

sympathetic, which is known as Jonnesco's operation, is the most effective. The mere stretching and even the simple division of the nerve do not destroy all the connections of the sympathetic with the thyroid. The partial and extensive resection is applicable in only those cases in which the tachycardia is not pronounced. Although the direct surgical treatment of simple goiter by means of the almost total resection of the thyroid gland is not in itself a dangerous operation, in the struma of Basedow's disease it is very serious and is accompanied by many disadvantages.

JELLIFFE.

A SCHEME FOR THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF INSANE PATIENTS WITH THE RESULTS OF ITS APPLICATION TO CONTROL PATIENTS. E. Goodall (Br. Med. Jour., Oct. 26, 1901).

The author says that the best work has been done in the United States and Italy. The full application of his scheme to ruly patients occupies from three to four hours. He calls special attention to the fact that there can be no intelligible or useful statistics created without a normal standard to judge them by, and this must be gathered from measurements made on normals born and bred in the locality from which the insane come. The main objects of comparing the normal and abnormal standards are as follows: (1) To ascertain what conditions constitute deviations from the normal; this is not yet known. (2) Which of these are most common in the insane. (3) Whether they are grouped about the head and face. (4) Whether there exist stigmata by which the gravity of a case can be measured. (5) Whether there is a correlation of any value between certain stigmata and definite mental disorders. (6) The relation of inheritance to mental disorders. (7) Relation of stigmata to prognosis.

JELLIFFE.

BASEDOW'S DISEASE. C. L. DANA (N. Y. Med. Jour., June 14, 1902).

This author believes that the primary disturbance of Basedow's disease is in the cerebral centers, especially those which control the nutrition of the thyroid and regulate the circulation. In cases where the disease exists there is an almost uniform evidence of neuropathic personal and family history, showing that these centers are constitutionally weak and this weakness is increased by emotional strain and infection. Fevers, sepsis, operation procedures and pregnancy are often followed by this disease, exophthalmic goiter more often following typhoid than the other infectious fevers. The author reports two autopsies after a rather acute course where pathological changes were found in the nerve-cells of the pons and medulla, which leads him to believe that in well-marked cases these changes in the nuclei of the pneumogastric and other nerves are constant and important lesions.

W. B. NOYES.

STUDIES ON NEUROGLIA. G. CARL HUBER (Amer. Jour. Anat., Vol. I, No. 1).

From studies of the neuroglia of the dog, the cat, the rabbit, the dove, the tortoise and the frog this author concludes that the neuroglia of the spinal cords of these animals is made up of the neuroglia cells and fibers, the protoplasm of the fibers differing chemically from that of the cells, although in all the animals studied this difference was not equally marked. The fibers may be regarded as intercellular in structure, bearing no constant relation to the great majority of cell nuclei or neuroglia cells observed. Using Benda's method, the author has demonstrated that there are some neuroglia cells, usually possessing protoplas-