both hands and feet in 17, one foot in 9, and one hand in 4. Auché has published a case in which there was congestion also in the eyes and testicles during the attacks. No acute or chronic infection or intoxication could be discovered to account for the disease in Boden's case, the patient being apparently free from acquired or inherited taint. The only pathologic finding was atony and ptosis of the colon, and great improvement was realized with treatment addressed to the intestines, repose and dieting. One case is on record in which Raynaud's disease subsided completely after resection of the entire colon, and this confirms the close connection between production of toxins in the sagging bowel and the vasomotor centers which regulate the circulation, especially the trophosecretory neurons and those regulating the peripheral circulation. If the intestinal disturbances do not yield to medical measures, colectomy should be considered. This would break up the sympathetic-medulla reflex arc and remove the source of the toxins, and it is now under consideration in this case. [In J. J. Ferro's 1919 inaugural thesis at the University of Lisbon, the recent international literature on erythromelalgia is exhaustively cited. The thesis is reproduced in the *Medicina Contemporanea* 37: 380, 1919.]

Bircher. ELECTRIC EXCITABILITY OF STOMACH WALLS. [Schw. Arch. f. Neur. u. Psych., 1919, Vol. 5, No. 1.]

Experimental and clinical experiences on seventy-five patients with various forms of electricity applied to the vagus innervation also directly to the stomach are here reported upon. The importance of the neurotic factor in ulcer is brought out. When the surgeon is unable to discover any somatic cause for the disturbances, electric tests may reveal pathologic conditions.

Spadolini, J. ACTION OF ADRENALIN ON THE MUSCULAR TONUS OF THE DIGESTIVE TRACT. [Arch. di Fisiol., 1918, Heft 3/4, p. 135.]

Adrenalin may action in an inhibitory or a kinetic manner, depending upon the strength of the adrenalin solution. Weak solutions injected into the blood vessels act in an inhibitory manner upon the motility of the intestines.

Spadolini, J. NERVOUS REGULATIONS OF INTESTINAL ACTIVITY. [Arch. di Fisiol., 1918, 3/4, p. 151.]

The peristalsis and rhythmical pendular movements of the small intestine are innervated by antagonistic nerve action of the cranial autonomic of the vagi. The thoracic-lumbar portion controls the position and form of the intestines through the splanchnics. Thus adrenalin changes the form of the organ, pituitrin influences the pendulum movements.