

the general symptoms of mild Graves' disease are usually present. The author thinks that the chlorotic condition is dependent upon this small degree of exophthalmic goitre, and is due to one of the varieties of thyroid intoxication. He considers this further demonstrated by the fact that such cases have improved rapidly under the administration of a rather strong solution of iodine and iodide. Such patients treated exclusively by tablets of iodothyryn lose the chlorotic and exophthalmic phenomena within a few weeks.

MITCHELL.

273. UEBER DIE HEILUNG ASEPTISCHER TRAUMATISCHER GEHIRNVERLETZUNGEN (Concerning the Healing of Aseptic Traumatic Cerebral Wounds. T. Tschistowitsch (Ziegler's Beiträge, vol. 23, No. 2).

The writer reviews carefully the literature on the regeneration of nerve tissue, and shows that the results obtained by the different investigators are contradictory. He himself performed a number of experiments on rabbits, dogs and pigeons. He experimented in three different ways, he thrust a cold or hot needle, or small tubes made of celloidin into the brain, or he excised pieces of cerebral tissue, always under antiseptic measures. The most important conclusions which he formed from his studies are, that after cerebral injury the restoration of tissue is almost entirely accomplished by proliferation of the connective tissue of the pia and vessels. The neuroglia plays an unimportant part, and forms merely a secondary sclerotic zone about the scar or foreign body, and this only in those cases in which the irritation from the wound is unusually great and of sufficiently long duration. In gradual destruction of the specific elements of cerebral tissue this gliar sclerosis may possibly be more intense. This hyperplasia of the neuroglia is probably caused by special forms of irritation. He was not able to observe any regeneration of nerve cells, but is more guarded in his statements concerning the possibility of regeneration of nerve fibres. The capability of the ventricular ependyma to proliferate is very slight. The ependyma may cover a limited portion of the inner surface of the brain which has been deprived of these cells, but it has no part in the restoration of nerve cells or of cerebral tissue. SPILLER.

274. ACROMÉGALIE CHEZ UN NEGRE AGÉ DE 14 ANS (Acromegaly in a Negro aged Fourteen Years). Valdès (La Presse Médicale, No. 78, 1897, p. 174).

Valdès (of Matanzas, Cuba) reports a case of acromegaly in a fourteen year old negro boy. The excellent reproductions of his photographs, and the outlines of the foot and hand of the patient as compared with those of healthy individuals, show that the disease was fully developed and characteristic. The patient suffered from headache and from muscular weakness, and besides enlargement of the hands and feet, presented an increase in size of the lower jaw and a cervico-dorsal kyphosis. He had no visual nor auditory disturbance.

ALLEN.

275. LA GHIANDOLA TIROIDE NEGLI ALIENATI (The Thyroid in Mental Affections). P. Amaldi (Revista Sperimentali di Freniatria, 23, 1897, p. 311).

In an extensive article of some forty pages, the author presents the results of a study of some 107 cases, 69 men and 38 women. In the men some 58 per cent. showed changes in the thyroids and in the women 53 per cent. of the thyroids were affected. In senile dementia and in pellagra the changes were more manifest. Colloidal and granular degenerative changes were the most common types of lesion found.

JELLIFFE.