

thought to be suffering from anterior poliomyelitis, but later the diagnosis was changed to peripheral neuritis. All the muscles of the shoulder and upper arm were flaccid and wasted. The history given was that in September, 1898, the child had a sore throat which "broke," with a discharge by the mouth. The next day there was complete paralysis of both arms and both legs; the child could not sit up. Improvement took place quickly. In a week the child began to use the left arm; in a month she could walk. For fourteen days she had no sensation in the right arm, being unable to feel pins stuck into it. The child, as shown, could walk perfectly and use the left arm perfectly. The right arm was affected as stated; there was no loss of sensation in it. Both knee-jerks were absent. Another point in the history was, that the day after birth the right arm was noticed to be very much thinner than the left. Until the present illness, however, the child was able to use it perfectly well in feeding herself, etc. Although the condition of the throat was obviously not diphtheria, and although the paralysis followed the throat remarkably quickly, the conclusion reached was that the case was one of neuritis, following the affection of the throat, and damaging particularly a limb which had previously shown evidence of bad nutrition from some cause operating before birth. The loss of sensation and the continued absence of knee-jerks especially led to this diagnosis.

A Case of Cystic Disease of the Breast in a Boy Aged Three.

The patient was admitted to the Victoria Hospital for Children, Chelsea, under the care of Mr. D'Arcy Power, F.R.C.S. According to the account given by the mother enlargement began eighteen months ago. No pain at any time and no discharge from the nipple. On examination there was felt in the left breast a soft round tumor about the size of half a tangerine orange. It appeared to be cystic in character and adherent to the skin. The nipple was normal, and there was no "dimpling" over the tumor. No edge could be made out, and there were no enlarged glands in the axilla; no tenderness on palpation. The entire gland was excised together with the fascia over the pectoral muscle.

Mr. Powers considered the case unusually interesting because of the rarity of cystic disease in so young a boy.—*British Med. Jour.*, April 29th, 1899.