

hardt makes the following general classes: (1) Varicosities within the nerve itself: (2) varices on the external parts of the nerve, which may run along the entire nerve, may be sacculated or vermiform, and may be one or both extending to the tibialis or peroneus beneath the knee; (3) combinations of both types. These varicosities are usually associated with or are caused by hypertrophy of connective tissue, either diffuse or circumscribed. In many instances an entire complex of varicosities, increased connective tissue and circumscribed fatty nodules combine to form pressure points upon the nerve giving rise to deep dull pains with the sensation of heaviness and deadness. True sciatic neuralgias may result from extensive chronic phases. Many cases may be cured by excision of the varicose complex. [J.]

**Von Golt.** EARLY STAGES OF POSTDIPHTHERITIC PARALYSIS. [Münch. med. Woch., 1918, No. 25.]

Those children who, after diphtheria, show Chvostek's sign and hyperreflex activity of the tendon reflexes are much more liable to develop paralyzes. Such testing is advisable in order to combat the possibility of paralysis, if possible, by minute attention to rest and proper protective measures.

**Williamson, R. T.** BRACHIAL NEURITIS. [B. M. J., June 7, 1919.]

An extremely valuable article on this widespread syndrome in which attention is drawn to pressure on the brachial plexus in the posterior triangle of the neck as one of the most frequent causes of the syndrome. Various kinds of pressure on the nerve roots such as from the shoulder straps, suspenders, falls, blows, carrying heavy weights, may cause this disturbance. These cases are best treated by a carefully adjusted sling which should pass over the shoulder of the normal arm, and under the elbow of the affected arm slightly raising it and elevating the shoulder and clavicle.

**Belot, Tournay, and Dechambre.** X-RAY TREATMENT OF NEURALGIC CONDITIONS. [Presse Méd., April 3, 1919.]

These authors report favorable results from X-ray treatment in severe cases of neuralgia. Cases relative to three different portions of the nerve pathways are referred to, viz., instances of superior radiculitis, of unilateral funiculitis, and of neuritis of the median nerve. Exposure to selected rays from a high intensity Coolidge tube caused sudden, complete, and permanent disappearance of pain in cases in which all other therapeutic procedures tried had failed.

**Lesieur, Lhermitte et Jacquet.** RABIES. [Bull. Soc. Med. Hop., 43, April 4, 1919, J. A. M. A.]

The girl of 14 whose case is described in detail by Lesieur, Lhermitte