The lesion of the cell body is only to be regarded as grave when the varicose state involves a large number of the dendrons, and approaches closely to the cell body itself.

The paper is well written, and there are four and a half pages of bibliography. W. H. B. STODDART.

Are all Nerve-cells in Direct Connection with Blood-Vessels? [*Stehen alle Ganglienzellen mit den Blutgefässen in directer Verbindung?*] (*Neur. Cbl., January*, 1900). *Adamkiewicz.*

From theoretical considerations, the author of this paper came to the conclusion that such important structures as nerve-cells must be incapable of obtaining sufficient nutriment in the same simple way as other tissues, and that there must be a more intimate relationship with the blood-vessels in the case of nerve-cells than in other tissues.

He then describes what he claims to be the fine anatomy of the blood-vessels of the large intervertebral ganglia of the brachial plexus. The ordinary arterial capillaries give off finer capillaries—vasa serosa,—which are so fine as to transmit only the fluid constituents of the blood and none of the corpuscules. Each of these vessels makes its way to a nerve-cell, spreads out and envelops the cell like a glove, then narrows down to its original size again, and finally opens into another arterial capillary. Whatever may have been the method by which these structures have been demonstrated in the intervertebral ganglia, it appears to have been inadequate to demonstrate them in the central nervous system.

In support of the view that the nerve-cells in the cortex cerebri are similarly situated with regard to the blood-stream, Adamkiewicz adduces two observations, one physiological and one anatomical. He points out that the exposed cortex is perfectly tolerant of a forcible stream of distilled water flowing over it for hours, while two or three centimetres of distilled water injected into the carotid will immediately produce nystagmus, extensor spasm all over the body, and disturbance of the pulse and respiration. His anatomical argument is that the vascular network in the cortex, as demonstrated by injection of carmine gelatine, is much closer in those parts of the cortex which are rich in ganglia than elsewhere.

The author concludes as follows:—All arteries which enter the brain and spinal cord of man and of animals, at least of the higher animals, end on the further side of the capillaries in very fine plasma vessels, which contain ganglion cells in diverticular expansions.

W. H. B. STODDART.

Autopsy of a Case of Acromegaly complicated with (?) Exophthalmic Goitre and Jacksonian Epilepsy [*Autopsie d'un cas d'acromégalie compliqué de goitre exophtalmique fruste et d'épilepsie Jacksonienne*]. (*Journ. de Méd. de Bord., Oct.* 22, 1899.) *Andérodias.*

This case was one presenting all the signs of acromegaly—hypertrophy of the nose and lower jaw, thick prominent lips, enlarged tongue, spade-like hands, enlarged feet, etc. She also had a goitre, supposed