It is not clearly decided where the trophic centers are situated, but it is evident in all forms of nutritive degeneration, that destructive changes take place in the multipolar cells, and often the axis cylinder is changed into merely shrunken tissue. This cell change and obliteration are more particularly seen in the front layer of the brain cortex and in the anterior cornua of the cord. There are yet undiscovered trophic localities in the nerve masses, as there is no evidence that either the motor or sensory nerves have the functions of trophie stimulation. This misdirected force brings about malnutrition in many forms. Atheromatous and calcareous degenerations, general as well as local, give undoubted evidence of its malign influence. We know how emotional shock, worry, or mental depression effect the functions of organic life, in such organs as the stomach, kidneys and the heart. These derangements are brought about through nerve influence, it being the principal factor in inducing depraved nutrition. Many of our hydra-headed forms of dyspepsia are primarily caused by nerve derangement. We now know that the morbid processes of Bright's disease are due to structural changes in the abdominal ganglia of the sympathetic. In other words, albuminuria is in its origin, a ganglionic disease (Da Costa). The writer is convinced that many diseases, whose causes have been attributed to specific germs or organisms, will be found to have their pathological initiatory impulses excited by ganglionic disease.

A number of experiments on head thermometry have recently been made with different results. It is conceded that a difference of about five degrees exists between the heat of the head and that of the axilla, the former being the lower. Of the different parts of the head, the occipital region registers the lowest

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