gave a positive result. By this the author means that the spasms immediately decreased in force, or ceased altogether after the application, by means of a regular grip, of pressure on the designated spot. If the pressure is applied for only a short time, the tremor usually returns; a somewhat longer application of pressure on the other hand stops the tremor definitely.

The other group includes cases in which the results were not decidedly positive, and the narcosis spasms possibly ceased of themselves, or circumstances rendered the investigation incomplete.

Finally come the cases in which compression was ineffective. In the 33 cases mentioned the measure was used 29 times; 4 patients had short spasms which ceased of themselves and did not call for treatment.

The other 29 cases fall into three groups as follows: In Group I, the effect was certain in 19 cases; in Group II, the effect was uncertain in 5 cases; in Group III the effect was nil in 5 cases.

In no way does the result vary in so far as the degree of unconsciousness is concerned nor does the result bear any relation to the duration of the narcosis.

The technique used in exerting the pressure is extremely simple. In the position in which the narcosis nurse generally sits it is perhaps difficult for her to apply a sufficiently powerful downward pressure in the carotid fossa. It is easier to apply pressure in this region if one stands at one side of the patient and turns his head over toward the other side.

There is still a question, however, as to whether compression of the blood vessel is the principal requisite. In order to ascertain if this is so Rietz has pressed hard, for instance, on the nerves of the axilla and has sought, by other means which affect the centripetal nerves and produce pain, to obtain the same result as by the method described. All such experiments have given absolutely negative results. [Author's abstract.]

Craigie, E. H. THE RELATIVE VASCULARITY OF VARIOUS PARTS OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM OF THE ALBINO RAT. [Journ. Comp. Neurol., 1920, XXXI, June, 429.]

Craigie has made anatomical measurements of the capillary richness in twenty-one regions arbitrarily selected in the spinal cord, bulb and cerebellum of the albino rat and has presented their ratios in tabular and graphic form. He believes that these values really show in a fairly reliable manner the relative richness of the capillary supply. His results are as follows: (1) the gray matter is much more richly supplied with capillaries than is the white matter, the poorest of the gray being nearly half as rich again as the richest part of white among the regions studied; (2) all parts of the white matter are not equally vascular, the pyramidal tract, the richest part of the spinal cord, being about twice as rich as the fasciculus cuneatus, while the fasciculus longitudinalis dorsalis in the bulb is still richer; (3) the gray centers can be sharply divided into two

groups, the motor nuclei and the sensory and correlation centers, of which the latter are richer than the former. Though the richest motor region (ventral cornu) is but little poorer than the poorest sensory one (spinal V nucleus), the two groups do not overlap in the case of those regions studied, except in a few individuals. The substantia gelatinosa Rolandi of the spinal cord is the only part which does not conform with this statement; (4) the richest of the centers observed is the dorsal cochlear nucleus which is more than half as rich again as the ventral cornu, about two and a half times as rich as the substantia gelatinosa Rolandi (the poorest gray region), and eight times as rich as the fasciculus cuneatus; (5) great individual variations occur, and the two sexes do not seem to show any constant difference. [Leonard J. Kidd, London, England.]

Abt, T. A., and Tumpeer, I. H. SIGNIFICANCE OF XANTHOCHROMIA OF CEREBROSPINAL FLUID. [Am. Jl. of Dis. of Child., September, 1920.]

Canthochromia occurred in an infant of eight months who lived thirty-seven days. There was marked internal hydrocephalus, pyelitis and bronchopneumonia. The yellow C. S. F. was attributed to a meningoencephalitis with subpial hemorrhage.

Coupon, F. ABSENCE OF THE FORAMINA OF MAGENDIE AND OF LUSCHKA IN SOME MAMMALS. [Compt. rend. Soc. de Biol., 1920, LXXXIII, June 26, p. 954 (4 figs.).]

The existence of the median foramen of Magendie and of the lateral foramina of Luschka in man has been denied by some anatomists. Coupon has examined mice, rats, guinea pigs and young cats and rabbits. He regards the conclusions drawn from the method of colored injections on living animals as unreliable, and also those made postmortem; the roof of the fourth ventricle is very fragile, so that one cannot exclude the possibility of its rupture by the injected fluid. So he has used dissections and necropsical sections. If care be taken to avoid traction on bulb and cerebellum, one sees complete continuity of the ventricular roof, and there is no visible perforation in the calamus scriptorius region. Study of serial sections shows also absence of Luschka's foramina; in the lateral recess of the bulb the epithelium of the choroid plexus is seen to be continuous with the ependymal epithelium. Thus, the fourth ventricle is everywhere limited by an epithelium, and these co-called foramina are artefacts. In all the mammals studied Coupon finds that there is no direct communication between the ventricular cavity and the subarachnoid spaces. [Leonard J. Kidd, London, England.]

del Río-Hortega, P. TRANSFORMATION OF THE MICROGLIA. [Arch. de Neurobiologia, June, 1920.]

This well illustrated study of the normal and pathologic microglia showing the transformation of the branched glia cells into long drawn