

vomiting. Her condition grew gradually worse and she died about six weeks after entering the hospital.

The pathological findings were manifold, the most important being otitis media (about 5 c.c. of greenish pus from which a bacillus of the colon group was recovered), slight pericarditis, acute and chronic nephritis, chronic changes in both Gasserian ganglia, with giant cell formation and accumulation of lymphoid cells, but in which neither tubercle bacilli, nor *Spirochætæ* could be demonstrated, a dural endothelioma measuring 4 by 3 by 2.5 cm. on the left side between the superior and middle frontal and precentral convolutions. Sclerosis of the basal arteries, multiple cysts in the pons, atrophy of the cells of Betz, especially in the right precentral gyrus and diffused areas of spinal meningo-myelitis, with some degeneration of the lateral pyramidal tracts. The authors discuss the relation of the clinical symptoms to the autopsy findings, but state that since the case offers nothing new as far as localization is concerned, they publish it chiefly as an example of an extremely complicated condition, and as showing what great changes in the nervous system may be associated with arteriosclerosis, and the important connection between middle ear suppuration and meningeal involvement.

6. *What Are Pellagra and Pellagrous Insanity?*—After reviewing the literature of the subject, the authors give a brief description of three cases observed in the State Hospital and one in private practice, adding to these brief descriptions furnished them, of six other cases which have come under the notice of two physicians in practice in Columbia. Their conclusions are that a disease much resembling the pellagra of Italy occurs in South Carolina, but as to whether it is identical with the Italian disease or not they do not feel justified in asserting. The cases which they describe do not harmonize entirely with the disease as observed in Italy, but resemble very closely the type described in Egypt, even to the presence in many of the cases of the hook worm. This latter association is an important and interesting one since from several parts of the South conditions presenting similar skin and intestinal symptoms and even some of the same mental symptoms as those reported by the authors have been described as being associated with the hook worm, and as being relieved by the evacuation of the parasites. Unfortunately the authors do not seem to have been able to make a very thorough investigation as to the possible etiology and pathology in their cases. Hence they add no new facts beyond the important one that the disease may occur in America. The three State Hospital cases all had a history of extreme poverty and of a diet into which corn entered very largely. One was a white person, the other two were negroes.

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### Revue de Psychiatrie et de Psychologie Expérimentale

(August, 1907.)

1. The Treatment of the Insane by a Return to Country Life. A. MARIE.
2. Anatomico-clinical Considerations in a Case of Stupor. N. NOUET.

1. *Treatment of Insane by Country Life.*—A plea for agricultural colonization of the insane, especially those who may be benefited by such work as is done on a farm with the out of door life that goes with it. A short account of this colonization as it exists in America, Italy, Germany and Russia is included in the article.

2. *Anatomo-clinical Considerations in Stupor.*—Cases of stupor occurring in advanced age are rare. The patient under consideration, an old alcoholic, presented at sixty years of age an access of anxious melancholia with ideas of persecution, auto-accusation, and tendency to suicide. After a short delirious phase the patient fell into stupor accompanied by negativism. This continued without modification for seven years. The histological findings were the same as often found in dementia præcox: disappearance of the tangential fibers of the cortex, superficial cerebral sclerosis and subacute meningitis. The clinical picture also resembled the psychoses of adolescence. Should this case be classed with the psychoses of adolescence? The author thinks not although he says that during the period of involution the brain reaches a condition of degeneration which brings it into much the same condition as a brain not yet fully developed—hence the similarity of the picture. In closing the author speaks of the great difficulty in determining the mental state in stupor which may be a symptom of dementia, of confusion, or of melancholia.

(September, 1907.)

1. The XVII Congress of Alienists and Neurologists of France and French Speaking Countries. A. DELMAS.
2. Cardiographic Technique. M. PIÉRON.

1. *Congress of French Speaking Alienists and Neurologists.*—All of the communications to this congress are mentioned but mostly so briefly that they will not bear further abstraction. Three, however, together with their discussion are abstracted at some length. M. G. Ballet presented a communication on *medico-legal expertise and the question of responsibility*. He holds that the question of responsibility is metaphysical. It is a question for judicial decision and not one that the medical expert ought to attempt to answer. His function is to present the medical diagnosis of the case. M. A. Antheaume presented an exhaustive study of *les psychoses périodiques*. While all authors agree that a special place should be set aside for the periodic psychoses, there is a great deal of difference of opinion as to just what should be included in this group. The French generally have held that there are simple melancholias and manias, while Kraepelin, on the other hand, believes that a following up of these cases will show them all to be manic-depressives. The greater part of the communication is taken up with manic-depressive insanity. The diagnosis is often hard to make from dementia præcox, and the periodic accesses should be differentiated from simple mania and melancholia, from the accesses of exaltation and depression of degenerates, from confusion, neurasthenia, hysteria, epilepsy and general paralysis. As to prognosis the author concludes with the apparent paradox that the attack passes but the disease remains. (“Les accès passent mais la maladie reste.”) M. Claude offered a paper on the definition and nature of *hysteria*. The author says we have not yet a satisfactory definition of hysteria. The diverse doctrines to explain its mechanism have been too narrow, the authors admitting certain phenomena explicable by a certain law and excluding others which did not come within its scope. The different theories belong to different schools and are the results of different points of view. Thus we have hysteria according to Sollier, Babinski, Charcot, Bernheim, etc. In spite of all this activity we are still discussing to-day the nature of hysteria.

2. *Cardiographic Technique*.—The description of a cardiograph and the method of its employment.

(October, 1907.)

1. Psychotherapy and Surgical Psycho-therapeutics. L. PICQUÉ.

1. *Psychotherapy*.—For some years psychotherapy has been attracting attention. The psychiatrists and neurologists have used it principally; but if it is useful to the physician why may it not also be a useful therapeutic agent for the surgeon? The author takes up the discussion of a certain class of cases with mental symptoms, hypochondriacal, in which operation may be indicated. It is very necessary to study carefully the mental condition first. It is useless to operate in old, confirmed hypochondriacs, even with visceral lesions, with the expectation of a cure of the mental state. Cures are favorable in proportion to the earliness of operation before the delusional ideas have become crystallized.

(November, 1907.)

1. The Experiments of Shepherd Ivory Franz on the Physiology of the Frontal Lobes. P. JAQUELIER.

2. Remarks on the Clinical Action of Iodide of the Course of States of Stupidity and Confusion. H. DAMAYE.

1. *Physiology of the Frontal Lobes*.—A critical review of the excellent work of Franz. As this is a work by an American author it is not abstracted. The original is published in the Archives of Psychology, March, 1907, New York, The Science Press.

2. *Action of Iodide on Stupidity and Confusion*.—The author found good results in conditions of stupidity and confusion from the administration of iodides. The action, he concludes, was that of a stimulant and perhaps as an adjuvant in the antagonism of the organism against infection.

(December, 1907.)

1. Hospitalization of Defectives in Central Europe. E. BLINN.

2. The International Congress at Amsterdam. J. VAN DEVENTER and F. A. MELCHIOR.

1. *Hospitalization of Defectives*.—A review of the methods of dealing with defectives based upon conditions observed in Germany, Austria and Denmark. The author recommends separate accommodations for defectives. They should not be confined with and contaminated by the insane. Education is most important and may enable some to leave institutional care, while farm work is recommended both for the patient, and, because of its remuneration, for the hospital.

2. *The Amsterdam Congress*.—The various contributions are so condensed as not to permit of further abstraction.

WHITE (Washington).

### Monatsschrift für Psychiatrie und Neurologie.

(Vol. 20. Nos. 1-6.)

1. Normal and Pathological Histology of the Human Neuroglia. G. EISATH.

2. Contribution to the Knowledge of the Fiber Tracts of the Cerebrum. F. QUENSEL.