

and eight days' intervals. Chronic polyneuritis from mercurial poisoning is comparatively common; a long list of cases of this chronic kind is given.

Pollock, L. J. PERIPHERAL NERVE LESIONS. [Journal A. M. A., Ap. 3, 1920.]

As a graphic method of showing peripheral nerve lesions, by making impressions of the hand and foot Pollock finds records of the palm and sole of great value, but only five of the peripheral nerves show distinctive changes in large enough percentage to be utilized in this method. These nerves are the ulnar, median, radial internal popliteal and sciatic. The picture produced by a combined lesion of the ulnar and median is in itself distinctive. When the external popliteal nerve lesions show a characteristic picture, it is the same as that produced by lesions of the internal popliteal. With ulnar nerve lesions, the clawing of the inner two fingers is well shown by the absence of any part of these fingers except the tips. Hypothenar atrophies are shown by a notch on what normally should be a rounded contour of these muscles. Other notches appear when the atrophy is very severe. Other points are described, such as the median nerve lesions, showing the disturbance of the whorl formation on the tips of the index and middle fingers. The most characteristic feature of radial nerve lesions in the imprint is the position of the thumb, which is adducted. These details are given quite fully and illustrated, but their description can hardly be condensed for an abstract. The imprints of the sole of the foot, showing characteristics of popliteal and sciatic nerves, are given more briefly. While not diagnostic, such records are of value in determining the progress of atrophy and deformity in peripheral nerve lesions. Imprints are easy to take, requiring very little time.

McCarrison, R. EDEMA IN BERI-BERI. [Proc. Roy. Soc., 1920, B. 91, p. 103.]

Edema was found associated with enlargement of the adrenal glands in avian beri-beri, and, as estimated by chemical methods the adrenalin content was found to be slightly less per gramme of gland than in health or in so-called dry beri-beri. Yet the total quantity of adrenalin greatly exceeded the amount found in healthy animals; specially so in cases of wet beri-beri. It may be concluded that a greatly increased production of adrenalin follows a deficiency of certain accessory food factors also that this excessive production of adrenalin is connected with the production of edema found in this order of cases.

Anderson, L. H. NEUROFIBROMATOSIS. [Journal A. M. A., April 10, 1920.]

Anderson reports a woman, aged 38, who has more than 3,000 various-sized tumors on and below the skin surface. The patient is one of