

four; Helferich, three, and Koing, seven cases. Since 1888 I have only been able to find reports of a few other cases, not including my two cases.

Dr. A. C. Bernays, of St. Louis, Missouri, published an able and excellent article in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, May 21, 1900, "On Ischemic Paralysis and Contracture of Muscles," from which I have extracted some of the data in this production. He does not report any of his cases, but makes mention of them. The first seven references here given were compiled by him.

1. Lansanne 1766, p. 544.
2. W. Kuhne: "On the Movements and Changes of the Contractile Substances," in the Archives for Anatomy, Physiology, etc., edited by Reichert and Du Bois-Reymond. .
3. Pitha-Billroth: System of Surgery, VII.
4. Volkmann's Contributions to Surgery (Centralblatt f. Chir., 1881, No. 51, etc.).
5. Kraske: Central. f. Chir., 1879, No. 12.
6. Lesser: The Archives for Experimental Pathology and Pharmacy, Vol. VIII.
7. See Transactions of German Society of Surgeons, 1888, XI, Berlin.
8. Jackson: Boston M. and S. Journal, July, 1838.
9. Dwight: Boston M. and S. Jour., Oct., 1838.
10. Gross: Die Krankhaften Geschwulste, Band I, S., 482.
11. Page: Lancet, Jan., 1900: "Volkmann's Ischemic Paralysis."
12. Bernays: Boston M. and S. Journal, May 24, 1900.
13. Wallis: The Practitioner, 1901, p. 429.
14. Metchnikoff and Soudakewitsch: Annals de l (Institut, Paris, Jan., 1892.
15. Donald Fraser: Glasgow Medical Journal, July, 1892, quotes a case of atrophy of the muscles of both arms in a man who had suffered from an accident in which both these members had been stretched for twenty minutes. (Mentioned here for collateral study.)
15. Lemoine: Lyons Medical, Lyons, Dec., 1891, reports the case of a man in whom atrophy of the deltoid biceps, triceps and supinator longus muscles was caused by the compression of a strap used for carrying parcels.. (For collateral study.)
16. Littlewood: Letter to Lancet, Jan. 5, 1901, expresses the opinion that the term "ischemic paralysis" is a misnomer, the contraction occurring after elbow injuries in children being really due to the contraction of cicatricial tissue, the result of laceration of the flexor muscles. A swelling in the upper portion of the flexor muscles of the forearm has been present in all cases which have come under his notice.. Splint pressure and splint sores are in no way related to the production of the deformity. (1 Year-Book, Goul, 1902). (For collateral study.)