

the histological variation and, as he points out, the frequent existence of coincident intra-cranial growths either along the intra-cranial portion of the optic nerve or along other nerves. He concludes with a careful study of the treatment of the condition, analytical tables and a well arranged bibliography. The work promises to be the "locus classicus" for some years to come upon this particular subject.

In the second number, Dr. Shirres gives what we believe is the most thorough and complete study of a case of Porencephalus which has yet been afforded. The case is in many ways remarkable: That of a woman of 76, who had gone through life with complete absence of the greater part of the left hemisphere, including the whole of the motor area of that side, and who yet had shown little evidence of the effects of the same—had no convulsive seizures, inconsiderable rigidity of the fingers of the right side, only moderate want of development of that side; who, in short was so little removed from the normal to outward appearances as to have gained and lost two husbands. Obtaining his material very shortly after death, Dr. Shirres employed it to make a minute study of the various tracts in the brain and cord, and has obtained valuable information upon the relationship between the cerebrum and cerebellum, the relationship of the direct pyramidal tract, the fibres composing the fillet, Gower tract, the peduncular tracts, etc. Incidentally, he discusses the characteristics of primary and secondary degeneration and the causation of spasticity. The article is illustrated by eighteen photographic reproductions and diagrams.

The third number, by Dr. A. G. Nicholls, is on that curious progressive and proliferative condition of the serous membranes which leads to the deposit upon them of a thick tallowy layer of hyaline connective tissue. We have no adequate term for this; in fact, it is difficult, if not impossible, to suggest a term which will at the same time indicate the chronic proliferative nature of the condition, its tendency to affect more than one of the larger serous cavities, and the peculiar thickening which results. Neither "Zuckergussleber," a term not infrequently used, nor "Icing liver," its English equivalent, is satisfactory, because either term indicates but one of the regions affected. Dr. Nicholls speaks of it as "Multiple Progressive Hyaloseritis," probably if the term be accepted "hyaloseritis" alone will be found ample. It is certainly better than the chronic Polyoromenitis, suggested by an Italian worker.

Dr. Nicholls gives a very full story of a typical case seen in the post mortem room at the Royal Victoria Hospital, and of other cases showing the condition to a greater or less degree; he discusses fully the literature upon the subject; falls foul of Pick's "Pericarditic