fense movement occurs, shown by flexion of the leg on the thigh and of the thigh on the pelvis so as to relax the elongated nerve. The pain is localized in the calf, and sometimes all along the trunk of the nerve on the back of the thigh. (3) Internal torsion of the foot causes a pain on the outer surface of the leg, especially below the head of the fibula, and the patient flexes the lower limb to relieve the pain. Elongation of the external popliteal nerve is probably the cause.

Byfield, A. H. POLYNEURITIC SYNDROME RESEMBLING PELLAGRA ACRODYNIA. [Am. Jl. Dis. of Children, November, 1920. J. A. M. A.]

Seventeen patients, all under 4 years of age (five of them being less than 1 year old), who have been seen by Byfield, manifested a group of signs and symptoms out of the ordinary. The resemblance of their malady to pellagra was striking, but so many points spoke against such a diagnosis, that it was necessary to think of the presence of some other disease. The disease picture was a complex one, the nervous system and the skin being most involved, while the respiratory tract and the digestive tract appeared to be less affected. According to the anamneses, infection rather than dietary error seems to play the more important rôle as an exciting factor. A postmortem examination in one case (complicated with tuberculosis) showed involvement of an occasional anterior horn cell of the spinal cord, gliosis about the central canal and edema of the sensory roots. It is suggested that the disease is a post-influenzal radiculitis or sensory polyneuritis.

Castronuovo, G. DIFFUSE TUBERCULOUS NEUROFIBROMATOSIS. [Riforma Medica, September 4, 1920.]

A 34 year old man dies of tuberculous pneumonia. He has more or less coincidentally developed a diffuse neurofibromatosis. The onset had been accompanied with diarrhea, asthenia, diminished blood pressure and gastric disturbance, and pigmentation of the skin. Adrenalin injections had caused marked improvement in these symptoms but the lung process was unmodified.

Salom, C. E. BERIBERI. [Gaceta Médica de Caracas, April 15, 1920.]

Beriberi is one of the scourges of southern countries, notably of Venezuela. He finds that climate is an important factor, hence a change of climate should be advised. The paralytic and edematous forms get well with climatic therapy but the fulminating cases are usually fatal. Food therapy is also of service.

Henry, A. K. SECTION OF ULNAR NERVE. [Br. Jl. of Surgery, July, 1920.]

An example of the presence of a communicating branch in the forearm between the median and ulnar nerves is mentioned by Henry. The surgical importance of the abnormality is emphasized.