he adduced that trophic and vasomotor changes of this type were due to damage to the posterior roots involving the "visceral" afferent sympathetic fibers belonging to the sympathetic nervous supply of the hand, and not to any injury of the spinal cord. The afferent fibers of the sympathetic involuntary nervous system probably had more or less the same regional distribution as the efferent fibers, and passed into the spinal cord by the segmentally corresponding posterior nerve roots. Such facts might explain the minimal nutritional and vasomotor changes in the legs and feet after injury to the lower lumbar and sacral posterior nerve roots, where hypotonia was present and sensation was definitely affected but not completely abolished.

Retif, Edouard. PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCH ON THE SEMI-LUNAR GANGLIA. [Compt. Rend. Soc. de Biol., 1918, LXXXI, p. 82.]

The chief results of the writer's experiments on the semi-lunar ganglia of rabbits and dogs are as follows: (1) Removal of the left semi-lunar ganglion of rabbits gives merely temporary diarrhea and slight wasting; (2) bilateral removal of the semi-lunar ganglion, or removal of the right ganglion, has always given symptoms followed by death in hypothermia; (3) this post-operative terminal hypothermia is connected with hypoglycemia; (4) extirpation of the semi-lunar ganglia gives a great loss of body weight; (5) all of the operated animals have had diarrhea, usually intermittent, and sometimes appearing but slowly. The presence of this diarrhea and the constant great wasting leads Retif to think that solarectomized animals are in a state of dyshydration.

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Berti & Roncato. GLYCOGENIC FUNCTION AND THE VEGETATIVE NERVOUS SYSTEM. [Gazzetta degli Ospedali delle Cliniche, May 5, 1918.]

Investigations undertaken at various times and places have concurred in establishing the nervous regulation of the glycogen function of the liver through separate fibers belonging to the two divisions of the vegetative nervous system. These prove to be the fibers of the sympathetic which exert the secretory influence and those of the cranio-sacral [autonomic] division, that is in this instance of the vagus, which inhibit this action. Berti and Roncato devote several columns to a discussion of these experiments and their mutual confirmation of results. The school of Von Noorden base certain conclusions in regard to hepatic glycogenesis upon Langley's hypotheses supported both by clinical and pharmacological experience. They believe that this function is promoted by the sympathetic and inhibited by the vagus. They find that adrenalin, which excites the organs supplied by the sympathetic fibers, produces hyperglycemia and glycosuria, irrespective of the diminution of the consumption of glycogen and that this glycosuria can be arrested by pilocarpine, which is stimulating to the organs supplied by the autonomic system, here the vagus. Moreover, in some cases, the uncertainty