

Slight changes of temperature are insignificant, especially with cold, a difference of 5 deg., making no practical difference in the reactions. From 0 deg. up to 23 deg. or 24 deg. there are cold reactions, intense below 6 deg. or 8 deg., and growing less marked up to 15 deg. At 22 deg. hot reactions begin to come in but are not marked until 40 deg. or 42 deg. are reached. At between 49 deg. and 54 deg. the heat passes over into pain which arises from all points of the skin alike. The range of cold reactions is much greater than that of hot.

The relation between "hot" and "cold" seems to be one of mutual independence. They are neither coincident nor complementary, but seem to overlap without law. The personal factor was prominent.

CHRISTISON.

143. LA TOSSICITA DEL SUDORE NEGLI EPILETTICI (The Toxicity of the Sweat of Epileptics). Cabitto (Revista Sperimentale di Freniatria, 23, 1897, p. 36).

Dr. Clemente Cabitto experimented with the perspiration of epileptics upon rabbits and came to the following conclusions:

I. The sweat of epileptics in the prodromal period of the attack injected into the circulation of rabbits provoked a decisive toxic action and a very strong convulsive attack.

II. The toxic and convulsive power of the sweat increases as the attack advances, and decreases in the period after the paroxysm relatively with the duration of the post epileptic state.

III. The attacks preceding the day of experimentation do not exert any influence over the toxicity of the sweat.

IV. The action of the sweat of epileptics some time before the attack does not differ from that of a healthy subject. KRAUSS.

144. LE SENS DE L'ORIENTATION. (The Sense of Position). P. Bonnier (Revue Scientifique, 1898, p. 108).

In a short and interesting article the author discusses the general problem of the sense of position. To the ampullæ of the semi-circular canals he attaches much importance, in that there is a memory sense connected with the displacement of their contents. VOGEL.

145. LA SENSIBILITÉ MUSCULAIRE DES YEUX (Muscular Sensibility of the Eyes). B. Bourdon (Revue Philosophique, 22, 1897, No. 10).

In the estimation of space this muscular sense is of value, and the results of previous investigations having given such contradictory results, the author was led to perform some experiments.

The results of these experiments would be contrary to the hypothesis that our conception of space is due to muscular sensibility of the oculomotorius. The movements of the eyes are, therefore, not controlled by muscular sensibility, but by the retinal impressions. Muscular sensibility of the oculomotorius could be markedly diminished, yet visual space perception suffer no loss. JELLIFFE.

PATHOLOGY.

146. DEGENERATIONEN DER VORDERHORNZELLEN DES RÜCKENMARKS BEI DEMENTIA PARALYTICA (Degenerations of the Cells of the Anterior Horns of the Spinal Cord in Dementia Paralytica). H. Berger (Monatsschrift f. Psychiatrie u. Neurologie, 3, 1898, p. 1).

Berger has examined the cells of the anterior horns of the cord in twelve cases of dementia paralytica. He has found pigmentary degeneration, karyolysis, destruction of the dendrites, tumefaction of the cells, chromatolysis, vacuolation, changes in the nucleus and