eration, in a strict sense, affects the ganglion cell, its changes are evidently manifested by various forms of chromatolysis, but the true degenerative process may not, and as the writer believes, "frequently does not begin until after chromatolysis is complete." JELLIFFE.

156. LA TOXICITÉ DE LA SUEUR CHEZ LES ÉPILEPTIQUES ET LES MÉLANCOLIQUES (Toxicity of the Sweat of Epileptics and in Melancholia). Dr. Mavrojanis (Revue de Psychiatrie, 2, 1898, p. 199.)

Cabitto's researches on the sweat in epileptics were so startling, not to say apocryphal, that it is not surprising to find that his conclusions have been called in question, and, according to the author's experiments, disproven. In a series of experimental injections in rabbits of post-paroxysmal perspiration the results were almost negative. In a few cases there were muscular reactions, but these could be explained on other grounds. The secretions from cases suffering from melancholia were also nontoxic. [A few more such conscientious experiments would probably modify the Bouchard methods, in which connection the recent work of Putnam-Pfaff is to be consulted as a model of careful research.] JELLIFFE.

157. ANCORA SULLA GLIOSI CEREBRALE NEGLI EPILETTICA (Cerebral Gliosis in Epilepsy). A. Tedeschi (Policlinico, 6, 1899, No. 1).

In a recent case of epilepsy the author describes a marked asymmetry of the two hemispheres. The left side was smaller than the right and showed a peculiar structure. All of the structural elements were much simplified, but there was a marked increase in the neuralgia, making a distinct felt-like tissue with few nerve cells and many fibers. There were no alterations in the vessels nor in the meninges. The nerve cells of the right hemisphere were normal, as were the ganglion cells of the basal ganglia, though the left half had fewer elements. There were fewer Purkinje cells in the left half of the cerebellum. JELLIFFE.

158. OBDUCTIONSBEFUNDE BEIM TOD IM STATUS EPILEPTICUS (Autopsy findings in Status Epilepticus). L. W. Weber (Wien. med. Wochenschrift, 1899, p. 157).

Weber has given one of the best microscopical studies of the nervous system in severe epilepsy that has been contributed of recent years. His results were drawn from a series of autopsies with microscopical examinations carried on for the past four years in the asylum of Uchtspringe. The most constant lesions were found in the blood vessels. These in the brain and cord and medulla were found to be filled with blood and markedly dilated. In places there were blood infarctions with hyaline degeneration of the walls of the capillaries. In many cases there were extravasations of red blood cells into the lymph spaces and perigangliar spaces. In many of these extravasated areas the blood cells had undergone retrograde changes, and in some instances destructive lesions of the ganglion cells were observed. The ganglion cells of the spinal cord were often found to be rich in pigment, and the vascular lesions were of the same type. The author holds that these vascular degenerations are secondary rather than primary, and looks for the primary cause in some form of endogenous poisoning. The transitory paralyses and pareses, he thinks, are to be attributed to these minute lesions, but the epileptic attack itself is the result of some form of auto-intoxication. When the lesions involve the cranial nerves death may result. JELLIFFE.