

Thousands of similar instances could be related. I know it to be a fact that the doctors in the southern portion of the city have prescribed for an unusual number of vague and indefinite pains, all of which might be attributed by the patients to biliousness, but which are plainly due to the effects of the nervous shock. The tornado produced mental wounds which have been manifested in the various conditions as shown in hysteria and neurasthenia.

In many cases of persons who have been afflicted ever since the tornado, there is not a single disease of the part involved, the disease being entirely in the mind. Some of these shocks may be so violent as to lead to insanity and further complications, which may terminate in death. The papers have already recorded two cases of suicide plainly produced in consequence of mental derangement incidental to the tornado. I have records of four cases which occurred on account of extreme fright engendered under these conditions. However, the old, old saying, that "it's an ill wind that blows no man good," is even true of the tornado. I have records of several cases where bedridden individuals, who had not been able to move about for years, were so frightened that they were able to get out of bed, and have since moved about, enjoying all the muscular functions.

The immediate effects of the tornado can now be seen in many cases, but its ultimate effects are as yet an unknown quantity. I candidly believe that the full effects are not yet manifest. Psychic shock, trauma, exposure, and fatigue will be productive of many cases of well-defined hysteria and neurasthenia. The permanency of their effects can only be determined by time.

TUBERCULAR MENINGITIS ENDING IN RECOVERY.

Dr. Jenssen, in the *Deut. Med. Woch.*, reports a case of the above description. The writer adverts to the rarity of recovery in this disease. In a few cases the diagnosis has been established by finding evidence of a past tuberculous meningitis, the patient having died of some other cause. In Freyhan's case of recovery, tubercle bacilli were found in the fluid drawn off by spinal puncture. The author then records the following case: A man, aged 19, was admitted in May, 1892, with headache, stupor, vomiting and constipation. The temperature was raised and at one time the pulse only numbered forty-two per minute. Later there was ocular paralysis and retraction of the head. Some fourteen days after admission the patient began to improve and he was discharged well a month afterward. Three years later he was again admitted into the hospital with early phthisis. The disease ran a rapid course and he died four months later. At the necropsy a yellow mass, composed of minute tubercles, and measuring four centimeters long and two centimeters wide, was found running along each side of the longitudinal fissure. The pia mater was of a milk white color in several places over the convexity of the brain; there minute tubercles were also seen. The first named tubercles consisted of detritus, fat and a few cells, but no fibrous tissue; and the last named of fibrous tissue and a few cells. In no instance were