

*The Sugar Content of the Cerebrospinal Fluid in Affective Psychoses and Dementia Præcox* [Der Zuckergehalt der Spinalflüssigkeit bei Stimmungspsychosen und Dementia Præcox]. (*Acta Psychiat. et Neur.*, vol. x, p. 481, 1935.) Reistrup, H.

The author examined the sugar content of the cerebro-spinal fluid and compared it to the blood sugar in 101 cases: 19 cases were manic-depressives and the remainder suffered from dementia præcox, 58 of which were active and 24 stationary cases. These three groups showed no differences with regard to the sugar content of the cerebro-spinal fluid, or the relationship of the blood sugar to the sugar level in the cerebro-spinal fluid.

S. L. LAST.

*The Occurrence of Thyrotropic Hormone in the Central Nervous System and in Cerebro-spinal Fluid.* (*Zeitschr. Ges. Exptl. Med.*, vol. xcvi, pp. 121-3, 1935.) Schittenhelm, A., and Eisler, B.

Material from cats was injected into guinea-pigs. The thyroids of the guinea-pigs were studied histologically for evidence of activity. Active material was present in all parts of the cat brain, but only the midbrain and cerebro-spinal fluid contained the true heat-labile thyrotropic hormone.

MILTON LEVY (Chem. Abstr.).

*The Ammonia Content of the Brain in Uræmia.* (*Arch. Exper. Path. Pharmacol.*, vol. clxxvii, pp. 313-16, 1935.) Stefl, J., and Kunzova, H.

Urease injected into nephrectomized animals or into animals with uræmic nephritis causes convulsions and death. The brain of uræmic animals contains more ammonia than normally. Conclusion: Ammonia is the immediate cause of uræmic convulsions.

H. E. (Chem. Abstr.).

*The Lipoid-chemical Constitution of the Brain in Niemann-Pick's Disease and in Amaurotic Idiocy, etc.* (*Arch. Path. Anat.* [Virchow's], vol. ccxciii, pp. 135-47, 1934.) Epstein, E.

Epstein gives methods and results of analyses of pathological and normal brains, both fresh and formol-fixed. Although believed by some to represent different stages of the same disease, the phosphatide values in brains of infants with amaurotic idiocy were normal, while in Niemann-Pick's disease they were much increased.

E. M. HUMPHREYS (Chem. Abstr.).

*A Study of Blood Sugar of Epileptics.* (*Amer. Journ. Med. Sci.*, vol. cxc, p. 164, Aug., 1935.) Tyson, G. N., Otis, L., and Joyce, T. F.

The writers found from a study of the fasting blood sugar level of 92 epileptic patients that, although 85 were on luminal, which may cause a rise in fasting blood sugar level, 56.4% showed subnormal fasting blood sugar levels compared with 12.5% of the non-epileptic control group. The glucose tolerance tests pointed strongly to the conclusion that there is a correlation between abnormal glucose tolerance and the frequency of the seizures.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

*The Action of Methylindoles.* (*Tohoku Journ. Exper. Med.*, vol. xxv, pp. 407-11, 1935.) Yanai, B.

Both  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  methyl-indole completely paralyse the central nervous system in frogs. The reflex excitability is particularly susceptible. The exciting effect of indole on the spinal motor centres is not observed.

HARRY EAGLE (Chem. Abstr.).

*The Cause of Indole Convulsions in Frogs.* (*Tohoku Journ. Exper. Med.*, vol. xxv, pp. 385-400, 1935.) Yanai, B.

The convulsions are due to the exciting effect of the indole on the motor elements in the spinal cord, resembling the effect of pyrrole. This is followed by a decreased excitability. The sensory elements in the spinal cord were inhibited throughout.

HARRY EAGLE (Chem. Abstr.).