

aorta which produces pain referred to the sixth and seventh thoracic and adjacent segmental areas. On the other hand diseased conditions of the aorta and the ventricle may be associated with similar areas higher up on the chest, or in the region of the third or fourth cervical.

**Kauffmann, F.** LATENCY OF SENSATIONS IN HYPERALGESIC AREA. [Münch. mediz. Woch., September, 1921, Vol. LXVIII, No. 37. J. A. M. A.]

Kauffmann discusses the various methods in use for testing the sensitiveness to pain of different areas of the body, and recommends a method which he has found superior to the common test by pinching a fold of the skin. He fills a test tube with hot water and inserts a thermometer, so that the temperature of the water may be read at any time. He found a temperature of from 50-75 C. the most favorable for comparative tests. The base of the test tube, which is flat, is allowed to rest without pressure on the part to be examined. The surface of the base is about 1.5 sq. cm. With a stop watch he measures the time that elapses between the application of the irritant and the first sensation of pain. The measure for the sensitiveness of a given skin area is the latent interval before the pain sensation.

**Boorstein, S. W.** ORTHOPEDIC TREATMENTS IN CHRONIC NERVOUS DISEASES. [Med. Record; August, 1921, Vol. C, No. 9.]

In this clinical paper the value of general orthopedic principles in the treatment of chronic nervous disorders is advocated. He details the methods employed in Montefiore Hospital. They include medications, but the main work is left to the orthopedic surgeon.

**Kappers.** NEUROBIOTAXIS. [Encéphale, January, 1922, Vol. XVII, No. 1.]

In a continuation of his work on the relationship between structure and function Kappers here contributes a tenth communication. The nutritive tropism of the dendrites is particularly investigated and further proof of his neurobiotaxis hypothesis is offered.

**Laignel-Lavastine.** RECENT PROGRESS IN NEUROLOGY. [Médecine, February, 1921.]

This is a short review of the chief work in neurology done in France in 1921. It is already abstract in form and further abstracting is not a just representation of the article. The knowledge of epidemic encephalitis which is now commencing to be assembled is throwing light on many nervous affections previously obscure, such as paralysis agitans, chorea, and dementia precox—all these syndromes have been realized by epidemic encephalitis. It has further confirmed the connection between infection and maniacal excitement; the rapidity of the development of the psychiatric consequences of the causal infection has convinced everyone of the direct relation. He regards as further progress the introduc-