contributed a paper to "Clonic Rhythmical Spasm of the Pronator Radii Teres"

(*Four. of Am. Med. Association*, 1887); and Moyer alone has contributed the following additional papers: "Periodically Recurring Oculo-motor Paralysis" (*The Medical Record*, 1887), being the first case described in this country. "Akinesia Algeria" (*Medical Standard*, 1893), being the sixth case reported and the second in this country, and "A Rare Occupation Neurosis" (*Medical News*, 1893). By his works ye shall know him (*vide Appendix for much more than we have here noted*).

Within almost a suburban radius of Chicago is McBride, of Milwaukee, and his "*Review of Insanity and Nervous Diseases*," and Bannister, of Kankakee, and till lately Patterson, of Batavia, now deceased.

Modesty forbids my dwelling at length upon what St. Louis has done for the advancement of neurology. We may recover from our modesty sufficiently to appear in the printed Appendix; however, I might briefly intimate that both Dr. Bremer and myself have within the past few years added something to the literature of "Astasia-Abasia;" Fry to "Chorea;" Shaw to the subject of "Trepining for Brain Disease," and Bauduy to the "Study of Alcoholism and its Treatment." This is not all that we have done, but it were better that someone else, non-resident, should record and comment on our work, and I may say again, as I have said before, *vide Appendix*.

Now if we continue our survey, we find the sky of neuriatry and psychiatry is not dimmed as we approach the region of the apparently setting sun. On the contrary, bright stars illuminate the Western heavens. See how Eskridge shines:

He has contributed a valuable paper on "Nervo-Vascular Disturbances in Unacclimated Persons in Colorado" (*The Climatologist*, March, 1892), the important conclusion of which is for persons on going to the high altitudes of Colorado, especially for those who are nervous or who suffer from pulmonary trouble or cardiac weakness, to live comparatively quietly until they become accustomed to their changed environments

Likewise another on "Chorea in Relation to Climate, Especially the Climate of Colorado" (*Climatologist*, Aug., 1891). This study of the effect of the climate of Colorado on chorea shows but little, if any, modifying influence due to altitudes of 5,000 feet to 6,000 feet.

Another exceedingly valuable and advance contribution to the literature is "Retro-Anterograde Amnesia with Report of Two Cases" (*ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST*, July, 1892). This is an exceedingly interesting subject, both from a psychological and medico-legal point of view.

This is as far as we can go with Eskridge. But he has written much from his high stand-point in the Rocky Mountains, and all is in the line of advanced neurology. (*Vide Appendix.*)

Next comes Howell T. Pershing, of Denver, who records five cases of Pre-ataxic Tabes Dorsalis with Optic Nerve Atrophy, in which there were marked atrophy of the optic nerves with little or no ataxia. He gives a statistical study of tabes, and shows that (as Walton and Gowers have recently claimed) the early occurrence of optic atrophy is in some way associated with an arrested development of the spinal symptoms.

This fact modifies the ordinary rules of diagnosis and prognosis.

He also records a case of Jacksonian Epilepsy, with successful operation; no recurrence of the paroxysms more than a year after operation. Other articles by this writer are: "Language and Brain Disease" (*Popular Science Monthly*, October, 1892), and "Disseminated Sclerosis Following Syphilis" (*International Clinics*, July, 1891).

But we cannot go further in this manner. If we went hence South to the City of Mexico, thence across the Gulf to New Orleans, thence North to St. Paul and crossed the continent to San Francisco, we should find working neurologists contributing their quota to the world's neurological and psychological progress.

As I am about to conclude, the proceedings of the

July meeting of the American Neurological Association have just appeared in the weekly medical press, and here are its notes of American neurological progress:—

Besides the President's Address and Dr. Dercum's paper, to which I have referred, Dr. Smith Baker's paper on "Heterogeneous Personality;" Matthew Field's, on "Hospital Detention;" Frederick Peterson's, on "Temperature in General Paralysis of the Insane;" Joseph Collin's, on "Changes in the Spinal Cord in Old Cases of Infantile Paralysis;" G. M. Hammond's, of "Progressive Muscular Atrophy;" C. L. Walton's "New Method of Reducing Dislocation of the Cervical Vertebrae;" Dana's "Acromegaly, Gigantism and Facial Hemi-hypertrophy;" J. J. Putnam's "Thyroidectomy in the Treatment of Graves' Disease;" B. Sach's "Tabes and Syphilis;" Krauss' "New Pedodynamometer;" Drs. Lloyd's and Reisman's joint communication on "Infectious Endocarditis with General Septicæmia and Multiple Neuritis;" C. L. Walton's "Tumor of the Angular Gyrus;" Dr. E. D. Fisher's "Autopsy and Report of Congenital Cerebral Hemiplegia;" C. K. Mills' "Lesion of the Thalamus and Internal Capsule;" Wharton Sinkler's "Tumor of the Optic Thalamus;" Geo. J. Preston's paper on the "Localizing Value of Aphasia;" Leonard Weber's, on "Neurasthenia;" Krauss' "Case of Myxœdema, with Observations;" Philip Koomb's Knapp's "Simulation in Traumatic Nervous Diseases;" and "The Microbic Origin of Chorea," by Dr. C. L. Dana, are all instructive, suggestive and progressive in our department. The proceedings of this favorite American society are becoming every year more and more valuable. They are indispensable to neurological advance. The neurological world would not march on to its manifest destiny to rule paramount in the world's medical thought without the original work of this great American society of distinguished neurologists.

There were also papers read only by title before this body, the names of whose authors are also adequate

warrantee of worth. Among them—"The Genesis of Hallucination and Illusion," by H. A. Tomlinson, of St. Peter, Minn.; "The Diagnosis of General Paresis," by L. C. Gray, of New York; "Two Cases of Friedreich's Disease," by F. R. Fry, of St. Louis; "The Metapore or Foramen of Majendie in Man and in the Orang-Outang," by Burt G. Wilder; "The Relations of Chorea to Rheumatism," by C. Eugene Riggs, St. Paul; "Experiences in the Use of Testiculine and Cerebrine," by J. J. Putnam, Boston; "Paralysis after Surgical Operations," by V. P. Gibney, New York; "Traumatic Brachial Plexus Paralysis in Infants," by Wm. Leszynsky, New York.

If I should go on enumerating the work, present and recent, of American neurologists, it would develop acute cerebrasthenia. It would make you tired.

I had almost forgotten to note the contributions of our hospitals for the insane to the pathology of mental diseases. I cannot now go entirely over this vast subject. Besides what has been done at Utica, N. Y., and Middletown, Conn., with which you are familiar through the *Journal of Insanity*, you may not know that it has for a long time been the custom of Dr. J. W. Blackburn, the eminent pathologist of the Government Hospital for Insane, at Washington, to each year select a number of cases for special study as a pathological supplement to the annual reports of the Government Hospital for Insane. This and the making of nearly one hundred *post-mortem* examinations yearly, constitutes the work of this hospital, to which I also invite your attention in the Appendix.

I had almost omitted James Hendrie Lloyd, of Philadelphia, and Theodore Diller, of Pittsburgh.

You see, America breeds and develops neurologists as the water breeds and develops fishes. The pabulum neurology feeds on is in the American people—their hustling, rushing habits, their business, professional, social and political environment, and the numerous newspapers they read every morning before breakfast and every night before they forget to say their prayers—this moral,

political, social and business atmosphere of ambition and bustle, tends to develop the strongly endowed, neurologically and psychologically, as it tends in the weakly endowed to the development of neuropathic conditions. It develops neurologists and psychologists to care for the neuropaths. It builds and it breaks the nervous system. It cannot yet be said that we are a neuropathic people, though we are tending that way; but neurology is advancing with equal pace with neuropathic break-down, and will, it is hoped, ultimately enlighten and save the people from their neuropathic sins.

APPENDIX.

DR. M. ALLEN STARR.—

“Diagnosis and Operation for Three Tumors of the Brain” (*American Journal of Medical Sciences*, April, 1893).

DR. T. D. CROTHERS.—

“Law of Periodicity in Inebriety” (*vide ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST*, July, 1892), showing a uniformity in the drink impulse and the laws which regulated it.

“Some New Studies of the Opium Disease,” read before the Philadelphia County Medical Society, Jan., 1892, pointing out a neurotic diathesis and various conditions favoring this disease.

“Are Inebriates Curable?” read before the English Society for the Cure of Inebriety, June, 1892, proving the curability and the periodicity from further study in this direction.

“Sanitary Side of the Drink Problem,” read before the American Medical Association, June, 1892, discussing the sanitary dangers from neglect of control of Inebriates.

“Medical Jurisprudence in Inebriety” (*vide International Magazine*, February, 1893); an argument to prove the need of a new legislation for inebriates.

“American Inebriate Asylums,” read before the

American Medical Association, June, 1893, being a historical review of asylum treatment for inebriates.

"Criminal Inebriates and Treatment," read before the Congress of Criminology, June, 1893.

DR. FREDERICK PETERSON.—

"Homonymous Hemiopic Hallucinations" (*New York Medical Journal*, Aug. 30th, 1890 and Jan. 31st, 1891); "Disturbances of Sense of Taste After Amputations of Tongue" (*New York Medical Record*, Aug. 30th, 1890), and his paper on "Gyrospasm of the Head in Infants" (*Phila. Med. News*, Oct. 1st, 1892), are especially interesting. "Three Cases of Acute Mania from Imbibing Carbon Bisulphide" (*Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.*, Oct., 1892), and upon "Physiological Experiments with Magnetism at the Edison Laboratory" (*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, Dec. 31st, 1892).

DR. HAROLD N. MOYER.—

"Relation of Insanity to Crime" (*Chicago Law Journal*, 1889); "The Hypodermic Use of Arsenic" (*Therapeutic Gazette*, January 15th, 1891); "Differential Diagnosis of Uræmia and Epilepsy" (*Medical Mirror*, 1891) and "Nervous Sequelæ of Influenza" (*Medical Age*, 1891), this and the papers of Mills and Gowers, and my own contribution (ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST), all present new features of this disease and prove it to be a toxic neurosis.

PATHOLOGICAL WORK OF THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.—

Report of 1887.—Supplement Illustrated.—"Report of *post-mortem* examinations in thirty-one cases of paralytic dementia, or general paralysis of the insane."

Report of 1888.—Supplement.—"Table showing the *post-mortem* appearances of the kidneys in two hundred and sixty-three cases of mental disease, giving the age, occupation, nativity, mental disorder and co-existing physical disease."

Report of 1889.—Supplement Illustrated.—“Report of *post-mortem* examinations in twenty-nine cases of mental disease.” Part I. “Fifteen cases of general paralysis and three cases of acute organic dementia.” Part II. “Eight cases of acute mania, and three cases of acute insanity with maniacal symptoms, dependent upon organic brain disease.”

Report of 1890—Supplement Illustrated.—“Report of *post-mortem* examinations in thirty-nine cases of epileptic insanity.” Part I. “Twenty-two cases of chronic epileptic mania.” Part II. “Seventeen cases of chronic epileptic dementia.”

Report of 1891.—Supplement Illustrated.—“A study of nineteen cases of general paralysis of the insane.”

Report of 1892.—Supplement Illustrated.—I. “Synopsis of *post-mortem* examinations in seventy-three cases of mental disease in females, with special reference to the condition of the organs of generation.” II. “Condensed description of the tumors found in five hundred and forty-six autopsies in cases of mental disease in males.”

DR. H. M. LYMAN.—

“Treatment of Neuralgia,” *Western Medical Reporter*, 1889.

“Insanity Proceeding from the Colon,” ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST, 1889, and *Journal American Medical Association*.

“Experts and Expert Testimony,” ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST, 1891.

“The Neurological portion of Lyman’s Text-book on the Practice of Medicine.” Short papers.

“Tetany.” Transactions of the Association of American Physicians, Vol. I.

“Railway Shock.” Transactions of the Chicago Medical Society.

“Nervous Dyspepsia,” Review of Insanity and Nervous Diseases, June, 1893.

DR. C. H. HUGHES.—

"A Clinical Inquiry into the Significance of Absent Patellar Tendon Reflex," *ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST*, Jan., 1880.

"The Medico-Legal Aspect of Cerebral Localization and Aphasia," *ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST*, April and July, 1880.

"Reflex Cardiac Gangliopathy with Hereditary Diathesis," *ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST*, April, 1880.

"Notes on Neurasthenia," *ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST*, October, 1880.

"Impending Periodic Mania," *ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST*, October, 1880.

"Nitrite of Amyl—Differential Diagnosis of Cerebral Hyperæmia and Anæmia." Editorial, *ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST*, October, 1880.

"Moral Insanity, Depravity and the Hypothetical Case," *ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST*, Jan., 1881.

"Problems in Psychiatry for the Family Physician," *ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST*, Jan., 1881.

"Clinical Notes Illustrative of Consciousness of Epilepsia," *ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST*, April, 1881.

"Illusion, Hallucination and Delusion.—A Differential Study for Forensic Purposes," *ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST*, July, 1881.

"Moral (Affective) Insanity," *ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST*, Jan., 1882.

"The Special Therapeutic Value of Hyoscyamine in Psychiatry," *ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST*, April, 1882.

"Note on the Essential Psychic Signs of General Functional Neurasthenia or Neurasthenia," *ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST*, July, 1882.

"Psychical Analysis of Guitau," *ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST*, Oct., 1882.

"The Therapeutic Value of Cephalic and Spinal Electrizations," *ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST*, Jan., 1883.

"The Simulation of Insanity by the Insane," *ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST*, July, 1883.

"The Opium Psycho-Neurosis.—Chronic Meconism or Papaverism," ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST, Jan., 1884.

"Borderland Psychiatric Records—Prodromal Symptoms of Psychical Impairment," ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST, July, 1884.

"Migraine," ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST, April, 1884.

"Moral (Affective) Insanity," ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST, April and July, 1884.

"The Curability of Locomotor Ataxia and the Simulations of Posterior Spinal Sclerosis," ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST, July, 1884.

"Insanity Defined," ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST, Oct., 1884.

"The Hygiene of the Nervous System and Mind," ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST, Jan., 1885.

"State Provision for the Insane," ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST, April, 1885.

"A Case of Psycho-Sensory (Affective or Moral) Insanity," ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST, April, 1885.

"An Outline Brief in the Management of Melancholia," ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST, April, 1886.

"Meconeuropathia," ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST, July, 1886.

"The Curability of Epilepsy and Epileptoid Affections by Galvanism and the Phosphated and Arseniated Bromides," ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST, Jan., 1887.

"Neuritis Plantaris (A Clinical Record)," ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST, April, 1887.

"The Scientific Rationale of Electrotherapy," ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST, July, 1887.

"The Relation of the Nervous System to Hæmophilia, Malarial Hæmaturia, etc.," ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST, July, 1887.

"A Unique Case of Bi-Lateral Athetosis," ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST, July, 1887.

"The True Nature and Definition of Insanity," ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST, Oct., 1887.

"The Neural and Psycho-Neural Factor in Gynæciac Disease," ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST, April, 1888.

"Essential Infantile Paralysis," ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST, Oct., 1888.

"Persistent Spasm of the Levator Anguli Scapulæ Muscle," ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST, Jan., 1889.

"Neurological Photographs of More or Less Unique Cases Hastily Taken During the Active Practice of a Busy Neurologist," ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST, April, 1889.

"Over-strain and Under-power of Brain," ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST, Oct., 1889.

"Memorandum of Examination of a Case of Neuro-Myttonia ('Thomsen's Disease'), with Remarks on its Differential Diagnosis," ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST, Jan., 1890.

"Notes on the Legitimate Sphere of Special Medical Practice," ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST, April, 1890.

"Note on Extra-Neural Nervous Disease," ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST, July, 1890.

"Notes on the Facial Expression of Cerebral (Multiple Cerebro-Spinal) Sclerosis," ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST, July, 1890.

"The Psychopathic Sequences of Hereditary Alcoholic Entailment," ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST, Oct., 1890.

"Virile Reflex," ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST, 'Jan., 1891.

"Psychical or Physical?" ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST, April, 1891.

"Report on Neurology and Psychiatry," ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST, July, 1891.

"The Work of Medicine for the Weal of the World," ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST, Jan., 1892.

"Virile and Other Nervous Reflexes," ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST, Jan., 1892.

"Epidemic Inflammatory Neurosis; or Neurotic Influenza," ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST, April, 1892.

"Medical Manhood and Methods of Professional Success," ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST, July, 1892.

"Note on the Hysterical Concomitants of Organic Nervous Disease," ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST, July, 1892.

"Insomnia in an Infant, with Reflections on Pathological Sleeplessness," ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST, July, 1892.

"Note on Nervous Disturbances after Removal and Atrophy of Testicles," ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST, Jan., 1893.

"Remarks on Presentation of Diplomas to the Graduating Class of the Barnes Medical College," ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST, April, 1893.

"Aphasia or Aphasical Insanity, Which? A Medico-Legal Study," *Journal of Insanity*, Jan., 1879.

DR. CHAS. K. MILLS.—

"Spinal Localization in its Practical Relations," *Therapeutic Gazette*, May and June, 1889.

"Lesions of the Sacral and Lumbar Plexuses," *Medical News*, June 15, 1889.

"Brain Specimens Chiefly Illustrating Localization," *University Medical Magazine*, November, 1889.

"Lesions of the Cauda Equina," *Medical News*, March 1, 1890.

"Hysteria" (Keating's Cyclopedia of the Diseases of Children), Vol. IV., 1890.

"Myotonia and Athetoid Spasm," *International Clinics*, April, 1891; also, "Autopsy in a Case of Athetoid Spasm and Myotonia," *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, December, 1891.

"Lesions of the Superior Temporal Convolution Accurately Locating the Auditory Center," *University Medical Magazine*, November, 1891. [This we regard as the most valuable and recent advance of this important subject.]

"Aphasia and Other Affections of Speech in their Medico-Legal Relations," *Review of Insanity and Nervous Disease*, September and December, 1891.

Besides Articles on Apoplexy, Brain Tumor, Spinal

Tumor, Meningitis, Cerebritis, and Neuritis, (Hare's System of Practical Therapeutics, Vol. I., 1891.)

"The Nervous and Mental Phenomena and Sequelæ of Influenza," (Transactions of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, January 13, 1892.)

"Multiple Neuritis and Some of its Complications," *International Medical Magazine*, February, 1892.

"Neuritis and Myelitis and the Forms of Paralysis and Pseudo-Paralysis Following Labor," *University Medical Magazine*, May, 1893.

Dr. Peterson has contributed four papers on "Electric Cataphoresis," *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, Apr. 27, 1889, and Oct., 15, 1890; the *N. Y. Med. Record*, Jan., 31st, 1891 and the *Phila. Times and Register*, March 21st, 1891. This subject has received special elucidation in this country and is receiving more. It is a growing theme.

DR. J. T. ESKRIDGE.—

"Case of Fracture of the Twelfth Dorsal Vertebra, Followed by Injury to the Spinal and Sympathetic Nerve-Supply of the Bowel in the Region of the Ileo-cæcal Valve: Intestinal Hemorrhage and Death on the Seventh Day," *Medical News*, Oct. 10th and 17th, 1891. The interesting feature of the above case is indicated by the title, and consists in the accurate localization of the spinal and sympathetic nerve-supply to that portion of the bowel in the region of the ileo-cæcal valve.

"Gunshot Wound of the Left Cuneus, with Right Homonymous Hemianopsia" *Ibid*, Oct. 17th, 1891. The case, which was carefully studied during the life of the patient, and the lesion accurately examined after death, which occurred a few days after the receipt of the injury, is another proof, if one were needed, of the relation of the occipital lobes to vision.

"Myelitis in a Case of Incipient Posterior Spinal Sclerosis," *International Medical Magazine*, April, 1892. This case is one of posterior spinal sclerosis, which had

run a course of several years, when typical symptoms of acute myelitis developed, an extremely rare complication of this chronic affection of the cord.

"Acute Myelitis Preceded by Acute Optic Neuritis," *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, Sept., 1890. In the report of this interesting case, the author gives a short abstract of a number of others somewhat similar to it. One curious feature of the one here reported, and of one of Dreschfield's cases is, that the optic neuritis reached its height before the spinal symptoms became manifest.

"Poliomyelitis with Perineuritis," *N. Y. Medical Journal*, Dec. 26th, 1891. The chief interest in this case lies in the fact that neuritis complicates poliomyelitis, and is a more frequent complication than was formerly supposed.

"Tumor of the Brain," *Denver Medical Times*, Jan., 1892. The main interest in this case is in the perverted tactile sense and abolished muscular sense early in the history of the disease, later in the restoration of tactile sense, but the muscular and localization senses remaining completely abolished. The author promises an interesting report when the case is finally put on record in the light of the autopsy.

"Some Points in the Diagnosis and Nature of Certain Functional and Organic Nervous Diseases," *ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST*, Jan., 1892. The first part of this paper is occupied with reports of cases illustrating a point in the differential diagnosis of organic spinal lesions from brain and peripheral affections, first brought to the attention of the medical profession by Dr. C. E. Beevor, of England. These cases support the claim of Dr. Beevor in that, by the careful study of the associated and isolated actions of the two parts of the great pectoral muscle, a spinal lesion may be diagnosticated or excluded in doubtful cases.

The second part is taken up in a discussion of the subject of "Uric Acidemia," so prominently and

enthusiastically advocated by Dr. Haig, of London. While the author is far from laying great stress upon this condition in the production of headaches, etc., and its treatment by acids and salicylates, yet he believes there are a number of cases, which, if well selected, much good results by following out Haig's method of treatment.

"Ataxia," *International Clinics*, Jan., 1892. The subject which forms the title of this paper is treated of in a systematic manner, and well illustrated by several cases.

"Syringomyelia," *International Clinics*, Vol. I., Second Series. This is an elaborate and very thorough report of a case of this curious disease, and in the light of the report of a recent case by J. Hendrie Lloyd, of Philadelphia, with an autopsy, including microscopical sections of the cord, there can be but little doubt that the disease now can be positively diagnosed during life.

"Report of Cases of Moral Imbecility, of the Opium Habit and of Feigning, in Which Forgery is the Offense Committed," *Medical News*, Jan. 14th, 1893. The cases form an interesting medico-legal study.

"Traumatic Myelitis," *Medical News*, March 4th, 1893. The report of this case of traumatic myelitis illustrates how thoroughly the cord may be disorganized by concussion of the spine without any injury directly to bones, membranes or cord. The subject of spinal localization is considered at some length in the report.

"Idiopathic Muscular Atrophy," *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, April, 1893. The infrequency of this disease gives the report its chief interest. The diagnosis is between idiopathic muscular atrophy and muscular atrophy of spinal origin.

"Chronic Meningo-Myelitis," *Denver Medical Times*, April, 1893. The case herein described illustrates the effect of trauma in lighting up latent syphilis.

DR. WM. FULLER.—

“Surgical Shock” (*Med. Record*), Montreal, Feb., 1877; “Physiology of Convulsions,” June, 1876; “Treatment of Meningitis,” Aug., 1877, and “A Case of Cerebral Tubercle,” Dec., 1877. The ideas advanced in these papers were not in accordance with the teaching of the day. In Dec., 1878, he published a paper in the *Detroit Lancet* upon “Exophthalmic Goitre,” referring all the symptoms to pressure and interference with the function of important peripheral nerves rather than to centric or sympathetic disease. “Trephining of the Skull in a Case of Idiocy, with Remarks,” a paper read before the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Montreal.

DR. ROHÉ.—

Dr. Rohé, of Catonsville, Md., in inquiring into the relations existing between pelvic disease and psychical disturbances in women (*Four. Am. Med. Assn.*, Sept. 24, 1890), points out the frequency with which bodily conditions influence mental states, and shows that a “torpid condition of the intestines, Bright’s disease, putrefactive processes in the intestinal canal, etc., might give rise to melancholia and other disorders of the mental functions.”

DR. FRANK R. FRY.—

“The Sensory Symptoms of Three Spinal Cord Cases” (*ALIENIST AND NEUROLOGIST*, July, 1893).

“The Etiology and Treatment of Chorea” (1886).

“An Analysis of New Cases of Chorea” (1889).

“Chorea in the Aged” (1891).

On “A Case of Chorea Attended with General Multiple Neuritis” (1891).

On “The Co-Existence of Chorea and Alien Spasmodic Phenomena” (1892).

On “A Second Case of Chorea Attended with Multiple Neuritis” (1893).

