

GUBB, "Arterio-sclerosis." *Lancet*, July 11th, 1908.

Gubb details some of the premonitory signs of arterio-sclerosis, such as migraine, epistaxis, alopecia, diminished energy and power of concentration, psychological depression, irritability, neuralgia, tingling, numbness and paresis. He points out that the "stability" of the pulse is useful; i.e., the pulse is 8 or 10 more in the erect than the recumbent posture; should this difference fail, the assumption of arterio-sclerosis is a safe one, and if it be reversed, i.e., the standing pulse be less than the recumbent one, it indicates actual organic disease (regurgitation?). The writer somewhat favours Russell's view that the hypertension of the early stages may be dependent on the spasm of the arteries.

He notes that high arterial tension, if united with renal disease, may be the cause directly of arterio-sclerosis.

LANCEREAUX. *Bull. de l'Acad. de Méd.*, June 2, 1908.

Lancereaux says arterio-sclerosis is often a disease of those between 30 and 40 years of age. Gout and lead are strong causative factors; eating, drinking and smoking are only good assistants to these. Gouty people should seek prophylactic treatment early, even if their only claim to gout be the pedigree. Lancereaux's favorite method of treatment is pot. iod. (grs. 15 to 45) per diem, through years, three weeks in the month with purgatives to promote iodine excretion. Baths, rubs, douches, etc., assist elimination.

STENZEL, A. *Amer. Jour. Med. Sc.*, February, 1908.

Stenzel's paper is devoted to an appeal not to consider all the associated conditions which appear in arterio-sclerosis as the result of it. Often they are merely senile.

WALTON AND PAUL. *Jour. A. M. A.*, January 18th, 1908.

These authors think that arterio-sclerosis produces apoplectiform attacks, vertigo, loss of memory, etc., but not headache. Does it cause "elderly" neurasthenia? The hypertrophied heart they think dependent on renal degeneration, and arterio-sclerosis without these two is not usually accompanied by high blood pressure. If either of these is present with arterio-sclerosis, there will be moderate tension; if both, high.

THAYER AND FABYAN. *A. J. Med. Sc.*, December, 1907.

A thickened radial in the old is normal: in the middle aged or young, it means either that the vessel has had excessive strain or by inherent weakness, it has had to fortify itself against normal work. The mesenteric artery and the aorta generally show similar changes.