Periscope.

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CLINICAL NEUROLOGY.

257. DE L'ORGANOTHERAPIE OVARIENNE EN PARTICULIER DANS LE TRAITEMENT DE LA CHLOROSE (Ovarian Organotherapy in Chlorosis). Werth (*La Méd. Moderne*, May 18, 1898, p. 318).

Werth, of Keil, is said to have been the first to employ (in 1896) ovarian extract in menstrual disorders, followed soon after by Mainzer, Mond, Landon, and later by numerous others.

The recent theories of the usefulness of this form of organotherapy are founded upon various views of the probable, or possible, part played by the internal secretions of the ovaries.

Spillman and Etienne, and Etienne and Demange, Von Noorden and others declare the usefulness of properly made preparations of ovarian substance, and say that no intolerance has been observed, even with prolonged use, and recommend an almost indefinitely continued dose after castration during troubles due to the menopause and in chlorosis, insisting upon the origin of the latter from disturbances or suppressions of the ovarian secretion.

MITCHELL.

258. RELATIONS ENTRE LES MALADIES DU SYSTÈME NERVEUX ET LA GLYCOSURIE (Relations between Diseases of the Nervous System and Glycosuria). L. Jumon (*La Méd. Moderne*, June 25, 1898, p. 405).

Numerous observations of late years have called attention to the relations between glycosuria, permanent or transitory, and disorders of the central nervous system, as well as in consequence of very various traumatisms, especially those of the cranial region.

It has been noted, too, that an alimentary glycosuria in persons in apparent good health may be followed by true diabetes. Von Jaksch, Strümpell and others have accordingly sought to establish a close connection between neurotic troubles and glycosuria, and have seen in the latter symptom a "neuropathic predisposition to diabetes." Van Jaksch goes so far as to believe the presence of glycosuria a fact of diagnostic importance in cases where traumatic neurosis is difficult of recognition.