the authors appears to be that the new salt is more efficacious than any of the older boric preparations and hence may develop some usefulness in bromide-intolerant patients. Further, by acting as a synergist, it may enable one to reduce the usual dose of bromides. In serial attacks and cases of status the authors have succeeded in reducing the number of daily convulsions, while in other cases the number of monthly attacks was cut in two; but the failures offset such results and show that the drug will hardly supplant bromides in the drugging of epileptics.

Codet, H. LUMINAL IN TREATMENT OF EPILEPSY. [*Progrès Médical*, September 28, 1920.]

The dose of luminal, phenol veronal, found most suitable were 0.3 gm. per day for two attacks and then 0.2 gm., returning to the larger dose if the seizures are not modified, and reducing the dose if there is too much sleepiness. The doses must always be fractioned, and this treatment should never be stopped abruptly. Hot baths are useful for excitement, and if the torpor is profound and the pulse weak, heat is a stimulant. The authors figures are on 16 epileptics. The report only indicates that the drug hinders the motor discharge. It does nothing to get at underlying causes.

Labbé, M. EPILEPSY AND DIABETES. [*Paris méd.*, May 1, 1920. B. M. J.]

The author here confines his attention to epilepsy occurring in the course of diabetes and gives an extremely superficial survey of this intricate problem. Epilepsy occurring in diabetic patients may be of various kinds—for example, there may be a coincidence of the two diseases, or a diabetic may have a fit, due to extrinsic causes, such as alcoholism, or uremia, or cerebral syphilis, tumor, abscess, softening, or meningitis. Four examples of epilepsy occurring in diabetes are given, to show that in cases of acidosis in which uremia and all other causes could be excluded it appeared justifiable to attribute the epilepsy to acidosis. The attacks were observed during the stage of complete coma or in the prolonged loss of consciousness.

Laurens, G., and Gascard, E. UREA IN SPINAL FLUID IN EPILEPSY. [*Presse Médicale*, June 16, 1920. J. A. M. A.]

Six epileptics during epileptic seizures and during intervals, also six men with pronounced hysteria and two hystero-epileptics are here reported upon as regards the urea content of the C. S. F. The figures cited show that a marked rise in the urea content of the cerebrospinal fluid during an epileptic seizure, and a marked drop in the urea content in an attack of hysteria.