in response to a heavy blow on the hand occurred in 0.015 second—*i.e.*, the latent period of the tendon reflex. The relation of this result to the question of tonus is indicated.

Lurie, L. A. PERNICIOUS ANEMIA. [Arch. Neur. and Psych., 2, July, 1919, J. A. M. A.]

In speaking of the neuropathology of pernicious anemia, Lurie says it is not sufficient merely to describe the lesions found in the spinal cord. The brain changes are too numerous and definite to be omitted. The neuropathology of pernicious anemia should include the entire central nervous system. He records the findings in four cases.

Crafts, L. M. GREAT TOE SIGN. [J. A. M. A., July 26, 1919.]

Crafts, while studying a remarkable grouping of various reflex responses in a case of back injury, had his attention attracted, among other interesting phenomena, to a sharp dorsal extension of the great toe, occurring when an upward stroke was made with a blunt point over the anterior surface of the ankle. Trying this test in other cases convinced him that another method of eliciting the pathologic toe sign had been discovered. The patient had been injured by a heavy body falling on his shoulders when lifting, doubling him over sharply and causing numbness immediately on the mid line of the body, but not at once disabling him. The other symptoms of paralysis came on some months later, and a laminectomy was performed. A mass, found to be a hypernephroma, was removed. Improvement followed, so that the patient was enabled to get from his bed to a wheel-chair and back. The various methods of eliciting the great toe reflex hitherto described, by Babinski, Oppenheim, Gordon, and Shattuck, are mentioned. They are all of identical significance, indicating definite involvement of the motor neuron. Two other cases in which the great toe sign was present are reported. During the past two years, in his practice, the occurrence of this pathologic sign had been demonstrated in a fairly wide range of conditions, including "... multiple sclerosis (frequently), spinal cord tumor, brain trauma, cerebral apoplexy, brain tumor (both cerebral and cerebellar), brain abscess, symptomatic epilepsy, syphilitic myelitis complicating tabes, spinal cord trauma and acute bulbar paralysis." It is therefore, Hall thinks, comparable to the Babinski test, secondary to it in the constancy of occurrence, and of the same significance and importance.

Gordon, Alfred. RECRUDESCENCE OF MYELITIC DISTURBANCES AFTER MANY MONTHS OF RECOVERY FROM ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS. [Philadelphia Neurological Society, 1919.]

That the acute symptoms of anterior poliomyelitis after a long interval of a few or many years may repeat themselves in the portions of the body previously affected is well known, but that acute poliomyelitis may