

auditory affection being on the left side. He fell with such violence as to knock down a friend who was on his right side. In other attacks, objects seemed to move from the right, although he did not fall. One severe paroxysm was excited by a hearty meal after long fasting. The paper concluded with some remarks on the diagnosis of the severer paroxysms from slight apoplectic seizures and from attacks of *petit mal*.

ELECTRO-CUTANEOUS SENSIBILITY IN RHEUMATISM.—Belin, *Protokoll d. ges. russ. Aerzte in Moskau*, No. 13, 1875, (Abstr. in *St. Petersburg. Med. Wochenschr.*) May 15 (27), 1876. It had been noticed for some time by the author that in articular rheumatism the electric sensibility of the affected parts was diminished, and his attention was especially directed to the fact by the publication of the same observation by Drosdorff (*Centralbl.*, Apr. 1875) as noticed in Prof. Botkin's clinic. Hence he investigated over fifty cases in relation to this point, and came to the following conclusions:

In acute articular rheumatism, the electro-cutaneous sensibility in the affected joints is diminished, the degree of diminution varying with the severity of the affection; in most cases this symptom indeed precedes that of pain.

In muscular rheumatism and rheumatic inflammation (?) the same phenomena are met with, but not invariably in chronic cases of muscular rheumatism:

The author found relief of the pain following for five to eight hours the use of the induction current. He thinks the explanation of this decrease of electric sensibility may be found in the negative variation of the current, from the analogy of the observation, that the electric nerve current is diminished by increase of the vital processes (inflammation).

THE EFFECTS OF PERIPHERAL LESIONS ON THE CONVOLUTIONS OF THE BRAIN.—M. Luys, at the session of the Soc. de Biologie, July 8, (rep. in *Le Progrès Médical*) gave an account of some observations made by himself on the effects of certain peripheral lesions on the conformation of the cerebral convolutions. He had observed from cases tending to prove that when the sensibility of a region was suppressed for a long period, it produced resorptions of tissue in the brain; and in certain definite points.

In the first case, a woman who died twenty years after having undergone amputation of the right limb, M. Luys found a notable atrophy of the left ascending frontal convolution. The atrophic process had even extended as far as the corresponding region on the right side, by way of the commissural fibres of the corpus callosum.

In a woman who had been absolutely deaf for forty years, M. Luys found, besides atrophy of the acoustic and glosso-pharyngeal nerves, a very abnormal arrangement at the horizon of the ascending convolutions. The fissure of Rolando was filled at one point, by a kind of bridge of brain substance, thrown across between the convolutions.

The third case was a woman amaurotic for twelve years. At the level of the two first frontals, there were little superficial ulcerations of the cerebral substance. Lastly in a woman aged twenty-nine, who had been unable to move on account of chronic rheumatism, M. Luys observed a very well-marked deformity of the folds of the ascending parietal.