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The importance of calcium in relation to growth.

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In certain cases of retarded development there is faulty skeletal development and disturbed calcium metabolism. The bones are frail and easily fractured; large quantities of calcium are lost through the feces, and the urine is almost free from calcium. It seems probable that the retarded skeletal development is due to the lack of calcium salts available for bone growth. Other cases of retarded development show no such disturbances of calcium metabolism and the bones are of normal solidity. In these cases there is a more fundamental absence of the "tendency to grow" rather than any lack of material for growth.

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The pyramid tract in the Canadian porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatus* Linn.).

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The nerve fibers of the pyramid tract pass caudalwards from their cells of origin in the motor area of the cerebral cortex and are homo-lateral until the lower part of the medulla oblongata is reached. At this level, in the majority of mammals that have been examined, most of the fibers decussate and take up a position in the lateral column of the spinal cord on the opposite side, just ventral to the posterior horn, forming the crossed lateral pyramid tract. A few fibers remain uncrossed and are found in the lateral column on the same side, constituting the direct lateral pyramid tract.

In man and the anthropoid apes a second uncrossed tract is found in the ventral column—the direct ventral pyramid tract. In mammals lower in the scale than the anthropoids, it is generally held that this direct ventral tract is not represented at all.