Accentuation and Decrease of the Convulsive Effect of Some Local Anæsthetics. (*Arch. Exptl. Path. Pharmakol., vol. lxxix, pp.* 415–19, 1935.) *Keil, W., and Rühling, I.*

"Corbasil" and adrenaline both increase the toxicity of procaine and percaine for white rats. Ephedrine causes a similar increase in the toxicity of cocaine. Sodium nitrite and adonidine both inhibit the slight convulsions caused by small concentrations of procaine. HARRY EAGLE (Chem. Abstr.).

The Effect of Hypnotics Introduced Intracisternally (in Rabbits). (*Arch. Exptl. Path. Pharmakol., vol. clxxix, pp.* 483–97, 1935.) *Borbely, F.*

Barbituric acid derivatives (barbital, phenobarbital, sodium evipan, pernocton) injected intracisternally cause rapid true hypnosis, and the effective dose is far less than the lethal dose. Their site of action is established to be no more than 0·8 mm. from the spinal-fluid space. In marked contrast, urethane and chloral hydrate do not cause true hypnosis, as the effective dose is practically the same as the lethal dose. Their site of action is probably remote from the spinal fluid. Comparatively small doses of chloralose suffice to cause sleep after intracisternal injection, but only after a long and as yet unexplained latent period.
HARRY EAGLE (Chem. Abstr.).

The Effect of Hypnotics in Human Beings on Direct Introduction into the Spinal Fluid by Means of Occipital Puncture. (*Arch. Exptl. Path. Pharmakol., vol. clxxix, pp.* 498–503, 1935.) *Urban, H.*

Hypnotics introduced directly into the cisterna magna are less effective than after intravenous injection. Sodium barbital (0·05 grm.) had no demonstrable effect, chloral hydrate and phenobarbital had only slight effect after a latent period of 10–30 minutes, and sodium evipan was moderately effective.
HARRY EAGLE (Chem. Abstr.).

The Antagonism between Cardiazole and Coramine and Narcotics. (*Arch. Exptl. Path. Pharmakol., vol. clxxx, pp.* 258–65, 1936.) *Gros, O.*

The rectal administration of cardiazole is as effective as the subcutaneous route. Rats or rabbits given lethal doses of cardiazole are protected by the administration of paraldehyde or chloral hydrate. Conversely, cardiazole protects against lethal doses of these hypnotics. The antagonism between the hypnotics and coramine is much less pronounced. HARRY EAGLE (Chem. Abstr.).

Blood and Spinal-fluid Findings in Barbituric acid Poisoning. (*Klin. Wochenschr., vol. xv, pp.* 126–9, 1936.) *Fretwurst, F., and Voss, H.*

In 10 cases of barbital poisoning and 1 case of phenobarbital poisoning, the barbituric acid derivatives were found in the plasma, spinal fluid and urine, but not in the red blood-cells. Barbital apparently diffuses slowly from the blood into the spinal fluid—so slowly as to suggest that this may not be a simple dialysis. The spinal-fluid pressure, albumen content, cell-count and colloidal reactions were generally normal. HARRY EAGLE (Chem. Abstr.).

Codeine Habituation. (*Japan. Journ. Med. Sci., IV, Pharmacol., vol. viii, pp.* 56–7, 1935.) *Furu, F.*

Morphine habituation is associated with the partition coefficient of (amount in organs) : (amount in blood). With dogs, monkeys and men, morphine habituation is associated with a decrease in "organotropie" of the central nervous system ; in the rabbit habituation is associated with relative decrease in "organotropie" and also "hæmotropie". The monkey and dog acquire tolerance to codeine in the

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