

Negro, C. BLUE TOURNESOL POWDER IN THE TOPOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF LOCAL SWEATING. [*Arch. Ital. de Biol.*, 1918, LXVIII, p. 131.]

In 1915, Jumentié described his experiences with the use of tournesol paper in the topographical study of local cutaneous sweatings in cases of lesions of the nerves or of the spinal cord. Twelve years previously, however, C. Negro used a tournesol powder which he finds much superior to Jumentié's paper. After years of study by this method, he finds the best method is to make a mixture of blue tournesol powder and powdered tartaric acid in the proportion of one part of tartaric acid and three parts of tournesol. When this mixed powder comes in contact with drops of sweat on the skin, the tartaric acid, which is very soluble, produces rapidly a red coloration of the tournesol powder with which it is mixed. By this means the limits of the sweating area are very clearly marked off from those of the dry cutaneous area. [Leonard J. Kidd (London, England).]

Rijnberk, G. v. THE SKIN-SHAKING REFLEX IN THE CAT. [*Arch. neer. de physiol.*, 1918, 2, 505-510.]

Proprioceptive and exteroceptive stimuli cause the skin-shaking reflex in the cat but not so easily as in the dog. The reflex is always bilateral, the effector apparatus being the great cutaneous muscle. Not easily defined the receptor fields do not correspond with a definite anatomical complex. The receptor apparatus of the proprioceptive reflex seems to be in the dorsal muscles attached to the vertebræ or in the periosteum, the primary dorsal divisions of the sacral, lumbar and dorsal nerves being the ones that transmit the afferent impulses. Efferent paths are found in the ventral roots of C 7 and 8. Decerebration does not destroy the center, in which some organization exists, a contraction in various areas of the skin being produced by separate fields in the reflexogenic zone. [J.]

Witrebert, P. LATENT AUTOMATISM IN SELACHIAN EMBRYO. [*Compt. Rend.*, 1918, 167, 86-88.]

Muscle and nerve separated physiologically by curare or by increase of temperature showed that contractility, muscular automatism, while transitory in ontogenesis occurs earlier than the nervous functions. The latter are more vulnerable than are the muscular ones.

Chalier, J. MITRAL STENOSIS AND RAYNAUD'S DISEASE. [*Presse Méd.*, Sept. 12, 1918.]

The author lays stress upon the manifold etiology of Raynaud's disease and the importance of cardiac disorders, especially mitral stenosis, among its several causes. He reports no less than six cases, personally observed, which occurred in association with mitral stenosis. In all the cardiac condition, judging from the physical examination or the anam-