

strikingly frequent, which may even increase to melancholia with inclination to suicide. This disease, dependent upon a hereditary neuropsychopathic base, is not rarely accompanied by a general progressive dullness of the mind. The members of a family afflicted with this form of chorea who remain free are also frequently demented, or at least bazarre and "nervous." If one generation has been spared, then their posterity may be regarded as immuned.

A MODIFICATION OF WEIGERT'S METHOD FOR THE
COLORATION OF NERVOUS CENTRES.

G. Vassale (*Revista speriment. di Freniatr. edi medicina leg., etc.*, 1889, xv., p. 102) recommends the following modification of Weigert's method of coloring by hæmatoxyline, where the objects are hardened in Müller's solution or in a kali bichromate solution and kept in alcohol. He uses three solutions.

- 1) Hæmatoxyline, 1 gr. in 100 gr. of hot distilled water.
- 2) A saturated and filtrated solution of cupric acetate.
- 3) Borax, 2 gr. and kalibichromate, 2.5 gr. in 300 gr. of distilled water.

The sections are first placed into solution 1 for three to five minutes, then the same time in solution 2, and after a rapid cleaning are thrown into solution 3, where they lose their color again. Then they are washed again and the water removed by absolute alcohol, brightened up in a carbo-xylol solution (1 carbolic acid, 3 xylol), and then laid into xylol—Canada balsam. After the color being taken out in solution (3), they may again be colored in alum, carmine or picrocarmine.

THE EFFECTS OF EXTIRPATION OF THE CŒLIAC PLEXUS.

A. Lustig (Turin) (*Archiv. per le Scienze med.*, 1889, xiii., 6). This experimenter used dogs, and especially rabbits. The peritonæum was opened and the plexus removed; the technique may be read in the original. Eleven successful rabbit and two dog-experiments yielded the following: The gastro-intestinal tract showed no disturbances. A few hours after the operation a transient glycosuria appeared, which at the most continued two days. An atrophy of the pancreas never appeared. In the first days—sometimes with and sometimes without mellituria—*acetonuria* appeared. This often lasted until death, with continued decrease in the body-weight and the temperature, and with slowing of the respiration; death generally appears in a few weeks from coma aceticum. Some of the animals recovered. The changes in the kidneys were those of *acetonuria*.

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