

Treatment.—Pot. Bromid., liquor Strychniæ and Iron, followed by much improvement in the symptoms.

Prognosis.—Favourable.

Remarks.—It is unusual to see chorea in a person so old. “Dr. Sée has seen it in a woman 36 years old, in another 44 years of age, and in a man aged 59.” Trousseau saw it in a man aged 51, “Jeffreys in a patient 60 years old, and Powell and Maton in another 70 years old, while Bouteille saw a man aged 72 who was afflicted with it; and lastly, Dr. Henri Roger has recorded a case of chorea occurring in a lady 83 years of age.”

The incomplete history of an attack of tetanus, and the fact that the patient had a sham epileptic fit on the stairs of the Dispensary, seem to indicate that this case of chorea is strongly adulterated with hysteria.

Pseudo-Muscular Hypertrophy. By W. B. KESTEVEN, M.D.

In the “Journal of Mental Science,” January, 1871, was published a paper by the writer, on the Microscopical Anatomy of the Brain and Spinal Cord in a case of Pseudo-Muscular Hypertrophy. Two cases of the affection were related in that paper, one of which, dying shortly afterwards, I was enabled to make microscopical examination of the nervous centres. The other case survived until February of the present year, and I have been able also to examine the brain and spinal cord, and portions of muscle in this instance also. As the patient however, had not been under my notice for several years, I can only assume that the clinical history was much that of the previous case.

The following notes, therefore, of the pathological histology of the case are supplementary to the observation recorded at page 563 of this Journal, January, 1871 :—

Extreme dilatation of the vessels of the brain and cord were noticeable in the first case; these were also very obvious in the second, with the additional feature of greater tortuosity of the minute arteries, so that they seemed as if even in some parts they had been coiled upon themselves. The surrounding brain substance has been extensively removed as the result of the repeated vascular distension, so that not only are the so-called “perivascular spaces” more capacious than usual, but wide tubular tunnels are excavated in the cerebral tissue. The walls of the vessels themselves are also thickened.

Conspicuous even to the naked eye, on sections of the brain and cord, both coloured and uncoloured, are white spots of a morbid change that has been pointed out by Mr. W. H. Kesteven,* and designated

* “St. Bartholomew’s Hospital Reports,” vol. xii.

"Muscular Atrophy." The change does not consist merely in a substitution of lower organised material as in the "degenerations" of nerve tissue. On examination with a high power ($\frac{1}{8}$ th inch), these spots present the appearance of a skeleton leaf; the fine fibres of the neuroglia are seen with here and there a stained nucleus, but the contents of the nerve-tubes, the myelia, and axis cylinders are wanting. These spots average from $\frac{1}{80}$ th to $\frac{1}{100}$ th in. in diameter.

In the same section, and in sections also taken from the cord, there prevail a large number of spots of miliary degeneration, varying in size from $\frac{1}{100}$ th to $\frac{1}{1500}$ th of an inch in diameter. Like the preceding spots of insular atrophy, these resist the carmine dye. They are of irregular shape, some circular, some lobulated; they are amorphous, semi-opaque, and colourless. Their borders are well defined and are bounded by broken nerve fibres, and minute vessels tinged with the carmine. There would seem to be a relation of degree or transition between these two forms of degeneration.

In addition to the above lesions, I observed also some few scattered colloid bodies, while in some portions of the cord patches of disseminated sclerosis were seen. The nerve cells throughout had not undergone much deterioration, although here and there they are observed to be slightly granular and faintly pigmented.

A Wooden Reel impacted in the Vagina of an Insane Woman, ulcerating into the Bladder, and getting covered with Phosphatic Calculus. By W. KEBBELL, L.R.C.P.

I. F., admitted 1862. Died June 2, 1879.

Summary of Case.—This patient had been an inmate of the Gloucester County Asylum many years, and was suffering from chronic mania.

Early in April she had a severe attack of pleuro-pneumonia. After she had been ill for about three weeks, and was gradually getting worse in her general condition (in spite of the lung symptoms having subsided to a great extent), I examined her *urine*, and found it loaded with albumen; it contained also a good deal of blood, which varied considerably in quantity from day to day; it deposited also a copious sediment of phosphates, muco-purulent matter, shreds of epithelium, and was of very offensive odour. Since the patient had been ill, she had become very dirty in her habits, passing everything under her, and it was impossible to keep her dry for more than a few minutes at a time; when well, she was very clean in her habits. She used, however, to get out of bed, to pass water two and three times a day, passing, however, very little, and complaining of sharp cutting pain at the time; the greater part of her urine running away from her, she apparently being unable to hold it during her illness. She became very