change in the sympathetic or autonomous excitability. Likewise, he was able to note that the conditions of metabolism were normal by the following tests: (1) A mixed diet, at the rate of 3,000 calories by weight, maintained the subject at his normal weight. A diet of 1,800 calories resulted in a loss of weight, rapidly compensated by a return to the diet of 3,000 calories. There was, consequently, no disturbance in oxydation. (2) There was no alimentary glycosuria nor hyduria. This subject can, therefore, demonstrate either theory concerning the relationship of the endocrine glands between themselves.

Pereira, J. HYPOFUNCTION OF THE OVARY. [Revista de Gynecologia e d'Obstetricia do Rio de Janeiro.]

This observer asserts that the practitioner often confounds hyperfunction of the ovary with insufficiency, with the result that opotherapy is unsuccessful. He has followed up a series of cases in which insufficiency was the diagnosis, only to learn that the opposite condition prevailed. There is no such thing in pathology as a monoglandular syndrome for all endocrine syndromes are pluriglandular with predominance of one gland. He seeks to show that such syndromes are present in all of the critical periods of woman's existence—puberty, menstruation, pregnancy, puerperium and menopause. The endocrine component is associated herein with vagosympathetic components. In making a complete diagnosis it is necessary to determine the state of the sympathetic system; for in ovarian insufficiency we may see associated either vagotonia or sympathicotonia. In hyperfunction of the ovary the patient should receive extract of mammary gland.

II. SENSORI-MOTOR NEUROLOGY

1. PERIPHERAL NERVES.

Martinez, F. F. BERI-BERI IN SPAIN. [Med. Hera., Mar. 7, 1918.]

Martinez reports a case of beri-beri in a fisherman. At first it seemed like a case of polyneuritis, but the diagnosis of beri-beri was established through the heart symptoms, cachexia and absence of malaria, alcoholic or syphilitic involvement. Moreover recovery was gradually induced through a nourishing diet other than that on which the patient had been living, particularly with avoidance of fish, rice and potatoes. Rest and massage were also employed.

Abdou, N. T. BERI-BERI. [J. A. M. A., Oct. 19, 1918.]

The author reports an observation of beri-beri in the sailors on a schooner from British West Africa, one of whom died the day after landing, from the acute pernicious dry form of the disease. Of the original crew of ten men only eight remained, all except the skipper suffering from beri-beri. Three of the patients had the wet or edema-