

neuritis. Although this neurosis ordinarily presents the form such as the above case, Gerhardt believes it possible to distinguish three varieties.

I. An angio-spastic form of Nothnagel.

II. A form which expends its manifestations along the sensory nerves without external manifestation.

III. An angio-paralytic form, recognized under the head of erythromelalgia.

It is scarcely possible to recognize this classification as it would seemingly include all those manifestations commonly described under the heading of paræsthesia, or akroparæsthesia and the vaso-motor neuroses, and although there is scarcely any doubt that all these affections have a certain relationship regarding their origin, they can hardly be said to be different manifestations of a similar condition depending for their clinical differences on degrees of intensity. J. C.

**The Association of *Tabes Dorsalis* and *Diabetes*.**—(Guinon and Souques, Arch. de Neurol. Vol. xxii, No. 66). The authors record the following cases: A case of tabes in which the mother had diabetes. A case of tabes in which the son had diabetes. A family of three in which the eldest son, who was healthy, had a child who suffered from diabetes, and the younger one had tabes dorsalis. In another case the father had diabetes and the son had tabes. In another the mother had diabetes and the son had tabes. In another family the father had diabetes, the daughter tabes, and the son diabetes. The last given is a case in which the father had diabetes and the son tabes. The authors give likewise an explicit account of the relations of tabes to insanity. J. C.

**A Case of *Myxœdema*, with *Psychical Disturbance*, Treated with *Injections of Thyroid Secretion*.**—(Dr. de Boeck, Jour. de Sci. med. de Buexelles, 1892. Med. Rundschau, Heft 2-93). The experience of the author entails, to the highest probability, if not a positive proof, of the theory of Hosse and Eodard. The case related is that of a young woman, of twenty-four years, who had suffered since about the tenth year with myxœdema. The genital organs were undeveloped and menstruation had not appeared. The disease was complicated by mental disturbances, insomnia, anxiety, stupidity, and lastly dementia. From the 3d of January to the 28th of May, he made twenty-eight injections, the shortest interval being three days. From the third injection very visible hardening of the tissue was ob-

served, with disappearance of the œdema and loss of nine kilograms of weight. Improved intelligence, though somewhat clouded, followed; the vascular condition of the skin became as in the normal state; pleasure in life quickened and she recognized the purpose of the treatment; she was no more fretful. It appears, therefore, that myxœdema has a deep influence upon other organs as well as the skin. The disturbance, after removal of the thymus in dogs, proves the final effect upon the nervous system.

The author deplors that unexpected circumstances prevented the continuation of his experiments. F. P. N.

#### PATHOLOGICAL.

**Nystagmus.**—(H. W. Moyer, M. D., North American Practitioner, Nov. 1892.) A study of this symptom shows that it occurs in a variety of conditions, the more important of which are: 1. Congenitally defective vision, microphthalmus, coloboma, etc. 2. Congenital defect in the motor nervous apparatus without impairment of vision. 3. Occasionally in functional nervous disorders. 4. As an essential condition disconnected from all other diseases of the nervous system. 5. In certain occupations, notably colliers, who work with the eyes in a constrained position. In these cases the trouble seems to be related to the neural disorders of artisans and tends towards recovery on change of employment. 6. Associated with disseminated sclerosis, Friedreich's disease and rarely with locomotor ataxia. 7. Accompanying various pathological changes along the base of the brain and in the medulla and pons. A. F.

**Enlargement of the Hands and Feet associated with vaso-motor perversions.**—(Souques and Gasne, Nouveau Iconograph, de la Salpêtrière No. 5, 1892). These writers have recently reported an interesting condition simulating osteo-arthritis hypertrophica pneumique occurring in a hysterical young man 23 years old. Two years after he had suffered from an attack of pleurisy he noticed that his hands and feet were getting very large and with this there was paræsthesia and vaso-motor disturbances, such as change in color, cyanosis, swelling and difficulty in using them. Repeated examinations showed no other constitutional defect, and the authors consider it one of the manifestations of hysteria, such as is the blue œdema of Sydenham which sometimes occurs with this disease. J. C.