

than in diabetes without the actual degenerative lesions of that disease.

The parathyroids were enlarged, showed abundant oxyphilic cells, and a few contained areas of degeneration. This shows strain thrown on the parathyroids. In only one case was the liver examined, and this showed small, widely-scattered inflammatory foci in various stages. All organs examined in the first five cases gave ample evidence of perivascular necrosis.

The authors draw attention to the fact that (*a*) hypertrophy was a feature of the parathyroids, the pituitary and the islets of Langerhans; (*b*) the liver, the islets of Langerhans, the pituitary and the adrenals are concerned with carbohydrate metabolism—these and the acinar tissue of the pancreas all showed lesions; (*c*) the pathological agent has a selective action on the chromophile cells; (*d*) a toxic necrosis is present in the perivascular channels of all the organs examined, if the case has been a severe one.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

*The Experimental Study of Pachymeningitis Hæmorrhagica.* (*Journ. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.*, March, 1927.) Putnam, T. J., and Putnam, I. K.

The authors define two chief types of hæmorrhagic membrane—the non-traumatic, idiopathic or vascular type, and the traumatic, or, better, reactive type. The former type is frequently seen in chronic alcoholics and in the insane. The latter type follows injury to the head, and is characterized histologically by the presence of irregular blood-filled spaces much larger than the giant capillaries of the idiopathic type.

The traumatic type is always preceded by a subdural hæmorrhage; the idiopathic type may be found either with or without hæmorrhage. Experimental investigation showed that the lesions seen after the subdural injection of blood and after operation are not progressive although they resemble the progressive lesion in appearance.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

*The Neuropathological Findings in a Case of Acute Sydenham's Chorea.* (*Journ. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.*, March, 1927.) Ziegler, L. H.

The author found chromatolysis of practically all the cells of the central nervous system, with swelling of nuclei and displacement, destruction of some neurons (especially of the sixth nerve and calcarine cortex, where glia cells were much proliferated), neuronophagia; fatty deposits in the large cells of the motor cortex and pallidum; fat in the perivascular spaces and petechial hæmorrhages in a small area near the dorso-medial aspect of the restiform body of the medulla.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

*Encephalitis Periaxialis Diffusa. Report on Three Cases with Pathological Examinations.* (*Brain*, March, 1927.) Grainger-Stewart, T., Greenfield, J. G., and Blandy, M. A.

The authors call attention to the difficulty of diagnosing Schilder's encephalitis from disseminated sclerosis. They found that in

Schilder's encephalitis there is often complete loss of vision and hearing. In disseminated sclerosis vision may be impaired, but as a rule only one eye is affected, and usually only temporarily. Complete deafness is never met with in disseminated sclerosis except as the result of an independent ear affection.

Pathologically the two diseases resemble each other closely, except that in disseminated sclerosis the plaques are sharply defined. Still more important is the fact that in Schilder's encephalitis the lesion is only periaxial in the very early stages, and soon destroys the axis-cylinders, with consequent Wallerian degeneration of the peripheral part of the fibres.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

*An Attempt to Identify the Central Cells Mediating Kinæsthetic Sense in the Extrinsic Eye Muscles. (Arch. of Neur. and Psychiat., March, 1927.) McLean, A. J.*

The cells of the third, fourth and sixth nuclei of the dog can be separated into two distinct sizes, hitherto unrecognized, both having the "motor" type of tigroid substance diffusely intermingled throughout the nuclei. In the dog their sizes correlate roughly with the sizes of fibres in the peripheral trunks, more especially in the case of the third cranial pair. The author suggests that the smaller cells described in the central nuclei of the dog mediate the kinæsthetic sense of the extra-ocular muscles.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

*The Nature of the Cerebro-spinal Fluid. (Arch. of Neur. and Psychiat., March, 1927.) Fremont-Smith, F.*

The author considers that there is no proper evidence of secretion. The variations in pressure of the fluid can be accounted for by the changes that occur in capillary pressure in the choroid plexus or in the osmotic pressure of the plasma. The chemical composition of the fluid as far as all the major constituents are concerned is exactly what would be expected from a simple membrane equilibrium, and can be reproduced outside the body by simply dialyzing plasma through a suitable collodion membrane. The laws which characterize this equilibrium hold true in many parts of the body, and determine the composition of pleural, ascitic and synovial effusions, also the chloride exchange that occurs between red cells and plasma.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

*The Circulation of the Cerebro-spinal Fluid from the Standpoint of Intraventricular and Intraspinial Therapy. (Journ. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis., December, 1926.) Rigquier, C. C., and Ferrard, R.*

These authors give the following conclusions: The existence of a descending current from the ventricular cavities towards the sub-arachnoid spaces seems to be established by the experiments of Quincke, Lafora, Ahrens, Prados Such, Stern, Gautier and others. The fluid introduced into the ventricular cavities passes into the subarachnoid spaces by way of the foramina of Luschka and