

"2. It decolorizes the macules without obliterating them entirely; they become the seat of abundant desquamation.

"3. It causes œdema to disappear rapidly in some cases, slowly in others; the skin retracts, becomes wrinkled, and finally returns to its normal state when the œdema has subsided.

"4. The tubercles become flattened and softened, and disappear, either by absorption, by desquamation, or by supuration, leaving marks to show their situation.

"5. After suppurating abundantly, the ulcers heal with marvelous rapidity, leaving the skin sound.

"6. The scars of old suppurative lepromata become pale, and tend to assume a level with the surrounding skin.

"7. The ulcerated mucous membranes hasten to cicatrize, become decolorized like the cutaneous macules, and regain their sensibility, while the tubercles disappear.

"8. With the disappearance of the œdema and the tubercles, and with the fading of the stains, the countenance grows thin, and loses its leonine aspect entirely.

"9. The appetite is recovered, together with the capability of sleeping; there is cheerfulness and content replacing the previous profound depression, and lost hope is regained.

"10. From the first serum injection administered to the patient, the mortific action of the bacillus lepræ leaves, and no new manifestation of the disease shows itself.—*Modern Medicine*.

RECENT PROGRESS IN NEUROLOGY.

Neurological literature for the past few years has reflected very little which possessed either novelty or special interest in the domain of gross anatomy or histology, but in the more delicate and still somewhat obscure field of minute histology and anatomico-physiological research much work has been done, with a resultant degree of enlightenment which is prophetic of a rich harvest in the near future. The factor chiefly responsible for our advancement in this direction has been the various improvements devised in methods of research, the most notable of which are associated with the names of Golgi, Luciani, Marchi, and Ramon y Cajal. Other workers in this field, whose contributions have added notably to the value and scope of our knowledge of the subject are Andriezen, Risien Russell, Mellus, Van Gehuchten, Turner, Schaeffer, Bevan Lewis, Biedl, and Chaslin.

The line of investigation which has been most positively fruitful in results has been that of experimentally induced pathology. Beginning with the functionally highest structures, the cells of the cortex, Andriezen has shown that the