UEBER ALKOHOLWIRKUNGEN BEI EPILEPTISCHEN UND SCHWACHSINNIGEN (The Effect of Alcohol on Epileptics and Feeble-minded). Kolle (Zeitschrift für die Behandlung Schwachsinniger und Epileptischer, November, 1900).

Kolle states that it is well known that epileptics are intolerant towards alcohol and are especially prone to develop the acute alcoholic psychoses. Moderate quantities of alcohol have been known to produce the status epilepticus, mania, etc. Alcohol used immoderately often determines the first appearance of epilepsy.

Case I.—An epileptic indulged in beer and fell asleep. A comrade tweaked his nose, telling him to wake up. The epileptic without any interval whatever, drew his knife and stabbed his friend. Afterwards he had no recollection of it. Kolle relates half a dozen histories of similar experiences, some being in idiots.

Case II.—An epileptic entered a drinking place and after taking some wine got into a dispute in the course of which he drew a revolver and shot at his companions. He had no recollection of the deed afterward.

Case III.—An epileptic got drunk and finding his wife absent from home, poured petroleum over the floor of the room, lighted it, then went out and gave an alarm of fire, and the latter was extinguished. The epileptic remembered nothing of these events in an after examination, but the author fails to make clear whether the amnesia of these cases is false or genuine. CLARK.

BEITRÄGE ZUR THOMSEN'SCHEN KRANKHEIT (Contribution to Thomsen's Disease). Julius Mahler (Wiener klin. Wochenschrift, No. 52, Dec. 27, 1900, p. 1219).

In the case reported by Mahler energetic movements after rest caused rigidity and hardness of the muscles concerned. The contractions in these muscles persisted several seconds after cessation of voluntary movement. In continued movements of the same character the muscular rigidity gradually disappeared and the movements were performed normally. The voluntary muscles were exceedingly well developed but the motor power was slight in proportion to the size of the muscles. The condition was that known as Thomsen's disease. In passive motion the rigidity was absent and the muscles were not abnormally hard. In addition to these symptoms there were others not usually seen in Thomsen's disease. If the voluntary motions were not very energetic, subjective and objective weakness of the muscles concerned in the movements occurred and these muscles were very soft, but this weakness was not dependent upon cold as in Eulenberg's paramyotonia. The weakness was manifested in the commencement of slow movements, indifferently whether the room was warm or cold, and disappeared if movements of the same character were continued. SPILLER.

LE DIAGNOSE HISTOLOGIQUE DE RABES (Histological Diagnosis of Hydrophobia). C. Franca (Comptes rend. de la soc. de biologie, Nov. 30, 1900).

The great practical importance of the histological method of diagnosing hydrophobia introduced, led the author to further investigate it. The animals used by Van Gehuchten and Nélis died as the result of the disease; most of the material sent to laboratories for