cholesterol and unsaturated phosphatides are higher in older than in younger divisions of the peripheral and of the central nervous systems; the reverse is true of water and protein contents. E. E. STEFANOWSKY (Chem. Abstr.).

The Blood Sugar in Convulsions of Infancy and Childhood. (*Arch. Dis. Child., vol. ii, pp.* 257–60, 1936.) *Maclean, Margaret B.*

The concentration of blood sugar is frequently increased during or immediately after convulsions in infants and children. It then decreases rapidly to a level below normal, remains low for a period of several hours to several days and then rises to the normal level. The administration of adrenaline during the period of hypoglycæmia is followed by a significant increase in blood sugar. Except in cases of true hyperinsulinism, the disturbance in carbohydrate metabolism appears to be the result rather than the cause of the convulsions.

E. R. MAIN (Chem. Abstr.).

Patho-histological Studies of the Brain. I. Deposition of Lime. (*Sei-i-kai Med. Journ., vol. lv, no.* 9, *pp.* 1851–81, 1936.) *Shimada, Sadaaki.*

Of 34 cases in which the deposition of lime (D) occurred in the brain, only 1 case had D in the wall of blood-vessels alone; 25 cases, D in brain tissue only, and 8 cases D in both blood-vessels and brain tissue. Age is not a factor in D in brain.

S. TASHIRO (Chem. Abstr.).

Existence of a Complex Substance in Nerve Centres which Liberates Acetylcholine when Heated. (*Compt. Rend. Soc. Biol., vol. cxxiii, p.* 667, 1936.) *Corteggiani, E., Gautrelet, J., Kaswin, A., and Mentzer, C.*

Guinea-pig brain was triturated with a very dilute solution of eserine. The mixture gave a reaction with leech muscle corresponding to 0·25 mgrm. acetylcholine per grm. brain. The acetylcholine concentration did not change on standing at room temperature, but increased 4-fold if the mixture was heated to 70° C. for a short time. The acetylcholine content of an alcoholic extract of the brain was not changed by heating. Similar results were obtained with dog and rat brains and snail nerve ganglions. L. E. GILSON (Chem. Abstr.).

The Vitamin C Content of Cerebro-spinal Fluid in Neurological Patients. (*Klin. Wochenschr., vol. xv, pp.* 1528–9, 1936.) *Heinrich, Adolph.*

The Harris modification of the Tillman method was used. The variation in vitamin C content was no greater than in normal people. The older the patient, the lower the ascorbic acid content. WILLIAM MENDELSOHN (Chem. Abstr.).

The Cerebral Regulation of Sugar Content of Blood in Childhood. (*Orvosi Hetilap., vol. lxxx, pp.* 1139–40, 1936.) *Roboz, Pal, and Rausnitz, Erzebet.*

Blood-sugar content of children of both sexes and of ages 7–14 were determined by the methods of Hagedorn and Jensen (*C. A.*, 14, 2352). The normal blood-sugar level did not change significantly on treatment with 1·5 cgrm. pyramidone per kgrm. of body-weight in normally grown children. Large changes were observed in the vegetative nervous systems of backward children. Deviations exceeding 10–15% show a deficiency in the blood-sugar-regulating centre.

S. S. DE FINALY (Chem. Abstr.).

Bromine Content of Cerebro-spinal Fluid in Nervous Diseases and Insanity. (*Orvosi Hetilap, vol. lxxx, pp.* 1114–16, 1936.) *Nagy, Mihaly, and Straub, Janos.*

Numerous determinations according to the method of Leipert and Watzlawek (*C.A.*, 6393) showed that the Br content of the cerebro-spinal fluid varied between wide limits. The results seem to disagree with the statements of Zondek and Bier (*C.A.*, 4856; 27, 2201). Br content of cerebro-spinal fluid was not found to bear any definite relation to mental disease.

S. S. DE FINALY (Chem. Abstr.).