the lesion the temperature increased to 42 C. ; the respiration was increased, also the frequency of the pulse, with diminution of the chloride in the urine. The state of the rabbit during the experiment, and many weeks after it, was excellent ; there was no disturbance of the motor, sensory, or digestive apparatuses. The point where the needle entered was somewhat to the side of the place of junction of the sagittal and coronal sutures, and then it was pushed to the base of the brain and withdrawn. The increase of temperature lasts two to three days, and then returns to normal.—*Deutsche medicinische Wochenschrift*. No. 51, 1884.

[NOTE.—The location of this centre has been pointed out by the translator in a previous number of this JOURNAL : “ The influence of the diabetic puncture upon the temperature of the body, and especially the liver-temperature.”]

Herr Aronsohn has made a series of experiments upon this point. Observations at the bedside have shown diabetics to have a subnormal temperature. His experiments were made upon rabbits ; his results were as follows : When the sugar-puncture is correctly made without injury to the neighboring parts, the temperature of the liver sinks, as it also does in the muscles and rectum. By injury to the adjacent parts the temperature in the beginning falls, but returns to the original temperature. If the sugar-puncture fails, or by simple injury of the medulla, or pons or the lateral parts of the medulla, the temperature increases without a preliminary fall about 1.5° above normal.—*Deutsche medicinische Wochenschrift*, No. 46, 1884.

THE VASO-DILATORS AND VASO-CONSTRICTORS.—Drs. von Anrep and Cyburski have made a series of experiments upon this point. They used the plethysmograph, and found that atropia did not cause any paralysis or weakening of the irritability of the nervi erigentes. They arrived at the following conclusions : There is no analogy between the vaso-constrictors and vagi in their relation to atropia. There is no analogy between the vaso-constrictors and the accelerators of the heart, since the strongest irritation of them is not able to overcome the effect of a very weak irritation of the vagus, whilst irritation of the vaso-constrictors with weak or strong currents removes the effect of the irritation of the vasodilators. A definite height of blood-pressure is an indispensable condition for the appearance of a marked dilatation of the vessels. There is no important difference between these two kinds of vasomotor nerves. The facts contradict the view of two complete independent neuro-muscular apparatuses in the vascular walls.—*Centralblatt für Nervenheilkunde*, von Dr. Erlenmeyer, No. 24, 1884.

THE LIVER-FERMENT.—Miss Florence Eves has made a series of experiments upon this subject, and arrived at the following con-