or longer, or there may be extension or flexion of the toes, or at one time there may be one movement, at another the other. Most frequently there is extension. The movement may be rapid or deliberate. The Achilles jerk is very frequently absent at birth. (How late in life it may appear is unknown.) Sometimes the abdominal jerk can be obtained only on stimulating the lowest third of the muscle. When the reflexes appear after birth, their appearance does not occur in any regular order.

Veraguth, O. NEUROLOGIC RESEARCH ON KINEMATIZED STUMPS. [Deutsche Zeitschrift für Chirurgie, March, 1921, Vol. CLXI, No. 6. J. A. M. A.]

Veraguth gives here the findings in six cases in which a large number of different functional tests were applied to the muscles and nerves in the tunnels through the stump. He says that the findings open new prospects for training coördinated muscular action, utilizing new synergisms and antagonisms.

Brun, R. REGENERATION IN THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. [Sch. Arch. f. Neur. u. Psych., 1921, Vol. IX, No. 1.]

A study from v. Monakow's laboratory where he states that complete serial sections of twelve apraxia brains are available for study. A number of other brains showed apparently identical conditions but there had been no or briefly transient symptoms of apraxia during life. He compares this material with clinical cases of apraxia and emphasizes what Henschen has always taught that regeneration or reëducation of the other half of the brain may change the clinical picture.

Hulst, J. P. L. ELECTRIC ACCIDENTS. [Neder. Tijd. v. Genees., September, 1921, Vol. II, No. 11.]

Three fatal electric accidents are reported in this paper in which death took place without burning. They are compared with four others with severe burning. The heat seemed to be responsible for the changes observed in all. Artificial respiration failed to resuscitate. He quotes Jellinek and Borutteau as ascribing the fatalities to fibrillation of the heart, and advising measures to combat this. He does not seem acquainted with van Gieson's studies on the minute cellular changes in the medulla.

Robertson, William. A CASE OF NERVE SUTURE. [Lancet, July 31, 1921.]

In 1897 a boy, aged eleven, fell from his pony, sustaining a compound fracture of the left humerus near the elbow. The boy cried out and a kaffir pulled the injured arm rather roughly. The sharp edge of the fractured humerus could be easily seen in the wound. No attention at the moment was paid to the enervation of the arm owing to the extensive wound in front of the joint and the setting of the fracture. The limb was put up in rectangular splints. The wound healed rapidly and early move-