85. SULLE ALTERAZIONE DEGLI ELEMENTI NERVOSI NELL'INANIZIONE (Alterations in the Nervous System due to Starvation). Lugaro e Chiozzi (Rivista di Patologia nervosa e mentale, 2, 1897, No. 9).

The authors starved animals for some time and then examined the nervous tissues by the newer methods. They conclude that in starvation the changes, occurring in the nervous tissues, are of slow development, that the loss of chromophilic substance is not marked, and is capable of prompt restitution until late stages of actual death are imminent.

In the animals studied great variations were observed. The posterior cells of the cord, of the spinal ganglia, the cortex and Purkinje cells were those most subject to change, while the large ganglion cells of the anterior horns suffered but slight alteration.

The chromophilic substances were affected in greatest measure, the achromatic substances suffering but little change.

The character of the changes is comparable in many ways to those induced by subacute or chronic poisoning by the metals, and the authors take the position, which appears to us rather fanciful, that the changes found in the nervous system may be induced by auto-toxic agents, which rapidly increase before death. JELLIFFE.

86. ANATOMICAL FINDINGS IN A CASE OF FACIAL PARALYSIS OF TEN DAYS' DURATION IN A GENERAL PARALYTIC, WITH REMARKS ON THE TERMINATION OF THE "AUDITORY" NERVES. A. Meyer (Jour. of Experiment. Med., vol. 2, 1897, p. 607).

The case of a paralytic, who, ten days before death developed a facial (complete) paralysis on the left side, is reported by Meyer, and the results of the autopsy given. Death ensued in a convulsion; post-mortem nineteen hours later. The facial nucleus was fixed in alcohol, 94 per cent. in part; the rest and the middle ear in formalin 10%. Clinically no evidence of ear trouble had been shown, but neither hearing nor taste could be examined owing to the dementia of the patient. A summary of the findings is as follows:

Medulla, right side, normal. Left side—nucleus of facial nerve showed the typical changes of reaction to a peripheral lesion as described by Nissl and others in experiments on animals.

There was no evidence of decussation of elements of the seventh nerve, the cells of the right nucleus being everywhere intact. The terminal nuclei of the eighth, both the dorsal and the ventral, showed well-circumscribed neuroglia-cell infiltration, whereas Deiter's nucleus was almost completely free. The central auditory cells were also slightly affected within the region of infiltration.

The case contradicts any decussation of the roots of the facial nerve, and speaks for a relative independence of the nucleus of Deiter's from the auditory nerve endings (contrary to the views of Bechterew). The facial palsy was caused by the condition within the internal auditory canal, i. e. a peripheral lesion, showing that the cells of one fibre system (the facial) can be involved by affection of another system (the auditory) with which it comes in contact. Two plates illustrate the article. STERNE.

87. SUR LA HISTOLOGIE PATHOLOGIQUE DE LA POLYNÉURITE DANS SES RAPPORTS AVEC LES LÉSIONS DE LA CELLULE NERVEUSE (On the Pathological Histology of Polyneuritis, etc.) S. Soukhanoff (Nouvelles Iconographie de la Salpêtrière, 10, 1897, p. 347).

The author presents the clinical history and a complete cytological study of a case of multiple neuritis of probable alcoholic origin.

The methods of Nissl and of Marchi were used in the study of the nervous system. In the anterior horn cells there was marked central