serman reaction. Parkes Weber reported Raynaud's disease associated with livedo reticulata, which indicated a syphilitic basis. A somewhat similar case has come under Vignolo-Lutati's observation; livedo reticulata and purpuric patches were present, and the disease yielded to anti-syphilitic treatment.

Terson, A. ERYTHEMA AND OCULAR SYMPTOMS. [Paris Méd., Vol. 9, No. 36. J. A. M. A.]

Terson remarks in concluding this study of polymorphous erythema, that almost all affections of the eyes have a number of factors, even in the specific cases. General causes and occasional causes coöperate to induce the morbid condition. In certain cases of iritis and choroiditis no treatment seems effectual until the teeth are put in order, or the liver is treated, or the diseased urethra or uterus. Sometimes a vigorous purge will be followed by the complete subsidence of a conjunctivitis that has been showing but slight improvement under local measures. Dianoux has reported the powerful adjuvant effect, actually curative, of acetylsalicylic acid in a typical syphilitic iritis. He cites Manlio's case of a woman of 51 who had eleven attacks of nodose erythema and in two of them, about the fourth day, subacute glaucoma developed, requiring an emergency iridectomy and cured by this. Terson regards acute glaucoma as an identical process with acute edema of the lung. It induces hypertony because the means for excretion and exosmosis are so scanty. General pathology thus explains and identifies glaucoma. Le Couëdic has reported a case in which glaucoma alternated with arthritis, and once there was an attack of acute edema of the lung.

Hauduroy, P. PAGET'S OSTEITIS. [Plus-Ultra, Vol. 2, No. 8.]

This is a careful roentgen study of a severe case of deforming osteitis of the legs. His patient was a man of 64 with nothing to suggest acquired syphilis. Certain features of the case history point to a possible inherited syphilis. No discussion of the personality is given nor of the vegetative nervous characteristics.

Ferrannine, A. VEGETATIVE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND TUBERCULOSIS. [Rif. Med., 1919, No. 8. J. A. M. A.]

Ferranini remarks on the rapidity of the reaction to stimuli of different kinds in the tuberculous, demonstrating the extreme excitability of the nervous system. The reaction is not only exceptionally prompt but it is also exceptionally intense, and it reaches its maximum sooner than under other conditions. On the other hand, the reaction is exhausted sooner, and the tonic capacity is less. Various laboratory instruments record these findings, showing the "impulsive" character of the reactions in the tuberculous, along with their hypotonic and