during life to be exophthalmic. For the last year of her life, she had suffered from convulsions of the face and neck on the right side. She came under observation for, and died of heart disease (mitral incompetence).

The case was radiographed, and it was demonstrated that the enlargement of the hands and feet was due to changes in the soft tissues, while the enlargement of the jaw was due to hypertrophy of bone.

Post mortem the pituitary body was found enlarged to the size of a chestnut and displaced to the left side, so as to block the left cavernous sinus. The bony roof of the orbit was thinned to transparency.

The goitre was cystic, and no trace of the thymus was found.

W. H. B. STODDART.

Histological Examination of a Spinal Cord affected by Syringomyelia and Multiple Heterotopia [*Ricerca istologica d' un midollo spinalo affecto da siringomielia ed eterotopie multiple*]. (*Ann. di Nervol., fasc. i, ii*, 1899.) *Lombardi, G.*

The patient, aged sixty, was admitted to the asylum on February 4th, 1896, suffering from general paralysis. There were fibrillary tremors of the tongue and face muscles, and oscillatory movements of the fingers. The pupils were myotic, unequal, and fixed. The plantar and patellar reflexes were normal, the cremasteric and abdominal increased. The sensory phenomena could not be tested owing to the mental condition. The hands and feet showed trophic changes. The nails were atrophied; the skin greyish white; the phalanges were wasted. There was retroflexion of the distal phalanges and flexion of the second upon the first. The patient died on February 11th. The post-mortem examination showed hypostatic pneumonia and heart failure. There was hyperostosis of the cranial bones; atrophy of the brain and increase of the subarachnoid and intra-ventricular fluid. The spinal cord showed marked thickening of the pia mater throughout its whole length and thickening of the vessels from arterio-sclerosis. There was occlusion of the central canal and diffuse sclerosis of the posterior columns. In both cervical and lumbar regions there were syringomyelitic cavities of new formation. These contained vessels with markedly dilated perivascular spaces, and also an amorphous substance which was to a certain extent disintegrated nervous matter. These were situated in the grey matter surrounding the central canal, and projected, especially forward and to the right.

There was also, in this case, displacement of the posterior cornua and of the anterior commissure, and asymmetry of the anterior columns. These anomalies of conformation support the embryonic origin of the syringomyelia.

J. R. GILMOUR.

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2. Physiological Psychology.

The Psychology of Alcohol (*Amer. Journ. Psych., vol. xi, No. 3, April*, 1900.) *Partridge, G. E.*

This is a study not merely of the effects of alcohol, whether as manifested in inebriety or when taken for experimental purposes, but of the