

genuinely interested in medicine, past and future. We hope to see it receive a generous recognition. JELLIFFE.

CENTRALBLATT FÜR DIE GRENZGEBIETE DER MEDIZIN UND CHIRURGIE. Edited by Dr. Hermann Schlesinger. Gustav Fischer, Jena, Germany.

This new journal has a very important work to accomplish. In England and in this country specialism has not been carried to the extreme that it has in Germany and Austria, where a physician announces his specialty upon his sign. Even here specialism is rapidly gaining ground. The object of this new journal is to bridge over the gap between the various specialties and to give to the reader a stronger grasp on general medicine. Only abstracts and critical digests on important subjects of the border-line character will be published, and original papers will be left to the recently established journal, *Mittheilungen aus den Grenzgebieten der Medizin und Chirurgie*. The editor is especially well known from his publications on neurological subjects. SPILLER.

SYSTÈME NERVEUX CENTRAL. COUPES HISTOLOGIQUES PHOTOGRAPHIÉES (The Central Nervous System. Histological Sections Photographed). By J. Dagonet. J. B. Baillière et Fils, Paris, 1897.

This photographic atlas is the complement of a paper on general paralysis, published by the writer in the "*Traité des Maladies Mentales*," by H. Dagonet. The pictures have been made from sections of the central nervous system of a patient who was afflicted with the disease under consideration.

Dagonet follows the teaching of Tuczek, and believes that the primary lesions of paralytic dementia are parenchymatous. He disputes the statement made by Weigert in regard to the independence of the neuroglial cells and fibres. He believes also that the pericellular spaces are not artifacts. The atrophy of nerve cells and their fibres, as well as the hypertrophy of the neuroglial cells and their fibres, is well shown, and the hyaloid bodies, which the writer says have received little attention, are described. The latter have been recently studied by Edsall and Sailer, and the reviewer has found them in large quantities in a case of basal tumor of the brain.

Dagonet does not believe that the ependymal granulations, so commonly seen in cases of general paralysis, are caused by primary destruction of the ependymal epithelium (Weigert) and proliferation of the unrestrained neuroglia. When the ependymal cells proliferate in paralytic dementia their fibres, which are very visible in the embryo, but not in the adult, become thickened and are easily perceived. There is, therefore, a return to embryonic conditions, and the greater part of these granulations is formed by the ependymal and neuroglial fibres. Dagonet has not been able to observe the mitosis in the ependymal cells which has been seen in the embryo. He describes changes in the motor cells of the cord, but not of so intense a degree as those of which Berger has recently spoken.

The book is short, and only contains twelve plates, but it is written in an interesting style. SPILLER.

A year-book, with the title "*Jahresbericht über die Leistungen und Fortschritte auf dem Gebiete der Neurologie und Psychiatrie*," will be published under the direction of Mendel, Flatau and Jacobsohn. The first number will appear in 1898. As the various departments will be under the charge of well-known specialists, the book will doubtless prove of great value. The publisher will be S. Karger, in Berlin.