Part III.—Bibliography and Epitome.

AN attempt is being made to provide as far as possible a complete bibliography compiled from the specialist journals dealing only with Psychiatry and Neurology (which are really inseparable) and their ancillary subjects, psychology, anatomy of the nervous system, criminology, etc.

A number of titles may appear to have a very remote relation to psychiatry, but they are included for the sake of completeness.

If any reader can add the names of journals to the following list, which it is hoped to publish each year in the January number, the addition will be gratefully received and acknowledged.

Those journals which are available in the Library of the Royal Medico-Psychological Association are marked " 1 ", those available in the Library of the Royal Society of Medicine are marked " 2 ", and those in the Library of the British Psychological Society are marked " 3 ".

The titles of these journals are mostly in the form given by the Board of Editors of Publications of the American Psychological Association, January, 1939. Contributors are requested to use the exact form given below.

PSYCHIATRIC JOURNALS.

Acta Psychiat., Kbh.
Acta Psychol., Keijo.
2 *Acta Psychiatrica et Neurologica.*
3 *Acta Psychol., Hague.*
Alieniste Français.
2 *Allgemeine Zeitschr. f. Psychiat. u. i. Grenz.*
Altersprobleme.
2, 3 *Amer. J. Ortho-psychiat.*
1, 2, 3 *Amer. J. Psychiat.*
2, 3 *Am. J. Psychol.*
An. Inst. Psicol. Univ. Buenos Aires.
Analele Psihol (Rumania).
Anales de psicologia, Buenos Aires.
2, 3 *Année Psychol.*
2 *Ann. Méd. Psychol.*
2 *Ann. Osp-psichiatri. Perugia.*
Arb. Psychiat. Inst. Sendai.
Arch. Anthrop. crim.
2 *Arch. Argentinos de Neurologia.*
Arch. argent. Psicol. norm. pat.
Arch. Brasileiros de Hygiene Mental.
2 *Arch. Brasileiros de Neuriatrica e psiquiatria.*
Arch. Chilenos de Crim.
1, 2 *Arch. Neurobiol.*
Arch. de Neurol. de Bucarest.
1 *Arch. de Neurologia.*
2 *Arch. di Antropol. Criminale.*
Arch. di Criminol. neuropsiquiatria y disciplina conexas.
2 *Arch. Psychiat. Nervenkr.*

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2, 3 *Arch. Gen. di Neur., Psich. e Psichanal.*
2, 3 *Arch. ges. Psychol.*
Arch. Internationale de Neurologia.
Arch. Ital. Psicol.
Arch. KrimAnthrop.
1, 2, 3 *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*
3 *Arch. Psychol., N.Y.*
2, 3 *Arch. Psychol. Genéve.*
Arch. Relig. psychol.
Arch. Speech.
Arquivos da Assist. a Psicopatas de Pernambuco.
3 *Austr. J. Psychol. Phil.*

Beih. Z. angew. Psychol.
Beih. Zbl. Psychother.
Bol. Inst. Psiquiatria.
2 *Brain.*
3 *Brit. J. Educ. Psychol.*
2, 3 *Brit. J. Psychol.*
2 *Brit. J. Inebriety.*
2, 3 *Brit. J. Med. Psychol.*
3 *Brit. J. Psychol. Monogr. Suppl.*
2 *Bull. de la Soc. de Psychiatrie de Bucarest.*
2 *Bull. de la Soc. Roumain. Neur. Psychiat., Psychol., Endocrin.*
Bull. du Groupement Français d'ètudes de neuro-psychopathologie infantile.
2 *Bull. Los Angeles Neur. Soc.*
Bull. Menninger Clin.
2 *Bull. Neur. Inst. N.Y.*
Bull. Soc. Psihol. med. Sibiu.

Canad. Journ. Occup. Ther.
3 *Cath. Univ. of Amer. Studies in Psychol. and Psychiat.*
2 *Cervello.*
2, 3 *Character and Per.*
2 *Child Develpm.*
Child Develpm. Abstr.
Child Develpm. Monogr.
Child Study.
Chin. J. Psychol.
3 *Comp. Psychol. Monogr.*
2 *Confinia Neurologia.*
Contr. del Lab. di Psichologia.
Contr. psychol. Theor.

2 *Deutschr. Zeitschrift f. Nervenheilk.*

1, 2, 3 *L'Encéphale.*
2 *Epilepsia.*
Evolut. Psychiat.

Fiziol. Th. S.S.S.R.
2 *Folia Neuropath. Esthon.*
2 *Folia Psychiat. et Neurol. Japonica.*
2 *Fortsch. Neur. Psychiat.*

3 *Genet. Psychol. Monogr.*
Giornale di Psich. e di Neuropat.

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Hum. Factor.
2, 3 *Hygiéne Mentale.*

2, 3 *Imago. Lpz.*
3 *Indian J. Psychol.*
Industr. Psychol.
Industr. Psychotech.
2 *Int. J. Indiv. Psychol.*
1, 2, 3 *Int. J. Psychoanal.*
3 *Int. Z. Indiv. Psychol.*
2, 3 *Int. Z. Psychoanal.*

Jap. J. appl. Psychol.
Jap. J. Exp. Psychol.
Jap. J. Psychol.
1, 2, 3 *J. Abnorm. Soc. Psychol.*
3 *J. App. Psychol.*
2 *J. Belge Neur. Psychiat.*
2 *J. Comp. Neur.*
1, 3 *J. Comp. Psychol.*
J. Consult. Psychol.
J. Crim. Law and Criminol.
J. de Psychiatrie Infantile.
3 *J. Educ. Psychol.*
J. Except. Child.
3 *J. Exp. Psychol.*
2 *J. f. Psychiat. u. Neurol.*
3 *J. Gen. Psychol.*
J. Genet. Psychol.
J. Juvenile Res.
1, 2, 3 *J. Ment. Sci.*
1, 2, 3 *J. Nerv. Ment. Dis.*
1, 2, 3 *J. Neurol. Psychiat.*
J. Neuropath. and Psychiat. Leningrad.
2 *J. Neurophysiol.*
J. Neuropsychiatrique du Pacifique.
J. Neuropat.
J. Parapsychol.
J. Psihoteh.
J. of Psichical Research.
2 *J. Psycho-Asthenics.*
3 *J. Psychol.*
J. Psychol. Moscou.
2 *J. Psychol. Norm. Path.*
J. Psychol. Neurol. Leipzig.
J. Soc. for Psychical Research.
3 *J. Soc. Psychol.*
J. Speech Disorders.

Kriminalistik.
3 *Kwart. Psychol.*

Mag. psychol. Szle.
2 *Mental Hyg., Lond.*
Ment. Hyg., N.Y.
3 *Mind.*
Mschr. KrimBiol.
2 *Mschr. Psychiat. Neurol.*

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Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.
2 *Neopsichiatrica.*
2 *Nervenarzt.*
3 *Neue psychol. Stud.*
Nevropath. i. Psikhiat.
Note e Riv. di Psichiatrica.
Nowiny Psychjaryczne.
Nuova Riv. di Clin. ed Assistenza Psichiatrica.

Obshch. Klin. Nevropat.
3 *Occup. Psychol.*
2 *Occup. Ther. and Rehabil.*
2 *Onderzoekingen Psychiat-Neur. Klin. Utrecht.*
2 *Ospedale Psichiatrico.*

Person. J.
Pisani.
Polsk. Arch. Psychol.
Prace Psychol.
Proc. Amer. Assoc. Stud. Ment. Def.
Psicoterapia (*Cordoba*).
Psyche.
2 *Psychiat. en Neurol. Bladen, Utrecht.*
2 *Psychiat. et Neurol. Japonica.*
2 *Psychiat. Neurol. Wochens.*
Psychiatry.
1, 2 *Psychiat. Quart.*
2, 3 *Psychoanal. Quart.*
1, 2, 3 *Psychoanal. Rev.*
2, 3 *Psychol. Abstr.*
3 *Psychol. Bull.*
Psychol. Clin.
Psychol. Exch.
3 *Psychol. Forsch.*
Psychol. Index.
Psychol. Monogr.
Psychol. Rec.
3 *Psychol. Rev.*
3 *Psychol. Rev. Monographs.*
3 *Psychometrika.*
Psychometr. Monogr.
Psychosomatic Medicine.

Quart. Speech.

Rass. Neurologia Vegetativa.
Rass. Studi Psichiat.
Rev. di Neur. e Psychiatry, S. Paolo.
Rev. di Psiquiatria, Chili.
Rev. di Psiquiatria y Crim.
3 *Rev. Franç. Psychanal.*
Rev. Ibero-Amer. de Anal. Biblio. de Neurol. y Psiquiat.
Rev. Mex. de Psiquitria, Neur. y Med. Leg.
1, 2 *Rev. Neurol.*
Rev. Neurol. Psychiat. Praha.
Rev. Neuropsiquiatr.
Rev. Psicol. Pädag.

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Rev. Psihol.
Rev. Tchèque de Neurol. et de Psychiat.
La Ricerca Psichica.
2, 3 *Riv. di Neurol.*
Riv. di Neuro-psiquiatria, Peru.
2 *Riv. Patol. nerv. ment.*
Riv. Psichol. Norm. Pat.
3 *Riv. di Psichologia.*
Riv. Ital. di Endocrin. e Neurochir.
Riv. Neurol. di Buenos-Aires.
2 *Riv. Sper. Freniat.*
1 *Rocznik Psychjatryczny.*
Rorschach Res. Exch.

1 *Schizofrenie.*
2 *Schweiz. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*
Skand. Arch. Psychol.
Sov. nevropatol., psichiatri, psichoguiguia.
Sovetsk. Psikhotekh.

Tohoku Psychol. Folia.
Trans. Beritov. Inst. Tiflis.
Trans. Kostchenko Ment. Hosp. Moscow.
Trud. fiziol. Lab. Pavlova.
Trud. tsentral. psikhonevrol. Inst.
Univ. Calif. Publ. Psychol.
Univ. Ia. Stud. Psychol.
Untersuch. Psychol. Phil.

3 *Z. angew. Psychol.*
Z. Arbpsychologie u. praktische im Allegeinen.
Z. Berufsbildung des Pflegepersonals.
Z. Individ. Psychologie.
2 *Z. ges. Neurol. Psychiat.*
3 *Z. Pädag. Psychol.*
Z. Parapsychol.
Z. Psychoanalyse (*Tokyo*).
2, 3 *Z. Psychol.*
Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.
3 *Z. psychoanal. pädag.*
Z. Tierspsychol.
1, 2 *Zbl. ges. Neurol. Psychiat.*
2 *Z. Neurochir.*
Zbl. Psychotherap.

ACTA PSYCHIATRICA ET NEUROLOGICA.

VOL. XIII. NO. 1. 1938.

Neurocomplications in Epidemic Parotitis. Latent Parotitic Meningitis. *Fuhrmann, K. H.* 1
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THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY.

VOL. VIII. JULY, 1938.

*Enuresis—A Method for its Study and Treatment. *Mowrer, O. H., and Mowrer, W. M.* 436
*The Incidence of Enuresis and Age of Cessation in One Hundred Delinquents and One Hundred Sibling Controls. *Michaels, J. J.* 460
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Enuresis—A Method for its Study and Treatment.

The writer sums up the various theories, and then says he considers that a large percentage of cases of enuresis are due to faulty habit training, even when emotional factors may play some part. His method applied to 30 children was successful in all cases. He uses a pad which, when the child urinates on it, sets up an electrical circuit, which rings a bell under the bed and so wakes the child up. The child is taught to get up every time it wakes up and, of course, every time the bell rings. Relapse has been rare. G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

The Incidence of Enuresis and Age of Cessation in One Hundred Delinquents and One Hundred Sibling Controls.

The incidence of enuresis, poor sleeping habits and left-handedness was higher in delinquents than in their sibling controls, a series of normals and a group of psychotics. There was also a higher incidence of thumb-sucking, nail-biting, temper tantrums, poor sleeping habits and left-handedness than in the siblings, but a lesser incidence than in normals. The difference in the percentage of enuresis persistence after 8 years and after 11 years was higher among the delinquents and their siblings than among normals and psychotics. G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY.

VOL. XCIV. MAY, 1938.

*Paresis. An Analysis of 511 Treated Cases. *Matthews, R. A., Book-hammer, R. S., and Izlar, W. H.* 1259
Adjustment and its Limits. *Kahn, E.* 1277
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*Blood Chemical Changes occurring in the Treatment of Psychogenic Mental Disorders by Metrazol Convulsions. *Maurer, S., Wiles, H. O., Marberg, C. M., Skorodin, B., and Fisher, M. L.* 1355
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*The Use of Intravenous Methylene Blue in Status Convulsivus. *Kajdi, L., and Taylor, C. V.* 1369
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*The Psychology of the Swindler. *Bromberg, W., and Keiser, S.* . . 1441
*Parotid Gland Secretions in Manic-Depressive Patients. *Strongin, E. L., and Hinsie, L. E.* 1459

Paresis.

The writers report from their series of 511 cases of treated general paralysis that 13·3% had a remission, 11·3% were much improved, 14·3% improved, 27% were unimproved and 34% died. The manic, exalted or simple types gave the best prognosis.

Serological reversals occurred in only a small percentage of patients, and in no way paralleled the clinical results. The results with tryparsamide by itself closely approached those obtained by a combined fever and arsenic treatment.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

The Pharmacological "Shock" Treatment of Chronic Schizophrenia.

The writer treated with insulin 52 cases of chronic schizophrenia of up to 17 years' duration, the average being 4·1 years. Of the cases of up to 2 years' duration, 37·5% recovered, 37·5% were much improved. Of the 2–6 years' duration, 9·4% recovered and 31·1% were much improved; of the over 6 year group, none recovered, and 16·7% were much improved.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Observations in the Hypoglycæmic Treatment of 55 Cases of Schizophrenia.

The duration of the psychosis was from 2 months to 13 years. Thirty-eight patients recovered sufficiently to warrant parole. Four of these returned to hospital. The catatonic form responded best, and then the paranoid and hebephrenic forms.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Treatment of Psychoses with Pentamethylentetrazol.

The authors treated 102 cases. They found 79·5% of recoveries of cases under 6 months' duration, and 66·6% up to 1 year. From 1 year onwards the rate was very low. Those who reacted more severely showed a greater degree of improvement. Those who showed a very pronounced fear of the treatment had a very poor prognosis. Manic-depressive patients seemed to recover after from one to five treatments. The type of improvement seen was better than that in spontaneous remissions.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Blood Chemical Changes Occurring in the Treatment of Psychogenic Mental Disorders by Metrazol Convulsions.

From the examination of a group of 9 patients who were having cardiazol treatment the authors found a marked acidosis during and immediately after the tonic convulsion, the blood acidity being as high as is compatible with life. This is probably due to the production of lactic acid by the muscular convulsions. There is a shift of the electrolytes from the tissues into the blood.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

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Rabies Vaccine in the Treatment of Epilepsy.

The writers treated 13 epileptics with antirabic vaccine, but found no change in the frequency or severity of the seizures. G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

The Use of Intravenous Methylene-blue in Status Convulsivus.

The authors have used from 2–20 c.c. of methylene-blue in the treatment of status with very good results. In 60% there was a rapid restoration of consciousness, with rapid and complete control of convulsions. There was a reduction in mortality of 66%. The drug was injected at the rate of from 1–2 c.c. per minute. G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

The Organic Background of Obsessions and Compulsions.

The writer presents 7 cases of obsessional neurosis with definite organic signs, similar to those observed in epidemic encephalitis. Cases of this type show a particular relation to numbers and counting, with a tendency to iteration and compulsions based on it. The attitude towards space is changed. Psychotherapy has to consider the importance of the motor factors in compulsions and their relation to sadistic attitudes. G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

The Psychology of the Swindler.

From a study of 50 cases of swindlers the authors conclude that the swindler is an hysterical individual who obtains substitution gratification through living in a high social position. A more common type obtains gratification through less symbolic means by tricking their victims out of money. The swindler offers an outlet for the fantasy of the victim; wishes and impulses known to be unethical are released under the fascinating personality of the swindler. For the swindler himself the offence is often an unconscious gratification of a neurotic conflict. Neurotic conflicts of a psychosexual nature form an important aspect of the swindler's personality. G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Parotid Gland Secretions in Manic-Depressive Patients.

The writers estimated the rate of parotid gland secretion in a group of manic-depressive patients, while they were awake.

The manic patients showed a normal rate, the depressed patients a rate considerably below normal. There was a definite correlation between rate and pH. The higher the rate of secretion the more alkaline the saliva. The parotid gland secretion of the deteriorated dementia præcox is less acid that that of other groups. G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

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Presidential Address. *Chapman, R. McC.* 1
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*Eighteen Hundred and Seventeen Cases of Suicidal Attempt. A Preliminary Statistical Survey. *Piker, P.* 97
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*A Comparative Study of Negro and White Admissions to the Psychiatric Pavilion of the Cincinnati General Hospital. *Wagner, P. S.* . . . 167
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*Mental Changes in Chorea Minor. *Shaskan, D.* 193
*Results of Non-Specific Treatment in Dementia Præcox. *Cheney, C. O., and Drewry, P. H., jun.* 203
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An Experimental Study of Concept Formation in Schizophrenia.

The authors point out that concept formation sets in at the time of puberty, and then by virtue of education. Vigotsky considers that the loss of conceptual thinking is the basic disturbance in schizophrenia. The writers' results confirm this hypothesis. In the order for good performance, schizophrenics of high educational level occupy a place below normal subjects of low educational level. The higher the educational level of the patient, the more value attached to the concept formation. The wide scatter of the scores obtained suggests that the impairment of conceptual thinking may be a prominent trait in some cases of schizophrenia and not in others. G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Study of the Auditory Apparatus in Patients Experiencing Auditory Hallucinations.

One hundred cases with auditory hallucinations were examined by a variety of tests. There were 31 cases of deafness; 19 of these were toxic deafness, 10 catarrhal, and 2 nerve-deafness. Of the 19 toxic cases, 18 gave a history of a definite toxic factor, 16 of alcoholism, and 1 of drug addiction. There was no evidence of auditory hyperæsthesia. The hallucinations in those suffering from a toxic deafness were very marked, and were usually experienced in both ears.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Relation between Precipitating Situation and Outcome in Manic-Depressive Psychosis.

The writer endeavoured to find out if therapy aiming at relieving environmental stress would have any influence on the course of the illness. In a series of 105 manic-depressives, 67 did not have a serious precipitating situation, 15 had a serious situation which was relieved, and 23 had a serious situation which was not relieved. In those without a serious precipitating situation 73% recovered. In those with a serious situation which was relieved, all recovered. Recovery did not always take place at the time of the relief of the situation.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

The Symptoms and Treatment of Barbiturate Intoxication and Psychosis.

The writer gives a description of the various symptoms of barbiturate overdose. The treatment consists in merely withdrawing the drug in mild cases. In severe cases of intoxication, treatment by various authors includes gastric lavage with warm saline, followed by the insertion of 30–60 gr. of magnesium salts in the tube, keeping the head lowered to prevent aspiration pneumonia: frequent change

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of the patient's position to prevent hypostatic congestion; hot coffee enemata; 5% dextrose intravenously; catheterization every 4–6 hours; artificial respiration if necessary; injection of caffeine sodium benzoate intramuscularly every 2 hours; intravenous doses of strychnine nitrate; 5–11 c.c. of 25% aqueous solution of coramine intravenously; 5–10 mgrm. picrotoxin, a 5–10% solution in distilled water intravenously; the withdrawal of spinal fluid by lumbar or cisternal puncture; cardiac stimulants such as digitalin and strophanthin. If restless the patient should have continuous baths and wet packs. G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Eighteen Hundred and Seventeen Cases of Suicidal Attempt. A Preliminary Statistical Survey.

Amongst the whites there was little difference between the sexes, but amongst the negroes an extraordinarily high incidence in the women Possibly white males tend to attempt suicide more in the colder months. The evening was the time of day most often favoured. Amongst women there is a decline in suicide rate with a decline in ovarian activity. The rate amongst divorced individuals was higher. Poisoning was the method of choice, particularly among the negro women. In shooting cases, men mostly fired at their heads, women at their chests. Of the total, 6·7% were psychotic. Amongst the causes, "causes unknown" appeared in nearly two-thirds of the cases. G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Percental Relationship between Blood Sugar and Spinal Fluid Sugar in Mental Disease.

In a group of 46 control patients, the mean per cent. relationship of the fluid sugar to the blood sugar was 62 with a standard deviation of 7. In schizophrenia there was no deviation from the normal; in manic-depressive insanity the mean value was within the normal region, but there were marked individual variations, particularly in patients in the manic phase. In general paresis admission specimens showed low mean per cent. values, which tended to approximate the control series following treatment. G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

An Evaluation of Hydrotherapy in the Treatment of Delirium Tremens.

The authors treated 112 consecutive admissions diagnosed as delirium tremens. The routine of treatment was—complete withdrawal of alcohol, saline cathartics, cold wet sheet packs during the period of active hallucinosis and excitement, neutral continuous baths from 93°–96° F., electric light bath for the promotion of elimination, fan douche and needle spray for their tonic effects, high caloric diet and occupational therapy. The average duration of hallucinosis was 3·2 days, with an average hospital stay of 27·3 days. Death occurred in 4·5% of cases.
G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

A Comparative Study of Negro and White Admissions to the Psychiatric Pavilion of the Cincinnati General Hospital.

There is little evidence that there is an innate psychological difference between races, but on the other hand there is evidence that the differences are due to environment.

In New York City the total annual incidence of psychosis among negroes is twice that among whites. There is a greater annual incidence of psychotic reactions considered functional among both coloured and white people in New York City than in Cincinnati.

Psychoses among negroes do not present any different problems of ætiology, diagnosis or symptomatology from those among whites. The preponderance of psychosis among negroes is probably of environmental origin.
G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

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Mental Changes in Chorea Minor.

The mental changes in Sydenham's chorea are closely connected with disturbance in impulse. Emotional instability such as increased laughing and crying predominate. In severe cases the hyperkinesis and akinesis influence thinking; hallucinations and delusions are often present. In the most severe cases confusion and disorientation may supervene.

Fever therapy was of no benefit in severe chorea, but was of use in treating patients with minor mental symptoms and behaviour problems.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Results of Non-Specific Treatment in Dementia Præcox.

From their observations on 500 cases of dementia præcox treated individually in a well-organized mental hospital but not receiving either insulin or cardiazol, the authors found at the end of one year that 7% had recovered and 37% improved. After some years 60% will be unimproved and 12% completely recovered.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

SEPTEMBER, 1938.

*The Likeness of the Cortical Dysrhythmias of Schizophrenia and Psychomotor Epilepsy. *Gibbs, F. A., Gibbs, E. L., and Lennox, W. G.* . . 255
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The Likeness of the Cortical Dysrhythmias of Schizophrenia and Psychomotor Epilepsy.

The electro-encephalogram from patients having psychomotor seizures is similar to that seen in most patients diagnosed as having schizophrenia. These records are also similar to those obtained in the majority of children with psychopathic personalities. On the evidence in possession of the authors, the relation between schizophrenia and epilepsy is not a negative one, but is distinctly positive.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Treatment of Schizophrenia with Insulin Shock.

After treating 48 schizophrenics with insulin, the authors conclude that remissions of good quality are obtained in 70% of acute schizophrenics treated within one year of onset. The best results were obtained with hebephrenia and paranoid cases with acute onset and hallucinations. Those of insidious onset without hallucinations and psychoses of mixed type did not give good results.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

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Multiple Therapy in the Psychoses.

The authors first used insulin, and then turned their attention to metrazol when it came into vogue. With metrazol they found results much the same as the best from insulin treatment in early cases. In 10 patients treated with insulin with no improvement, 5 recovered with metrazol, and 1 showed an institutional improvement. G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

The Early Effects of Metrazol Therapy in Chronic Psychotic Over-activity.

A group of 42 excited chronics (40 schizophrenias and 2 manias) were treated with metrazol. There was marked general improvement after treatment, diminution in over-activity, over-talkativeness, aggressiveness, destructiveness and incontinence. Other bad habits were favourably influenced.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

The Histopathology of the Psychoses with Subacute Bacterial and Chronic Verrucose Rheumatic Endocarditis.

The author describes two types of psychosis with endocarditis: (1) Psychosis with subacute bacterial endocarditis, ending in death after sudden onset of mental symptoms, and showing numerous miliary abscesses and masses of cocci in the capillaries of the cerebral cortex. (2) Psychosis with chronic rheumatic endocarditis presenting almost any form. Pathologically there exist small or large areas of infarction. Sometimes the brain showed numerous acellular areas, an occasional granuloma and small connective-tissue scars. In one case a rheumatic encephalitis was present. G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

The Effect of Adrenalin and Mecholyl in States of Anxiety in Psychoneurotic Patients.

In a group of 20 psychoneurotics an anxiety attack typical for the patient was aroused by adrenalin in 6 patients, by mecholyl in 5. Both drugs aroused an anxiety attack in 5 patients, in 4 neither drug reactivated typical anxiety attacks. The anxiety state aroused by adrenalin is characterized by self-absorption and withdrawal, while that aroused by mecholyl is characterized by good contact, ready communication and vigorous rationalizing activity.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

The Effective Use of Phenobarbital and Benzedrine Sulfate (Amphetamine Sulfate) in the Treatment of Epilepsy.

The writers found prostigmin, dextrose and insulin, and dextrose useless in the treatment of epilepsy. Luminal in doses adjusted to suit individual patients reduced the number of seizures by 69%. 83 out of 94 patients improved. Benzedrine was specific in the treatment of ataxia and drowsiness developing during luminal treatment. It permits the use of doses of luminal otherwise impossible, and does not appear to have any ill-effect on blood sugar, non-protein nitrogen or creatinine. Routine catharsis does not appear necessary.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

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A Study of Thinking in Senile Deterioration and Schizophrenic Disorganization.

The author compared a group of 22 senile patients with a group of 25 schizophrenics previously reported. The senile group was definitely superior to the schizophrenic group in the results. Many senile psychotics show a remarkable preservation of general social function up to an advanced degree of deterioration. The seniles had considerable insight into their deficiencies and tried to conceal them by evasiveness. The schizophrenic was often satisfied with a slipshod, even unintelligible answer. The schizophrenic's attempts to explain only added confusion. They showed loose cluster-forms, approximate substitute terms and phrases, etc., which the seniles did not. G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

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Encephalographic Findings in Cases of Athetosis and Related Disorders.

In a series of 13 cases of athetosis and dystonia, encephalography revealed enlargement of one or both ventricles, especially at the expense of the floor of the ventricle, enlargement of the third ventricle in a direction away from the clinically affected side, and enlargement of the basal cistern. In athetosis the basal atrophy is more marked compared to the size of the ventricles and the cortical atrophy than in other diseases. The encephalographic studies in themselves are not diagnostic of athetosis, but serve in the first place to separate it from hysteria.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Sweat Secretion in Man.

Localized lesions of the sympathetic chain and of its branches lead to a localized oss of thermo-regulatory sweating.

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The area of anhidrosis is often bounded by a zone of increased perspiration (the peri-lesionary hyperidrosis). The post-ganglionic sweat fibres in the grey rami supply the skin in a segmental manner, corresponding to the sensory root innervation. The thermo-regulatory sweating test is a simple and accurate method for determining the extent and site of lesions of the sympathetic.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Vesical Abnormalities Associated with the Parkinsonian Syndrome.

Graphic records of vesical activity in parkinsonian patients who complain of frequency of micturition may show two defects. The resting intravesical pressure is very high both in the empty bladder and during filling, and the volume of the bladder is often decreased probably due to hypertonus of the bladder-wall. The high intravesical pressure is probably due to an effect on the tone of the muscle of the bladder. A similar result is obtained in bulbocapnine catalepsy.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Cevitamic Acid Content of Blood Plasma in Alcoholic Psychoses.

Patients with chronic alcoholism have decreased ascorbic acid content of the plasma, which may be as low as is found in subclinical scurvy. It is possible that subdural hæmatoma is due to the hypovitaminosis. G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Variations in Magnesium and Potassium Associated with Essential Epilepsy.

The plasma magnesium is often low during the fit of essential epilepsy, while the plasma potassium increases. The ultra-filtrable magnesium is low more frequently and is proportionately lower than the total plasma magnesium. The molar $\frac{K}{Mg.}$, especially the ultrafiltrable $\frac{K}{Mg.}$, increases during the fit. The phosphate and dextrose contents of the blood increase during the fit. All these abnormalities tend to return to normal between periods of convulsions. The magnesium and potassium of the spinal fluid usually remain normal during convulsions.

Continuous oral administration of magnesium did not ameliorate, nor did potassium chloride aggravate the fits. G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

A Method of Testing Cortical Function and Sensitivity of the Skin.

The apparatus used is a combined ergasiometer and æsthesiometer, and is designed to test the ability of the patient to adapt to a new environment. The test is one to show the presence of the defence response of skeletal muscle to a mild painful stimulus, and is intended to detect the loss of ability for adaptation to new changes in environment. Organic forms of illness showed a greater uniformity of results, with both the æsthesiometer and the conditioned reflex test. Cases of Korsakov's and Alzheimer's disease showed marked loss of function. Hysterical patients showed blocking between verbal and motor learning and lack of uniformity.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Dangerous Effects of Thorotrast used Intracranially.

Experimentally the authors found thorotrast a dangerous substance to use. It produces an immediate mild inflammatory reaction, and prolonged storage leads to first a mild and later an intense fibrosis. In white rats this was followed by sarcoma. It is stored by the reticulo-endothelial system. It is intensely radio-active, the alpha rays being the most destructive. The authors have shown the presence of hydrocephalus in cats, dogs and monkeys after spinal, cisternal and ventricular injections of thorotrast. It does not appear to leave the cranial cavity once it has been placed there.

The authors are of the opinion that its clinical use in encephalography and ventriculography is dangerous. G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

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Metabolic Studies During Insulin Hypoglycemia Therapy of the Psychoses.

Insulin therapy leads to a lowering of the blood sugar, the amino-acid nitrogen, the potassium, the inorganic phosphorus, and an increase in cholesterol and serum protein. Sodium and calcium did not show any change. In a small group of patients with a persistent lowering of the potassium the reaction to the coma was most severe. The marked and persistent drop in amino-acids in the blood during hypoglycæmia may have an effect on the carriage of ammonia in cellular reactions. Glutamic acid is supposed to act as an ammonia carrier with the aid of glutaminase, which is present in the brain in large amounts. G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Effects of Hypoglycæmia and Anoxia on the Central Nervous System.

The writer considers that the beneficial effect of insulin treatment is due to the development of a reduced rate of oxidation in the brain, with subsequent stimulation of the sympathetic division of the autonomic nervous system.

During narcosis treatment there appears to be no activation of the sympathetic system. This may account for the difference in results. The narcotics diminish the excitability of the hypothalamic and medullary centres. Bömer has found a rise in blood sugar in rabbits after injections of cardiazol. Splanchnicotomy prevented it completely. During cardiazol convulsions there is a considerable degree of anoxia, which must, of course, increase the sympathetic discharge considerably.

Sodium cyanide and 30–40% carbon dioxide in oxygen similarly cause anoxia. The temporary effect of cocaine is due to the stimulation of the autonomic nervous system. All these treatments are effective, because they produce by profound alteration in the metabolism of the brain a sufficiently strong and lasting excitation of the sympathetic nervous system.

From the consideration of all these facts relating to anoxia and the sympathetic, the writer concludes that schizophrenia involves hypofunction of the sympathetic system, and that improvement or cure may be brought about by sufficient stimulation of the sympathetic centres. G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

AUGUST, 1938.

*Biopsy Studies of Cerebral Pathologic Changes in Schizophrenia and Manic-Depressive Psychosis. *Elvidge, A. R., and Reed, G. E.* 227
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Biopsy Studies of Cerebral Pathologic Changes in Schizophrenia and Manic-depressive Psychosis.

From biopsy studies on cases of schizophrenia and manic-depressive psychosis compared with normal material, the writers conclude that a pathological change affecting the oligodendroglia cells operates in cases of schizophrenia and manic-depressive psychosis. The cells present the appearance of acute swelling. As the same changes were seen in cells twelve months afterwards it is assumed that the process is a chronic one. Two types of swelling appear; in one the nuclei approach the normal, in the other they are pyknotic. These changes were seen in 16 out of 19 psychotics examined. In mentally normal patients without epileptic seizures there is no swelling of the oligodendroglia. Normal laboratory animals do not show swelling of the oligodendroglia. This change may occur at any depth in the white matter, but is most prominent at a depth of 1 cm. and in the deeper layers. It may be patchy or generalized and does not occur in the grey matter. In most cases there is also evidence of slight astrocytic reaction. It is possible that the swelling of the oligodendroglia may interfere with the passage of associative impulses from one portion of the brain to another. G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Sweat Secretion in Man. III.

When injected subcutaneously, pilocarpine and mecholyl act on the periphery through the circulating blood, and have no effect on the central nervous system. Pilocarpine and mecholyl act on the cholinergic nerve-fibres. There appear to be two sets of cholinergic fibres, the post-ganglionic sympathetic and the parasympathetic cholinergic fibres. The majority of the cholinergic fibres for the trunk and extremities pass through the thoracolumbar sympathetic system. Those supplying the head pass via the cranial parasympathetic outflow. Cholinergic fibres convey nerve impulses indirectly to their end-organs by releasing a substance with the properties of acetylcholine. This chemical transmitter may produce an effect on sweat-glands even though the cholinergic fibres make no direct anatomic contact with the sweat-glands. G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Intracerebral Blood Flow.

The writer used the thermo-electric method of Gibbs to study the effect of various agents on the blood-flow through the parietal area of the cat's brain under dial anæsthesia. While the vagus nerve has no direct effect on blood-flow through either side of the brain, stimulation of the cervical portion of the sympathetic causes a decrease in blood-flow on the same side. Carbon dioxide considerably

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increases the flow, but pure oxygen or hyperventilation with air causes a decrease. Epinephrine, ephedrine and solution of posterior pituitary increase the flow secondarily to the increase in blood-pressure, while caffeine, acetylcholine and acetylbetamethylcholine cause an increase in flow despite lowered blood-pressure. Amyl nitrite maintains the rate of flow in spite of depressed blood-pressure, histamine decreases the flow secondarily to the decrease in blood-pressure, and hypertonic solutions of sodium chloride cause an increase in blood-flow.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Mechanism of After-contraction.

Bromide in doses of 2 grm. markedly reduces after-contraction and caffeine increases it, whilst strychnine and chloral hydrate are practically without action. It is reinforced by simultaneous contraction of ipsilateral muscles and often inhibited by contractions of contralateral ones. Facilitation causes an increase until fatigue sets in. In tabes and cerebellar syndromes there is a relatively normal reaction, in paralysis agitans a prolonged after-contraction, and in disease of the pyramidal tracts a diminished response.

The after-contraction is mainly an after-discharge from the cortex or its projection pathways. Apathetic persons give little or no reaction. The preliminary activity for athletic performances, such as a runner practising in heavy shoes, appears to be a practical use of after-contraction. G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Intercellular Substance of the Cerebral Cortex. (*Nissl's Cerebral Grey Matter.*)

The writer discusses the intercellular substance of the cortex and points out that it has many analogies with the serum proteins, acting as a carrier of tissue fluid to and from the brain-cells, and also as a control over the osmotic forces between the cells and the fluid of the brain. It furnishes an embedding material for the cortical cells and is altered in pathological conditions such as general paralysis. In scurvy the intercellular substance is greatly decreased, also in the newborn and the aged. G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Moro Reflex and Startle Pattern.

Although the Moro reflex and the startle pattern may be produced by the same stimulus, the former disappears by the fourth month of life, whereas the latter continues, becomes regular and persists throughout life.

The Moro reflex consists of two phases, an extension of the upper extremities and a subsequent flexion or clasping movement. The primary extension is the important part of the response. The Moro reflex is merely an indication of cortical immaturity and is in no sense a protective clasping response.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

SEPTEMBER, 1938.

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The Cerebral Cortex in Man. I. The Cerebral Cortex and Consciousness.

By stimulation of the cortex with a thyratron stimulator, the author has been able to produce vocalization in man, the patient being under a local anæsthetic. Barking in dogs and purring in cats had previously been produced, but never vocalization. In six cases vocalization was produced by stimulating an area of the cortex on the precentral gyrus. The patient was quite unable to prevent the occurrence of vocalization. The author considers that there is much evidence of the existence of a level of integration within the central nervous system that is higher than that found in the cerebral cortex, possibly lying above the mid-brain, but below the cerebral cortex. In a conscious person, complicated motor behaviour takes place that cannot be simulated by electrical stimulation of any part of the cortex. There would appear to be an area of the brain, the integrity of which is essential to the existence of conscious activity. G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

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Effect of Lesions in the Vestibular Part of the Cerebellum in Primates.

The result of complete and partial ablation of the nodulus and uvula in monkeys and chimpanzees is a disorder of equilibration due primarily to vestibular dysfunction. The posterior vermis is not a functional entity; the disorder produced only occurs when the nodulus and uvula are damaged. The experimental syndrome resembles that seen in patients with midline tumours of the cerebellum, especially the medullo-blastomas, which usually originate at the base of the nodulus.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Acute Amaurotic Epilepsy in Macacus rhesus.

The authors report a series of observations on acute amaurotic epilepsy. The syndrome consists of blindness of central origin, epileptic fits, disturbance of movement and gait and a marked meningeal reaction in the spinal fluid. Pathologically, recent necrobiosis is seen in the cortex and in the subcortical white matter, these lesions are usually symmetrical and located in the occipital lobes. There is a diffuse macroglial proliferation in the molecular layer, a tendency towards vascular and macroglial proliferation in the deeper layers of the cortex, circumscibed vascular nodules, and a focal leucocytic meningeal reaction.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

OCTOBER, 1938.

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Enuresis and Other Factors in Normal and in Psychotic Persons.

The authors compared a group of 475 normal children with a group of 224 psychotics, and found that there was a lower incidence in the psychotic group of thumb-sucking, nail-biting, impediments of speech, poor sleeping habits and fears. There was a higher incidence among the psychotics of temper-tantrums. The incidence of enuresis and broken homes was the same in both groups. In the psychotic group there was a low incidence of nose-picking, moodiness, easy fatigability, delinquency, resentments and vasomotor disturbances. The persistence of enuresis after the age of ten was more frequent in the psychotic group.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Cerebral Impaludation.

By means of an electric trephine the author injects into the white matter of the frontal lobe of a general paralytic from 3–5 c.c. of a mixture of equal parts of malaria blood and tetanus antitoxin. There appear to be no after-effects whatever. There may be a brief period of lymphocytosis in the cerebro-spinal fluid. A few hours after the injection there may be a rise in temperature to 100° F. or so. In a group of 550 patients there has only been one death. There have been 80% of successes. Of 200 patients subsequently followed through periods up to ten years, none have relapsed.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Eunuchoidism.

Six men with eunuchoidism were studied from various angles. The group showed an average urinary excretion of androgenic and æstrogenic substances per day of one-third normal. During treatment for long periods with an extract of the urine of pregnant women there were observed slight changes in two patients and remarkable advances in sexual development in another.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

The Involutional Melancholia Process.

The writers discuss the life-history of fifty patients with involutional melancholia. Throughout their lives runs a single biological process which is described as rigidity and which characterizes the unconscious adaptive mechanisms. 80% showed marked introversion, 62% a strong obsessional character, 74% strong voluntary repression, 46% sexual maladjustments, 50% sado-masochistic traits, and 40% hyper-religious trends. Involutional melancholia is a clinical entity. The psychic trauma which precipitates the illness possesses symbolic character which arouses anxiety with regard to the future security of the ego. 56% showed the presence of definite paranoid trends in relation to persons in the environment. The harmonizing and balancing influence of normal family life tends to decrease the malignancy of the psychotic episode. Intellectual clarity is usually maintained; confusion when it occurs only concerns the emotional issues involved.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

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*Fibrillation and Fasciculation in Voluntary Muscle. *Denny-Brown, D., and Pennybacker, J. B.* 311

Pick's Disease—A Specific Type of Dementia.

In Pick's disease memory is not so much disturbed as the individual's ability to use it in the formation of new ideational material. Frontal lobe symptoms, such as psychical inertia, stereotypy and disturbances of general and ethical judgment, are typical. An encephalogram is most valuable. Histologically the typical lesions are a severe diminution of cells, intense gliosis, the presence of Pick's cells containing argentophil bodies, and the absence or paucity of senile plaques and of Alzheimer's fibrillary degeneration. The authors would prefer to call the condition " idiopathic circumscribed presenile cortical atrophy ".

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

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The Tonic Foot Response to Stimulation of the Sole: Its Physiological Significance and Diagnostic Value.

The tonic foot response is a slow movement, elicited by touch or pressure on the ball of the foot. The posture persists for some time after cessation of stimulation and then the foot slowly returns to its habitual position. The tonic response is looked on as one of the first symptoms of a lesion of the frontal lobe appearing before the Babinski response or other pyramidal tract signs. If the sign appears on the same side as the lesion, it means that the affection of one frontal lobe is pressing on the other, or that the process has crossed to the other side. The symptom points particularly to a lesion of the middle portion of the frontal lobe. The sign may be the first sign of œdema of the brain after operation for removal of a tumour. The tonic foot response is of a similar character to the tonic grasping of the hand. It is not a grasping reflex, however, but a forced " turning-to " movement.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Fibrillation and Fasciculation in Voluntary Muscle.

The study of muscle-twitching by means of myographic and electro-myographic records shows that the single discharges of diseased anterior horn-cells are not the same as the more coarse and larger twitches arising from affections of the intramuscular nerves, and both are distinct from the fine fibrillation of denervated muscle. The fasciculation obtained in conditions of hyperexcitability of the motoneurones is quite different from contraction fasciculation. Denervated muscle contracts periodically and the confused mixture of small twitches is true fibrillation, and is due to heightened excitability of the sarcolemma to traces of free acetylcholine. During fatigue or excessive loss of sodium chloride involuntary muscular contractions appear. Those due to fatigue are small bursts of contraction in a fasciculus. Those of myokymia associated with hyperidrosis are of a similar nature, but are more widespread. Both are related to muscular cramp.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

BRITISH JOURNAL OF EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY.

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A Study of the Beginnings and Significance of Play in Infancy (Part II). *Valentine, C. W.* 285

Tests of Literary Appreciation.

The writers tested 200 children of various ages. They found a capacity for literary appreciation at a much earlier age than was expected, increasing steadily with age. This capacity correlates highly with intelligence, and to a lesser extent with pictorial and musical appreciation. On eliminating the influence of intelligence, significant partial correlations remain, suggesting that æsthetic appreciation also depends upon some general capacity of its own. An analysis of correlations revealed at least two factors—one responsible for more than 50% of the variance and representing a general factor of literary appreciation, the other responsible for less than 20%, bipolar, and suggesting two minor antithetical tendencies, namely a tendency to prefer classical writers and an objective style, or a tendency to prefer romantic writers and a subjective style. G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

BRITISH JOURNAL OF MEDICAL PSYCHOLOGY.

VOL. XVII. MARCH, 1938.

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The Relations Between Dissociation and Repression.

The terms "dissociation" and "repression" are both widely used, but in the main by different authors. Here an attempt is made to discover what meanings can most advantageously be attached to these two words. It is concluded that the term "dissociation" should be used to denote a failure or imperfection of the associative mechanism or structure. On the other hand, conflict and repression are affairs of the dynamic or moral relations between mental units. When this latter system of dynamic relations breaks down, there takes place, not mere dissociation, but rather disintegration. In some of the graver mental disorders these two fundamental forms of breakdown may be combined.

S. M. COLEMAN.

The Analysis of Temperament.

An investigation is made into the current classification of temperamental types by more exact statistical methods. Assessments have been obtained for

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the behaviour of 124 delinquent and neurotic children, and co-variances and correlations calculated between the primary emotional traits. Four factors appear sufficient to account for the correlations, and two for 90% of the variance.

Apart from the factor of general emotionality, the most important are two bipolar factors making (1) for aggressive as contrasted with inhibitive emotions, and (2) for pleasurable as contrasted with unpleasurable emotions respectively.

Physical measurements have been obtained for the same and other groups. Small positive correlations are found between the temperamental and the physical factors, to some extent confirming the conclusions of Kretschmer, and, still more, those of the Italian school. S. M. COLEMAN.

Stage Fright and Anal Erotism.

In this short communication no attempt is made to deal with stage fright as a whole, the more obvious causal factors, narcissism, exhibitionism and the fear of the superior force of the crowd being left out of account. Here attention is drawn only to the role of an anal-erotic element. The material indicating the presence of this factor is derived from two cases, in one of which the patient complained primarily of stage fright, which placed an almost complete obstacle in the way of her career, the other in which stage fright was only a minor symptom, but in which the same factor was operative in other ways. S. M. COLEMAN.

The Definition of Ambivalence.

It is suggested that the concept, ambivalence, should, in the first instance, be taken to refer to the stimulating object rather than to the responding subject. Secondarily the subject may be characterized as suffering from ambitendencies based upon earlier repressed experiences with ambivalent objects. The chief significance of such a reformulation lies in the insight into the genesis of ambivalence which it affords in keeping with experimental findings. Furthermore, it makes possible a more rigorous and consistent usage of the concept.

S. M. COLEMAN.

The Rorschach Test as Applied to Normal and Schizophrenic Subjects.

The data obtained on 37 schizophrenics are contrasted with those of 20 normals, matched as to age, sex, educational level, etc. The different categories which are generally considered of diagnostic value are scrutinized for both experimental groups, and also in relation to norms reported in the literature.

The analysis of the schizophrenic type of apperception shows a loss of the normal balance in the mental structure resulting in over-emphasis of general, and, at times, also of insignificant aspects of the situation. The most conspicuous result of an analysis of the quality of the responses is the prevalence of colour over movement interpretations in schizophrenics. The analysis of the content of the responses gives pertinent information with respect to the particular content of the patients' preoccupation. The two antithetic categories, of original and popular responses, reveal jointly the lacking reality sense and the autism in thinking of the schizophrenics. The schizophrenic score for the popular responses is significantly lower than the normal. The proportion of original responses, on the other hand, is much higher than in normals, but the majority of the former are poorly perceived original responses. S. M. COLEMAN.

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Face-Hand Laterality in Relation to Personality.

Amongst a group of 398 people aged from 4–80 years who were examined, about 20% showed a marked lateral hyperactivity or functional dominance of facial expression. This group was then divided into a homolateral and a contra-lateral group according as they were left-handed and left-faced or *vice versa*, or left-handed and right-faced or *vice versa*.

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Among children the homolateral dominant was called a positive child and the contralateral a negative child. The former overcame its own difficulties or problems and only came for help later; the latter came for help and only tried to solve its difficulties after guidance had been given.

In negative individuals adult adjustment is more completely determined by the form and consistency of childhood education. The positive child as it develops is the moulder of its environment, not the moulded. The two types correspond to Pareto's individuals motivated by the "residue of combinations" and those motivated by the "residue of persistent aggregates".

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Mental and Physical Efficiency of Women Drug Addicts.

The writer investigated a group of 37 women addicts. Morphine and heroin were the drugs commonly used. The homes from which the addicts came were often broken or unsatisfactory ones. The group was superior educationally and vocationally to the ordinary reformatory group, but was composed of unstable and unadjusted personalities. Most were strikingly underweight on admission. All but one of the group showed some personality deviation. On the Thurstone personality schedule there was a normal distribution of neurotic answers. On the Babcock deterioration test the group showed a slight inefficiency, but only two individuals fell to the level regarded as pathological. The tests of immediate memory, attention and learning were below average, suggesting an effect of the drugs on mental functioning.

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Subcortical Mechanisms in Learning. II. The Maze.

In rats there is no subcortical nucleus or tract which is considered necessary for the learning of the alley maze. The following subcortical structures are not essential for the learning of the alley maze: anterior limb of the anterior commissure, lateral and medial olfactory tracts, nuclei accumbens septi, antero-medialis, antero-ventralis, antero-dorsalis, paratermini, reticularis, medio-dorsalis, periventricularis, centralis, ventralis pars dorso-medialis, lateralis pars posterior, stria terminalis, posterior thalamic nucleus, nucleus of the posterior commissure, large-celled nucleus, pretectal nucleus and brachium of the superior colliculus.

Lesions in the region of the thalamus produced a greater reduction in the efficiency of learning the maze than lesions in the regions anterior to the thalamus or the pretectal area. The general retardation found is due to the reduction of the sensory bases available for the reception of maze stimuli, or to the reduction of the total functioning mass of subcortical tissue, or to the reduction in the amount of available cortex through partial severance of the projection systems.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

"Ambiguous Conditioning," A Phenomenon of Bilateral Transfer.

One foot is conditioned, then extinguished and re-conditioned, then the other foot is conditioned. When the animal lifts both feet to the buzz before the electrical stimulus has arrived the phenomenon is called ambiguous conditioning. This starts when the animal, making right-foot conditioned reflexes to the buzz, adds to the right-foot response the left-foot lift, which was first elicited by the shock stimulus. The writers consider that ambiguous conditioning is really a case of delayed transfer, and is probably related to Pavlov's experimental neurosis, evidenced by frequent struggling and disturbances of the dogs which displayed it.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Subcortical Mechanisms in Learning. III. Brightness Discrimination.

Lesions in subcortical structures anterior to the thalamus have little or no effect on the rate of learning of brightness discrimination, while destruction in the thalamic and pretectal regions retards learning. Partial destruction of the optic nerve in some cases also results in a slower rate of learning. In the intact animal the brightness discrimination is probably mediated by the geniculo-striate complex, and in its absence is probably vicariously assumed by the large-celled nucleus, the pretectal nucleus, the superior colliculus or some combination of those centres.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

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Subcortical Mechanisms in Learning. IV. Olfactory Discrimination.

No central nervous structure, cortical or subcortical, appears to be essential for the olfactory discrimination habit. Reduction in the supply of afferent olfactory fibres does not cause a retardation in learning. Destruction of subcortical nuclear regions subserving either olfactory or non-olfactory functions does not interfere with the learning. The neurological mechanisms underlying olfactory discrimination consist of two or more equivalent subcortical complexes.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Selection of Diet in Chicks as Influenced by Vitamins and Other Factors.

The author's experiments show that the view commonly held that animals possess an " instinctive " ability to choose the proper food constituents is erroneous. Various diets deficient in vitamins A and G were offered chicks together with various normal controls. There was no " instinctive " or other choice of the right food. G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Voluntary Activity in the Rat as Related to Intake of Whole Yeast.

Slight deprivation of vitamin B complex, not severe enough to cause any symptoms except retardation of growth and slight roughness of coat, results in a decrease in voluntary activity. G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

OCTOBER, 1938.

Recovery Sequence after Anæsthetization. I. Ethyl Ether. *Cornsweet, A. C.* 209
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*Delayed Response and Discrimination Learning by Chimpanzees. *Nissen, H. W., Riesen, A. H., and Nowlis, V.* 361

Subcortical Mechanisms in Learning. V. Inclined Plane Discrimination

From experiments on a group of 64 rats, including 41 with various subcortical lesions, the authors found that the medial lemniscus is essential for the learning of discrimination; the external part of the ventral nucleus and the globus pallidus

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are also of importance in this function. It is doubtful if the posterior part of the lateral nucleus or the medio-ventral nucleus play any part.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Subcortical Mechanisms in Learning. VI. Pattern Vision Discrimination.

Thirty-six rats with subcortical lesions were used for these experiments. Destruction of structures in the anterior part of the subcortex had no effect on the learning of a pattern vision discrimination. Destruction in both the thalamic and pretectal regions produced marked retardation in learning this habit. No subcortical structure with the exception of the optic nerve was shown to be essential for the formation of the discrimination. Retardation from thalamic destruction probably results from a reduction in the functional mass available for the habit. Retardation from lesions in the pretectal region may be due to reduction in mass or from interference with some primary integrative centre.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Delayed Response and Discrimination Learning by Chimpanzees.

Comparison of the facts of delayed response and discrimination learning in chimpanzees and human subjects with spatial and non-spatial cues led to the suggestion (*a*) that delayed response requires an available symbolic mechanism, and (*b*) that in chimpanzees and probably in many other animals such a mechanism for spatial cues is highly developed, but is either absent or poorly developed for visual stimuli until acquired or brought to expression by training.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

JOURNAL OF NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASES.

VOL. LXXXVIII. OCTOBER, 1938.

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*Sounds in Language. *Davis, T. K.* 491
*The Treatment of Epilepsy with a Synergistic Combination of Phenobarbital and Belladonna. *Loscalzo, A. E.* 500

The Relationship of Polydipsia and Polyuria in Diabetes Insipidus.

To study the relationship of the polydipsia and the polyuria of experimental diabetes insipidus the two phenomena were separated by establishing œsophageal fistulæ in dogs. By means of adequate food and water administered by the œsophagus, fistulous dogs could be maintained in a state of adipsia for an indefinite time, yet remaining in good health at a constant weight. In such dogs "temporary" and "permanent" diabetes insipidus were produced by appropriate hypothalamic injuries. The "water of thirst", which was discharged uningested from the œsophageal fistulæ, afforded an objective measure of the degree of thirst.

Correlation of the various phenomena which are associated in diabetes insipidus suggests that when the polydipsia is satisfied by water ingestion there is a chronic cumulative retention of water. When the polydipsia is not satisfied by water ingestion water ceases to be retained, and the animal suffers from water deprivation yet is not dehydrated. Diabetes insipidus appears to be, not an inability to retain water, but an inability to get rid of water.

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The production of a persistent " unjustified " thirst, or primary polydipsia, by an injury to the hypothalamus suggests that this region of the brain is the centre of the thirst function. Since diabetes insipidus appears to be fundamentally a disturbance in water metabolism, the thirst function thereby appears to be an integral component of the mechanism which controls water metabolism. Normal thirst therefore may logically be regarded as the activity of a mechanism in the central nervous system as the result of variations in either the water or the solute content of the body fluids. The polydipsia of diabetes insipidus may presumably be regarded as the activity of the thirst mechanism as the result of a persistently abnormal variation in the solute content of the body fluids.

S. M. COLEMAN.

Sounds in Language.

This paper contains interesting examples of onomatopœia, collected with the object of showing that inherent in the sound of different letters of the alphabet there are qualities of personality and character. It is the author's contention that language is a living growth and that speech began in and from action. That all first sounds were modes of behaviour and expressions of emotional tension, conditioned by the physiology shared by all peoples. That sounds of throat formations in the main associated themselves more inherently with the intestinal-sexual " guts " of the person and the lip sounds with the less stirring external phases. That the latter-day presence of " personality " in certain sounds is conditioned by this primitive physiology. This " tie-up " between emotions and physiology is still discernible in a fair percentage of the words of which a language is made.

S. M. COLEMAN.

The Treatment of Epilepsy with a Synergistic Combination of Phenobarbital and Belladonna.

Thirty-two patients suffering from epilepsy were treated for a period of 26 weeks with phenobarbital, either alone or with a mixture of potassium bromide and chloral hydrate. A total quantity of 8,690 gr. of phenobarbital was thus utilized. The total number of epileptic seizures experienced was 804—approximately 25 seizures per patient. In addition many patients complained of lethargy and at times somnolence. During a second period of 26 weeks the same group was given a combination of phenobarbital and belladonna alkaloids. A total of 6,690 gr. of phenobarbital and 35·7 gr. of belladonna alkaloid was consumed. With this treatment there occurred 612 convulsions, or an average of 19·1 per patient. There were very few complaints of side effects.

S. M. COLEMAN.

NOVEMBER, 1938.

*Olivo-ponto-cerebellar Atrophy and Unilateral Involvement of Cranial Nerve Nuclei. *Davison, C., and Wechsler, I. S.* 569
*Psychosurgery. *Watts, J. W., and Freeman, W.* 589
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*Psychosomatic Relationships in Pruriginous Lesions. *Kelman, H., and Field, H.* 627
*Psychological Considerations of the Insulin Treatment in Schizophrenia. *Orenstein, L. L., and Schilder, P.* 644

Olivo-ponto-cerebellar Atrophy and Unilateral Involvement of Cranial Nerve Nuclei.

Seven cases of olivo-ponto-cerebellar atrophy are reported. One was studied clinico-pathologically; the others represent clinical studies. In the case studied histopathologically the involvement of the right cerebellum and vermis, the olivary and arcuate nuclei, the transverse pontine fibres, part of the brachium pontis and corpus restiforme points to a diagnosis of olivo-ponto-cerebellar atrophy. The involvement of the cranial nerve nuclei and the dentate nuclei, although unusual,

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was previously reported in a few cases. In two of the cases there were familial and hereditary factors, and in two others there was a history of alcoholism. The clinico-pathological differentiation of olivo-ponto-cerebellar atrophy from Marie's cerebellar ataxia, Friedreich's ataxia and parenchymatous cerebellar atrophy is discussed. S. M. COLEMAN.

Psychosurgery.

Twenty cases are presented in which pathways in the prefrontal area were interrupted bilaterally, using a modification of the operative technique of Moniz. The selection of cases was based upon symptomatology and not upon the type of the disease, Moniz having found that tension, apprehension, anxiety and agitation disappear following his treatment. Operation is only indicated in patients in whom the well-recognized methods of treatment have failed. The main permanent symptoms produced by prefrontal lobotomy are emotional flattening, diminished spontaneity, inattention and loss of judgment. Of the 20 cases treated, three are stated to be greatly improved, 10 moderately improved and 6 unimproved. The operative mortality was 5%. In one case a book-keeper was capable of returning to work; the only other case still capable of returning to her employment was a telephone operator, who subsequently showed a definite increase in errors in recording calls. The remainder were either incapable or housewives without other employment. S. M. COLEMAN.

Psychosomatic Relationships in Pruriginous Lesions.

The life-history of a patient is given from the psychiatric point of view as well as the details of the development of his skin-lesion (generalized eczema). The psychodynamics of the case are discussed, using the symptom of pruritus as a means of understanding psychosomatic relationships. Two further cases are reported more briefly. S. M. COLEMAN.

Psychological Considerations of the Insulin Treatment in Schizophrenia.

A study of schizophrenic cases treated with hypoglycæmic shock was undertaken from a psychological point of view. Special attention was given to the study of gestalt functions during and immediately after termination of the hypoglycæmic state. Furthermore, the attitude of the patients towards their symptoms under the insulin treatment was considered. The following conclusions were reached:

Difficulty in perception and naming objects is identical in the stupor and after wakening. There is a general retardation in reactions. Perseveration is outstanding. Visuo-motor gestalt patterns are of primitive type. After awakening, the patient shows a friendly attitude towards his surroundings; the memory concerning experiences during this stupor is incomplete. During states of excitement otherwise hidden sexual material, anal erotism, homosexual transference may appear. The state of manneristic restlessness is associated with deep disturbance in perceptive functions. Time-sense disturbances occur; one case showed a " pure " time-sense disturbance consisting of a considerable decrease in the speed of flow of time. States of empty, almost playful excitement which are not schizophrenic in type occur. They are merely due to the hypoglycæmic state. Recovered cases show objective insight but no understanding of psychodynamics. Complete objective insight is lacking in partially improved cases. S. M. COLEMAN.

JOURNAL OF NEUROLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY.

VOL. I. JULY, 1938.

*Further Observations on Neurological Abnormalities in Mental Defectives. *Gordon, R. G., and Norman, R. M.* 173

*The Electro-Encephalogram in Convulsions Induced by Cardiazol. *Cook, L. C., and Grey Walter, W.* 180

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*The Relationship Between the Blood-pressure and the Tonic Regulation of the Pial Arteries. *Fog, M.* 187
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Critical Review: Twin Research in Psychiatry. *Slater, E. T. O.* . . 239

Further Observations on Neurological Abnormalities in Mental Defectives.

The authors investigated a group of 336 unselected mental defectives. Abnormal variations in muscle tone were present in 21%, hyperkinesis in 61%, the "cuisse-tronc" sign of Babinski in 36%, inco-ordination in 65%, and signs of pyramidal tract dysfunction in 35%.

Eighty cases showing pyramidal system defect were re-examined after a year. In one-third the signs had become more marked, in one-third the condition appeared stationary, in the remainder the abnormal neurological signs had altered in distribution, while in only three cases had all evidence of defect passed away.

Constant incontinence of urine was found to be associated with low mental age and was more frequent in males than in females. It appears that in incontinent defectives there may be a permanent abnormality in the proper development of the sacral segments. In defectives with incontinence, the bulbo-cavernosus and superficial anal reflexes were more often absent than in a control group of equivalent mental age. G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

The Electro-Encephalogram in Convulsions Induced by Cardiazol.

When an injection of cardiazol failed to produce a fit, an abnormal discharge was found in all areas of the cortex. This lasted some hours, and corresponded with a period of mental confusion and malaise.

When a fit followed the injection, the diffuse discharge was interrupted by a focal outburst coincident with the onset of the tonic spasm. This region was always in the region of the superior frontal gyrus on one side or the other. This may be accounted for by the assumption that when cardiazol reaches a certain concentration, the frontal area becomes unstable and acts as a detonator for the rest of the cortex, which is itself already poisoned by the drug. The electrical threshold for convulsive movements has been found to be lower in this area than in other parts of the brain. G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

The Relationship Between the Blood-pressure and the Tonic Regulation of the Pial Arteries.

The author found that in cats the pial vessels contracted with a rise in systemic blood-pressure and dilated with a fall. The response was the same whether the sinus and aortic nerves, the cervical sympathetic trunk and the vagi nerves were intact or severed. These reactions of the pial arteries indicate the presence, within the limits of the cerebral vascular tree, of a vasomotor regulatory mechanism, which keeps the blood-flow to the brain constant. This regulatory mechanism appears to depend on the properties of the arterial muscular wall.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Some Observations on the Depth and Nerve-cell Content of the Supragranular Cortex in Normal and Mentally Defective Persons.

The writer measured the combined depth of layers II and III of the supragranular cortex in 30 normal brains and the brains of 30 mental defectives. He

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found no significant difference in mean depth of cortex. There was also no indication that a general poverty of cells was an important characteristic of oligophrenic brains, but on the contrary there was in the visuopsychic area an excess in the brains from mental defectives.

This diminution of normal spacing between poorly developed nerve-cells is highly characteristic of the defective cortex. Microscopic fields poor in nerve-cells were more often found in oligophrenic brains than in normal ones. The distribution of neurones throughout the middle portion of the supragranular cortex in defectives was significantly less uniform than in the normals. There was no significant difference between mongol and non-mongolian defectives as regards mean cell content or variability of nerve-cell distribution.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

The Relationship in Man of Cerebral Activity to Blood-flow and to Blood Constituents.

The cerebral blood-flow is not significantly decreased prior to intermittent changes in cerebral activity, such as sleep, narcoleptic and epileptic seizures. Increase in the carbon dioxide content of arterial blood causes a pronounced increase in the blood-flow in the brain, a decrease in the extremities and an increase in the rate of cerebral electrical potentials. The alterations in cerebral blood-flow serve to protect the brain against variations in carbon dioxide tension and in pH. Anoxæmia sufficient to affect consciousness is attended by increased circulation and a slowing of cortical action potentials. Hypoglycæmia is attended by a slowing of the electrical waves of the cortex. G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

OCTOBER, 1938.

Brown-Séquard Syndrome. *Gaylor, J. B., and Howie, J. W.* 301
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Thalamic Hypertrophy or Gliomatosis of the Optic Thalamus.

The writer describes a case showing a slight degree of mental deficiency, skin pigmentation as in Von Recklinghausen's disease, and for ten months before her death the signs and symptoms of a hypothalamic tumour. At operation a large hypothalamic tumour was removed, and at autopsy a symmetrical thalamic hypertrophy was discovered. This resulted from a diffuse overgrowth of spongioblastic and astrocytic cells which also extended into the mid-brain. This cellular overgrowth was of the nature of a gliomatosis. A second case showed a new growth of spongioblastic and astrocytic cells throughout wide areas of the central nervous system, but predominantly affecting the right optic thalamus. Again this was regarded as a diffuse gliomatosis. The author considers that the growth took origin from widespread abnormal neuroglial cells which were probably not fully differentiated. The third case showed diffuse enlargement and discoloration of the optic thalami. The enlargement was due to a diffuse overgrowth of neuroglia cells. To one side of the thalami was a spongioblastoma multiforme.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

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Improvement and Recovery Rates in Dementia Præcox without Insulin Therapy.

Out of 105 schizophrenics, 51% had improved five years afterwards; of these 27% were much improved and 2% recovered. The average length of residence in hospital of the much improved was 9·4 months, of the improved 30·9 months.

Twenty-one per cent. of those discharged had been readmitted within five years. The author finds that with insulin the percentage of recoveries is greater. The percentage of improved and much improved is practically the same with or without insulin.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

" Spontaneous " Remissions in Dementia Præcox.

The authors studied 641 cases of dementia præcox.

Of 101 catatonics, 41·6% were much improved and 12·9% improved; of 151 hebephrenics, 19·2% were much improved and 20·5% improved; of 218 paranoids, 10·5% were much improved and 19·3% improved. Of the total 641 cases, 18·4% were much improved and 16·7% were improved. The remissions developed on an average 9·5 months after admission.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Some Comparisons between Insulin-treated and Non-insulin-treated Cases of Schizophrenia.

The author found the usually quoted improvements. The changes noted were no different from those observed in cases showing spontaneous remissions. Relapses occurred in 18·5% of the insulin group compared with 22·4 in the non-treated group.

The reasons for relapse appear on the surface to be mainly environmental.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Statistical Comparisons between Pre-insulin and Insulin Eras.

The statistics from the Hudson River State Hospital show that with insulin there was only a slight increase in the percentage of paroles, but the percentage of relapses and returns was lower. The average duration of hospital stay of those who relapsed was shorter. Few cases recovered. In the pre-insulin years the paranoid groups showed the highest percentage of cases improved, with the catatonic group next, whereas during the insulin years the reverse was the case.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Insulin Therapy and Its Complications in the Treatment of the Psychoses.

The writer points out in the pre-coma period the danger of anaphylactic reactions in patients who are sensitive to beef, pork or lamb. Unusually severe hypoglycæmic reactions may occur from which the patient is aroused with difficulty.

The complications occurring during the later stages are well known.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Serious Complications of Insulin Shock Therapy.

In a series of over 100 cases receiving insulin, 8 presented serious complications. There were 6 cases of pneumonia or lung abscess, with 2 deaths. Pulmonary

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complications are the commonest. Pulmonary œdema often occurs, probably as the result of increased bronchial secretion rather than failure of cardiac compensation. Pulmonary œdema was usually preceded by a marked increase of perspiration and salivation. In one fatal case the autopsy findings were: Cord in the upper thoracic region showed a fine coating of partly hæmolysed serum on the posterior aspect. Pia was slightly more dense and hazy than normal. The cerebral convexities showed marked atrophy, partly focal, characterized by depressions and partly more diffused, as suggested by the increase in depth and width of the sulci. G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Protracted Comas occurring during Insulin Hypoglycæmic Therapy.

The writers report three cases of prolonged coma, one showing a very severe reaction of an organic type and ending in recovery without any more insulin. In three cases where adrenaline was given after failure to respond to glucose, there followed repeated generalized convulsions of an extra-pyramidal nature, resulting in deeper comatose states. It is suggested that prolonged comatose states might be used when the usual insulin or cardiazol treatment fails.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Further Metabolic Studies Regarding the Effect of Insulin Hypoglycæmic Theory in Mental Patients.

Of 9 cases completely studied, 6 showed a decrease in carbohydrate tolerance. One case showed an increase in tolerance, following insulin treatment.

The serum potassium shows a tendency to fall after glucose administration, and may remain depressed even after the blood sugar has returned to its original level. Following insulin administration the potassium changes are much more marked than after the administration of glucose. Possibly adrenaline secretion due to the hypoglycæmia may be a factor concerned. Glucose produced a fall in the level of blood amino-acids before and after insulin treatment. It is possible that the adrenal gland is responsible for the decreased carbohydrate tolerance.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Studies in Parotid Secretion of Patients Before, During and After Insulin Hypoglycæmic Therapy.

The writer found that the secretory level during the hypoglycæmic state showed a sharp rise with the onset of stupor and coma. Sleep had the opposite effect. As the secretory rate increased, a drop in the potassium and chloride concentrations occurred, together with a rise in protein content and in cloudiness.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

The Mechanism Underlying the Low Rectal Temperature in Hypoglycæmia.

The writer considers that the low temperature found in hypoglycæmia is an indication of adrenaline activity. Adrenaline administered to cases not receiving insulin produced a low rectal temperature. G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Outcome of Insulin Treatment of One Thousand Patients with Dementia Præcox.

The writer found that insulin raised the recovery-rate from 4% in untreated cases to 13% in treated ones. There was marked improvement in an additional 27% compared with only 11% in the untreated group.

Improvement rates were lowest among the hebephrenics, and highest among the simple types. Rates of improvement among catatonics and paranoids were higher than those of the hebephrenics.

Out of 1,039 patients treated, 510 were paroled, and of these, 125, or 24·5%, returned. G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

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Prognosis in Dementia Præcox.

The writers report on a control group of 1,100 cases of dementia præcox between 1930–1935.

They found a parole rate of 54% amongst those who had been ill for two years or less. In the insulin-treated group the rate was 62%. They point out that the difference may be due to the more personal care on the insulin wards, together with possible statistical factors. G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

The Interpersonal Content in Schizophrenic Thought.

The writer points out that the schizophrenic, who is usually regarded as shut-in, has, on the contrary, often got most important complicated interpersonal relationships. His awareness of people is usually of a dramatic relationship. Many of the hallucinatory animals, shapes, etc., tend to become personalized and assume human, personal qualities, such as are seen in primitive and archaic thinking. The patient is unable to handle the relationships of real life, as is shown so often by their home and school life, but is much more at home with his fantasy relationships.

The thought content of a schizophrenic is more highly personalized than is that of a normal being. G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

THE PSYCHO-ANALYTIC QUARTERLY.

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Folie à Deux.

Four cases of *folie à deux* are presented. In the first there was a common pseudologia phantastica in the sense of joint conscious and unconscious wish fulfilment in three members of a family. The basis of the shared illness was the libidinal relationship of the three persons to one another, and their joint reaction to the loss of a person to whom all three stood in an affect relationship. The second showed a schizophrenic process of identification, free from any object relationship to the inducing object. It was possible, however, to discover behind the delusional idea the remnants of old libidinal bonds. In the third there was a parallel process between the delusional ideas of a psychotic person and the fantasy life of a neurotic person. The fourth showed a true paranoid *folie à deux*, in which the psychotic distortion of reality of two individuals did not arise from one sister influencing the other, but from the fact that both already possessed in common repressed psychic contents, which broke out earlier in one and later in the other.

S. M. COLEMAN.

Akinesia after Ventriculography.

Stages of peculiar and complete akinesia occurred in seven patients after the third ventricle had been filled with air. All seven patients had brain tumours localized around the third ventricle. The neurological findings were similar in all the cases, and ventriculography revealed internal hydrocephalus of high degree in all of them. The third ventricle was always partially filled with air; the fourth ventricle was never filled. Immediately following the ventriculography a manifest akinesia occurred.

The X-ray findings, the neurological symptoms, other pathological symptoms and the autopsy of one of the cases support the opinion that the underlying pathological process, causing the akinesia, is localized in the hypothalamic region.

Akinetic patients have in common with waking persons clear consciousness and intact reality-testing ability. In common with sleeping persons they show complete lack of initiative and will-power, passive attitude and indifference, lack of response to stimuli, withdrawal of libidinal interest from reality, and the external picture of quiet, emotionless and happy rest. These observations make clear the possibility of dissociation between the cognitive and volitional aspects of the ego's synthetic activity.

S. M. COLEMAN.

Telepathic Sensitiveness as a Neurotic Symptom.

The telepathic powers claimed by an analysand were seen in analysis to be based upon an extension, in the interests of narcissism and ego-defence, of a hypersensitiveness to the emotional states of others. This hypersensitiveness was due to a tendency to projection and identification, and was complained of by the patient as a neurotic symptom.

S. M. COLEMAN.

The Incidence and Character of Masturbation Threats in a Group of Problem Children.

In a group of 320 problem children, 128, or 40%, were dealt with destructively concerning masturbation. The destructive measure most frequently used was that of the direct threat. The threats were drastic in nature. Physical threats were employed more frequently than any other type, and in over half of these cases the children were threatened with genital injury. The findings are an understatement, for they involve only those cases in which the parents had not forgotten the child's masturbation and how it was dealt with, and who felt secure enough to tell what occurred.

The verbatim statements of the parents as to what they did or said when the children were found masturbating presents a body of factual information which strikingly corroborates the Freudian concept, " castration threat ".

S. M. COLEMAN.

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The So-called Encephalitis of Whooping-cough.

There was found on post-mortem examination of the brain in a fatal case dying after a series of fits, acute congestion macroscopically and a process of serous inhibition and of vascular congestion with some perivascular infiltration with lymphocytes.

There was some thrombosis of small vessels and slight hæmorrhages.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Considerations on an Uncommon Case of Communicated Familial Insanity.

The illness commenced in a girl, aged 22 years, who showed a confusional state with some dissociation. The father, mother and brother of the girl were all affected in a more or less similar manner.

The family were peasants, and showed the presence of an exaggerated interest in religion.

All the three relatives recovered quickly, but the daughter slowly progressed into a chronic condition. G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

MAY–JUNE, 1938.

Encephalographic Investigation in Senile and Presenile Dementia. *di Frisco, S.* 395
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REVISTA IBERO-AMERICANA DE ANALISIS BIBLIOGRAFICOS DE NEUROLOGIA Y PSIQUIATRIA.

VOL. I. NO. 1. JULY, 1938.

Cerebral Pathology According to Karl Kleist. *Krapf, E. E.* . . .
Experimental Catatonia and Cardiazol Shock. *Rev. de Neuro-Psiqu.* (Peru), vol. i, p. 85, 1938. *Carlos, G. N.* . . . . . .

An attempt is made to test the action of cardiazol on dogs which have been rendered catatonic by bulbocapnine. It was found that the induced catatonia could be shortened by 40% by a convulsant dose of cardiazol. Y. BEZOARI.

Rules for the Treatment of Neuro-syphilis by Insulin. *Semana Médica* (Bs. Aires), vol. xlv, p. 369, 1938. *García, P.* . . . . . .

The great problem in the treatment of neuro-syphilis is to get an effective concentration of the anti-syphilitic remedy through the hæmato-encephalic barrier. The author proposes to facilitate the diffusion through the barrier membranes by reducing the blood sugar. Y. BEZOARI.

First Results of Treatment of the Insane by Blood-serum from the Testicular Vein. *Rev. Sudamer. Endocrin., Imun y Quimoter.*, vol. xxi, p. 202, 1938. *Melgar, Ramón y Peluffo, Luis J.* . . . . . .

Cases of melancholia were treated by the serum of blood from the testicular vein of a bull. The first cases of 30, 48, 49 and 50 years improved considerably with this treatment. The patients received a test injection of 1 c.c., and then a series of intramuscular injections. Cases 1 and 2 received 15 and 10 injections respectively of 10 c.c. In Cases 3 and 4 the treatment had to be suspended on account of severe urticaria. Case 3 had received 9 injections and Case 4 had received only 3. Y. BEZOARI.

The Schizophrenic: A Statistical Study and its Application to Mental Hygiene. (Recife 1937.) *Ribeiro, R.* . . . . . .

This study is a thesis presented to the Faculty of Medicine of Recife which gives a cursory and general review of previous work. The chief interest to the European reader is the fact that it gives statistical information of the incidence of diverse forms of psychoses in Pernambuco. From 1926–35, out of 8,955 admissions to the mental hospital, 982, or 10·9%, were schizophrenics. The percentage of schizophrenic psychoses has, it is claimed, increased in ten years from 6·4% in 1926 to 17·5% in 1935. Other estimates from other Brazilian institutions give the same

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low percentage incidence of schizophrenia in comparison with the 39% of Bleuler and the 30% of Malzburg. The incidence of schizophrenia in the urban population was nine times greater than that of rural districts. Y. BEZOARI.

REVISTA DE NEURO-PSIQUIATRIA (LIMA—PERU.)

VOL. I. NO. 1. MARCH, 1938.

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Experimental Catatonia and Cardiazol Shock. *Gutiérrez-Noriega, C.* . . . 85

Localized Encephalomyelitis, particularly in the Vegetative Centres of the Spinal Cord.

This study deals with the clinical group of cases of encephalomyelitis affecting the vegetative centres and the spinal cord. The investigations of Loewe, Straus and Kissfeld, Levaditi, Ottolenghi and others have shown that the infection in such cases belongs to the group of the filterable viruses. The symptoms are manifold, and the initial stage resembles that of an infection, with symmetrical skin lesions of a dark colour and secondary gangrene. These lesions show a distribution bearing distinct relation to that of the segmental sympathetic innervation. In no case was there any sign of syphilis. Epistaxis and lengthened coagulation time are considered secondary to the lesion of the vegetative nervous system.

Y. BEZOARI.

Treatment of Schizophrenia by Cardiazol.

The author treated 25 cases of schizophrenia according to the method of Meduna, 22 of which completed the treatment. In 7 cases of six months' duration there was a complete remission. In 4 cases of 6–18 months' there were 2 complete remissions and 2 socially improved. In 11 cases of more than 18 months' duration there were 2 complete remissions, 3 remitted socially, and 6 cases were unaffected.

Y. BEZOARI.

Anatomo-clinical Observation of Benedict's Syndrome.

A case is studied showing the typical peduncular syndrome of Weber due to a tuberculoma of the peduncle with integrity of the pyramidal system. The tumour destroyed the right red nucleus and the roots of the third nerve, including the locus niger. No descending systemic degeneration was observed in either the bulb or the spinal cord. There was an absence of choreiform or myoclonic manifestations. There was no involvement of the pharynx and soft palate. The authors give a general review of the clinical literature on Benedict's syndrome and discuss its physiopathology. Y. BEZOARI.

NO. 2. JUNE, 1938.

On a Case of Myasthenia Gravis. With General Considerations on Myopathies. *Espejo, L. D.* 109
Tuberculosis of the Mesencephalon and Paracentral Lobule: A Contribution to the Study of the Red Nucleus. *Trelles, J. O., Méndez, M., and Jiménez, J.* 134
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Abnormalities of the Memory in Schizophrenics Treated by Cardiazol.

The author finds that the cardiazol convulsions cause numerous serious affections of memory. Following the attack there is an almost complete amnesia during the first twenty minutes. Afterwards there is a period of distinct confusion of memory. This disturbance of memory decreases rapidly after the convulsion, and two hours afterwards no amnesic changes were noticeable. Reproductive memory was more affected than retentive memory. With regard to the quality of the disturbances the greater majority of abnormalities of the memory are amnesic, hypomnesic and allomnesic, and occasionally there is retardation of recall.

Y. BEZOARI.

REVISTA DI NEUROLOGIA.

VOL. XI. FEBRUARY, 1938.

Anatomico-clinical Investigations on the Forms of Polyradiculo-neuritis and their Relationship with Polyradiculomyelitis. *Marinesco, G.* . . 1
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1. Pathology and Biochemistry.*

Catatonia-producing Action of Spinal Fluid from Dementia Præcox Patients. (*Compt. Rend Soc. Biol., vol. cxxviii, pp.* 1139–41, 1938.) *Le Grande, André, and Année, Pierre.*

The fluid produces a catatonic stupor when injected into rats. Heating the fluid 30 min. at 44° destroys the active principle. Spinal fluid from normal persons produces no significant effects. L. E. GILSON (Chem. Abstr.).

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Carbohydrate Oxidation in Normal and Diabetic Cerebral Tissues. (*Journ. Biol. Chem., vol. cxxv, pp.* 545–56, 1938.) *Baker, Z., Fazekas, J. F., and Himwich, Harold E.*

In brain tissue it is possible for glucose to be oxidized under conditions in which lactic acid oxidation is almost completely inhibited by nicotine, and the amount of glucose which disappears agrees well with the amount which should have, as calculated from O uptake at an R.Q. of 1. Glucose is oxidized completely to CO_2 and H_2O through intermediates other than lactic acid. The results do not, however, preclude the possibility that in the absence of nicotine part of the respiration may go through lactic acid, thus indicating at least two paths for glucose oxidation in brain tissue. Oxidations in brain differ from those in testes and kidneys, where nicotine inhibits both glucose and lactic acid oxidation to the same extent. The oxidation by cerebral tissue of various substrates is inhibited by nicotine to various degrees; pyruvate and lactate are inhibited to about the same extent and to a much greater degree than glucose; fructose is inhibited more than glucose, while succinate oxidation is practically unaffected. The aërobic glucolysis of brain is accelerated by nicotine, but not that of testes or kidneys. Nicotinic acid has an even more marked differential effect than nicotine on glucose and lactic acid oxidations, but the amide, on the other hand, has little effect.

A. P. Lothrop (Chem. Abstr.).

Relation of Vegetative Nerve Function to Creatine and Creatinine Excretion in the Urine of Castrated Rabbits. (*Arb. med. Fakultät Okayama, vol. v, pp.* 503–34, 1938.) *Kyogoku, Kazuhisa.*

In the urine of normal rabbits, the excretion of creatine (I) was increased by administration of cholic acid (II) and ergotamine (III), and decreased by administration of adrenaline (IV) and atropine (V); the excretion of creatinine (VI) was decreased by II and III and increased by IV and V; and the excretion of I + VI was decreased by II, increased by IV, and not affected by III and VI. Castration decreased the excretion of I and increased that of VI, while administration of testicular extract to castrated animals had the reverse effects. In castrated rabbits the effects of II, III, IV and V on the excretion of I and VI were the opposite of the effects in normal rabbits. Marion Horn (Chem. Abstr.).

The Effect of Pontine Transection on the Blood-sugar Level of the Decerebrated Fasting Cat. (*Quart. Journ. Exper. Physiol., vol. xxviii, pp.* 99–114, 1938.) *Noltie, H. R.*

Mid-brain decerebration in the fasting cat resulted an hour later in an average blood sugar of 220 mgrm. %, tending to rise to about 250 mgrm. in 3 hours and then falling slowly. When decerebration was through the pons, the level was at first some 30 mgrm. higher, and in 4 hours rose to almost 340 mgrm. The initial high sugar consequent on mid-brain decerebration was not maintained in the absence of the adrenals. Destruction of the pituitary immediately after decerebration did not affect the rate of change of blood sugar. Cutting all the structures at the liver hilum, except the portal vein, at the beginning of the experiment did not alter the usual behaviour of the blood sugar of the decerebrate animal. Cutting at a later stage was followed by a slight rise in blood-pressure and an average rise of 50 mgrm. in blood sugar even in adrenalectomized animals. High concentrations of liver glycogen did occur 3 hours after decerebration, but the average value was 1·3%. Decerebrate animals with high liver glycogen at this stage usually had a high initial, slowly falling blood sugar. Pontine transection some time after decerebration was followed by an average rise in blood sugar of 70 mgrm. A very small rise in sugar occurred in the absence of adrenals or hepatic nerves. In the absence of adrenals and hepatic nerves, transection of the pons did not interrupt the trend of blood sugar evidenced prior to the section. A considerable rise in

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blood pressure followed pontine transection even in adrenalectomized decerebrate animals. Destroying the hepatic nerves left an appreciably higher liver glycogen content than when all the hilum structures save the portal vein were cut, suggesting that the arterial flow to the liver may be of consequence in this connection.

RACHEL BROWN (Chem. Abstr.).

Physico-chemical Processes in Nerve Tissue. VI: The Synthesis of Ascorbic Acid in the Animal Organism. (*Journ. Physiol.* [*U.S.S.R.*], *vol. xxii, pp.* 519–22 [*in English, p.* 522], 1937; *cf. C. A.*, 31, 3129[7].) *Fomin, S. V.*

In experiments on the liver and brain tissues of whelps and rats the conversion of mannose into ascorbic acid under the influence of tissue enzymes was not observed.

S. A. KARJALA (Chem. Abstr.).

Disturbances of the Central Nervous System of Swine by A-Avitaminoses. (*Biedermanns Zentr. B. Tierernähr., vol. x, pp.* 214–37, 1938.) *Møllgaard, Holger.*

This report on the lesions of the central nervous system on growing pigs on a ration deficient in vitamin A is based on experiments carried out after the whole nutritional requirements had been determined both qualitatively and quantitatively through the growth period from 20 to 90 kg., with rations made up of yellow corn, barley, wheat, skimmed milk and minerals. On the basis of the experiments a ration was made up which was deficient in all the vitamins belonging to the groups A, B, C and D, but sufficient with respect to protein, mineral matter and net energy. The vitamins were added by means of artificial concentrates. The pigs grew equally well on such a ration whether vitamin A was added as carotene or cod-liver oil. Deficiency of vitamin B_1 caused the development of the paralysis of beri-beri, which was healed in 2–3 hours by intravenous injection of crystalline B. Deficiency of B_2 caused the well-known intestinal symptoms of pellagra, but no nervous symptoms. When subsequently a vitamin A-containing arachis oil was replaced by a pure arachis oil, the symptoms which followed were due to vitamin A deficiency and not to other causes. The deficiency of vitamin A does not cause any growth inhibition in growing pigs. Vitamin A deficiency causes in pigs very grave lesions of the central nervous system, probably the most prominent of all symptoms of this disease in pigs. Xerophthalmia never occurred and hyperkeratosis was never pronounced. The nerve lesions in vitamin A deficiency in pigs are very often of a distinctly local character. The disease is primarily of the primary motor and sensory nerves. Five hundred to 600 international units a day cannot protect the animal against nerve lesions, and 2,500 units are necessary to ensure perfect health throughout the whole of the growth period. Probably 1,500 units is the lowest daily intake needed to protect the nervous system. Some consequences with respect to the nutrition of human beings are discussed.

F. L. DUNLAP (Chem. Abstr.).

Further Observations on Familial Periodic Paralysis. (*Clin. Sci., vol. iii, pp.* 229–39, 1938; *cf. C. A.*, 32, 7105[1].) *Allott, E. N., and McArdle, B.*

Serum K falls in familial periodic paralysis and injections of K prevent attacks. The K level of the serum to prevent attacks ranges from 10 to 16 mgrm. per 100 c.c. During an attack K is retained in the body. Changes in P metabolism parallel changes in K. The attacks may be due to abnormal hexosephosphate metabolism in the muscles. Adrenaline relieved only 1 of 3 patients.

JAMES C. MUNCH (Chem. Abstr.).

Metabolism during Periodic Paralysis of the Extremities. (*Folia Endocrinol. Japon., vol. xii, pp.* 59–60, 73–74, 1937.) *Kitamura, I. R.*

Paralysis could be induced in two patients by the consumption of large amounts of carbohydrates. In one case, a 23-year-old woman, who also suffered from

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Basedow's disease, the paralytic attack was accompanied by an increase in the plasma pH attributed to hyperventilation. The paralysis disappeared after continued, combined use of insulin, Lugol's solution and adrenal powder. In another case, a 19-year-old man with sympathicotonia, the O consumption decreased and blood lactic acid increased in the early stages of the paralytic attack; in the later stages O consumption increased distinctly, while the lactic acid gradually decreased until it reached the normal value. RUTH BERGGREN (Chem. Abstr.).

Hypo-oxemic Changes of the Central Nervous System during Respiration in an Oxygen-Deficient Atmosphere at Normal Atmospheric Pressure. (*Beitr. path. Anat., vol. ci, pp.* 23–31, 1938.) *Rotter, Wolfgang.*

Mice maintained in a mixture of O and N containing 7·4% O at atmospheric pressure lived longer than mice kept in a mixture of the same composition under reduced pressure. The central nervous system showed severe, irreversible injuries. E. R. MAIN (Chem. Abstr.).

Isolation of a Filterable Transmissible Agent with "Neurolytic" Properties from Toxoplasma-infected Tissues. (*Science, vol. lxxxviii, pp.* 189–91, 1938.) *Sabin, Albert B.*

In an attempt to preserve toxoplasma (obligate, intracellular, protozoön parasites of large size) at — 80°, it was found that while they were invariably killed by this procedure, some other agent capable of producing central nervous system lesions in mice either became manifest or was liberated in the process. The disease proved to be transmissible by intracerebral injection. The transmissible agent, free from toxoplasma, has the following properties: (1) It does not multiply in ordinary media with or without blood or ascitic fluid, nor in Noguchi leptospira and bartonella medium, either aërobically or anaërobically. (2) After intracerebral injection into mice it produces a characteristic turning on the long axis of the body. The characteristic lesion consists of an acute necrosis and almost complete solution of the caudal pole of the cerebellum. (3) Nasal instillation with or without Et_2O anæsthesia, administration by stomach-tube, intracutaneous, subcutaneous, intramuscular, intratesticular and intravenous injections of large amounts of active brain suspension have failed not only to produce any apparent disease or recognizable lesions, but also to yield any evidence of local or systemic multiplication. (4) After intraperitoneal or intrathoracic injection of large amounts, 20–40% of the mice develop convulsions and other nervous signs, and almost invariably die. (5) One intracerebral injection, whether or not it gives rise to clinical signs, renders mice immune to reinoculation by the same route. (6) The neurolytic agent does not so far appear to possess any definite pathogenic properties in rabbits, guinea-pigs or monkeys. (7) It keeps for months frozen at — 80° or after being dried *in vacuo*, but is ineffective after one month in 50% buffered glycerol. It can be sedimented at 15,000 r.p.m. It can be filtered through Berkefeld V candles, and passes a 720 but not a 628 mμ. gradocol membrane. (8) The neurolytic agent has a lower thermal death-point (42–5° for 15 min.) than is known for either pathogenic bacteria or mammalian viruses. Toxoplasma under similar conditions were not all killed at 45° for 30 min. FELIX SAUNDERS (Chem. Abstr.).

The Determination of Total Protein, Sugar and Chlorides in Cerebro-spinal Fluid. (*Journ. Lab. Clin. Med., vol. xxiii, pp.* 179–80, 1937.) *Bernhard, Adolph.*

To 1 c.c. of spinal fluid add 8 c.c. of distilled water, 0·5 c.c. of Benedict's tungstomolybdate precipitating reagent and 0·5 c.c. ⅔ NH_2SO_4. Mix, allow to stand for 15 min., and centrifuge. Use 2 c.c. of the supernatant liquid for detection of sugar by Benedict's method for blood sugar, making a final dilution to 12·5 c.c. Use 5 c.c. for chloride estimation (Whitehorn method). Dissolve the precipitant with 2 drops of 10% NaOH and determine the total N. E. R. MAIN (Chem. Abstr.).

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The Diffusion of Glucose and Sucrose from the Cerebro-spinal Fluid. (*Amer. Journ. Physiol., vol. cxxiii, pp.* 747–51, 1938.) *Bernstein, Albion O., and Gregersen, Magnus I.*

Measured amounts of hypertonic solutions of glucose, sucrose and galactose were injected into the cisternal space of dogs, and the fractions of the sugars remaining within the subarachnoid space at various intervals were estimated from changes in spinal fluid pressure following the injection and from chemical analyses of the fluid. Glucose and galactose leave the subarachnoid space more rapidly than sucrose. Since it is known that galactose is not metabolized by the brain (Roe and Cowgill, *C. A.*, 29, 6938[4]), the similarity in the rates of disappearance of galactose and glucose from the subarachnoid space suggests that glucose in the spinal fluid is not used by the brain in appreciable amounts.

E. D. WALTER (Chem. Abstr.).

Determination of Cholesterol in the Cerebro-spinal Fluid in Nervous and Brain Diseases by the Method of Plaut-Rudy. (*Orvosi Hetilap, vol. lxxxii, pp.* 613–15, 1938.) *Nagy, Mihály.*

The determination can be made on 0·25–1·0 c.c. fluid. The cholesterol contents range from 0·12 to 3·15 mgrm. %. High contents frequently occur in meningitis.

S. S. DE FINÁLY (Chem. Abstr.).

The Question of a Hyperglycæmic Effect of Human Cerebro-spinal Fluid. (*Klin. Wochenschr., vol. xvii, pp.* 1046–7, 1938.) *Fenz, E., and Zell, F.*

A hyperglycæmic effect in rabbits could not be shown with fluids from normal subjects, those with essential and renal hypertension, with diabetes or acromegaly.

H. L. MASON (Chem. Abstr.).

Changes in Lipide Composition of Nerves from Arterio-sclerotic and Diabetic Subjects. (*Journ. Biol. Chem., vol. cxxv, pp.* 723–8, 1938; *cf. C. A.*, 31, 2275[1].) *Randall, Lowell O.*

The series of nerves from diabetic and arterio-sclerotic subjects was obtained from amputations for gangrene and the control nerves from autopsies of subjects dying of various acute disease. The peripheral nerves showed marked decreases in phospholipide, cholesterol and cerebroside, an increase in neutral fat, but no significant changes in H_2O content. The posterior tibial nerves showed more extensive change from normal than the sciatic and the latter more than the femoral. In normal subjects all three nerves did not show significant difference in composition. The similarity of the extent and quality of the chemical change in the two diseases indicates a common factor operating in them. The greater extent of chemical change in the more distal parts of the nerves indicates that an inadequate blood supply and the concomitant anoxæmia are the immediate causes of the decomposition of the lipide constituents, the structural elements of the nerve-fibres.

A. P. LOTHROP (Chem. Abstr.).

Function of the Brain-stem. II: Influence of Heating of the Brain Stem on Blood Sugar. (*Bull. Nav. Med. Assoc. Japan, vol. xxvi, No.* 12, *pp.* 1–2, 1937.) *Kushima, T.*

When the brain-stem of rabbits was heated, the normal blood sugar was always lowered, hyperglycæmia of central and peripheral origin was suppressed, pilocarpine and atropine hyperglycæmia were diminished, and the blood sugar of splanchnecotomized rabbits lowered. Heating the brain-stem thus hampers sugar mobilization.

B. C. P. A. (Chem. Abstr.).

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The Specificity of Cholinesterase. (*Journ. Biol. Chem., vol. cxxv, pp.* 729–39, 1938.) *Glick, David.*

Increasing the length of the acid chain in choline esters results in an increase of enzymic hydrolysis by serum cholinesterase until the chains become long enough to render the compounds insoluble in H_2O. Hydrolysis by alkali, on the other hand, is decreased. The anions play a negative role, since interchanging Cl, Br, I and ClO_4 ions has no demonstrable effect on the hydrolysis. A drop in both enzymic and alkaline hydrolysis occurs when a Me group is introduced into the α-position, and a further drop occurs if the group is placed in the β-position, the decrease in enzyme hydrolysis being extremely great. Separation of the substituted NH_2 group from the ester linkage, as in acetyl-γ-homocholine, also decreases the enzyme action, although it increases alkali hydrolysis. Increasing the chain length of the β-alkyl-substituted choline ester from 1 to 6 C atoms results in decreased alkali splitting, but in a regular increase in enzymic scission from the Pr- to the C_5H_{11}- substituted ester. Introduction of two Me groups into the chain of the γ-homocholine produces practically no effect. An α-OH group on the acid portion reduces hydrolysis, possibly because of an affinity of the OH group for the active group in the enzyme. Only the δ-component of the optical isomers of acetyl-β-methylcholine undergoes enzymic hydrolysis, the ι-ester showing no affinity for the enzyme. The Et ester of betaine is not affected by cholinesterase.

A. P. Lothrop (Chem. Abstr.).

The Isodynamic Phosphatase of the Brain. (*Arch. Sci. Biol.* [*Italy*], *vol. xxiv, pp.* 59–69, 1938.) *Cedrangolo, Francesco, and Ruffo, A.*

With 50% alcohol it is possible to separate the alkali from the acid phosphatase; the former passes into solution, the latter remains in the insoluble residue. The activity curves of the two enzymes as functions of the pH, considered as dissociation curves of two ampholytes, permit calculation of the values of K_a and K_b. For acid phosphatase $K_a = 0{\cdot}11 \times 10^{-5}$ and $K_b = 0{\cdot}18 \times 10^{-9}$. For the alkali phosphatase $K_a = 0{\cdot}18 \times 10^{-9}$ and $K_b = 0{\cdot}18 \times 10^{-5}$. The isoelectric point of acid phosphatase is calculated, therefore, as $0{\cdot}72 \times 10^{-5}$ and that of the alkali as 10^{-9}. The maximum activity of both enzymes was observed around their isoelectric points; this demonstrates that they act in the state of neutral molecules. The activation by Mg^{++} of the alkali phosphatase in a zone of pH 7–11 occurs in inverse ratio of n/N, where n is the number of molecules of substrate engaged in the enzyme-substrate complex, and N is the total number of molecules of the substrate. At pH 4·5, whatever the ratio, activation by Mg^{++} of alkali phosphatase is impossible.

P. F. Metildi (Chem. Abstr.).

Determination of Cerebrosides in Nervous Tissue of Various Species of Animals. (*Arch. Sci. Biol.* [*Italy*], *vol. xxiv, pp.* 120–4, 1938.) *Langranchi, Franco.*

Among the invertebrates only *Octopus vulgaris* fails to show cerebrosides in the nervous tissue. In the vertebrates the presence of cerebrosides was found in reptiles and selacious animals, and the percentage with respect to dry tissue generally increases with phylogenetic evolution. The presence of cerebrosides was also observed in the embryo encephalon of pullets, and this also varies with the ontogenic development.

P. F. Metildi (Chem. Abstr.).

New Lipoids from the Reticulo-endothelium in Relation to the Brain Lipoids. (*Verh. Physik-med. Ges. Würzburg* [N.F.], *vol. lix, pp.* 74–5, 1936; *Chem. Zentr., vol. i, p.* 3166, 1937.) *Tropp, Caspar.*

A brief report is given of the lignocerylsphingosine and polydiaminophosphatide (P : N = 1 : 2) isolated from the spleen by Tropp and Wiedersheim. A seasonal variation in the yield is shown. The polydiaminophosphatide can be obtained entirely free from sugar. As yet it has not been possible to detect these substances

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in the heart, kidney, lymph-nodes or the red and white bone-marrow, but they can be isolated from the lung. The polydiaminophosphatide possesses haptenic properties and forms specific antiserums with foreign proteins.

M. G. MOORE (Chem. Abstr.).

Acetylcholine in the Blood. (*Arch. Intern. Physiol., vol. xlvi, pp.* 86–96, 1938.) *Blum, John K.*

The blood of dogs, cats, rabbits and guinea-pigs did not contain acetylcholine (I) in the normal state either during rest or when at work. (I) appeared in the blood only under pathological conditions. These results confirmed the conclusions of Fleisch *et al.* (*C. A.*, 31, 3549[4]) based on work with dogs.

E. W. SCOTT (Chem. Abstr.).

Humoral Transmission of Nerve Impulses at Central Synapses. IV: Liberation of Acetylcholine into the Cerebro-spinal Fluid by the Afferent Vagus. (*Chinese Journ. Physiol., vol. xiii, pp.* 153–66, 1938; *cf. C. A.*, 32, 5883[5].) *Chang, Hsi-Chun, Hsieh, Wei-Ming, Li, Tsung-Han, and Lim, R. K. S.*

The liberation of acetylcholine into the cerebro-spinal fluid of the dog as the result of the afferent vagal stimulation has been demonstrated. The spontaneous effect of eserine and the possible role of adrenaline and asphyxia have been ruled out. The acetylcholine was identified by various tests, and the highest output was found to be 2–8γ%.

Liberation of Acetylcholine from the Acetylcholine Complex in the Brain of the Mammal by Cobra Venom. (*Compt Rend., vol. ccvii, pp.* 465–6, 1938.) *Gautrelet, Jean, and Corteggiani, Elisabeth.*

Adding a solution 1 part in 1,000 of the cobra venom causes the total decomposition of the acetylcholine complex in a physostigmine-containing aqueous suspension of the brain of the rat and guinea-pig. The acetylcholine liberated increases very rapidly, and generally the venom-treated suspension contains the same quantity of acetylcholine before and after heating. The venom of the cobra has no action on the muscle of the leech or on the sensitivity of the muscle to acetylcholine. Cobra venom has a certain cholinesterasic power.

BENJAMIN PRESCOTT (Chem. Abstr.).

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2. Pharmacology and Treatment.

The Effect of Drugs on Depressive Psychoses. (*Klin. Wochenschr., vol. xvii, pp.* 1286–8, 1938.) *Flügel, F. E.*

Pervitin (N-methylphenylisopropylamine) is of distinct benefit in certain depressive states. H. L. MASON (Chem. Abstr.).

The Activity of the Phenylalkylamine Benzedrine (Elastonon). (*Klin. Wochenschr., vol. xvii, pp.* 1280–3, 1938.) *Storz, H.*

Benzedrine causes an increase in the blood-pressure (for 5–6 hours) and pulse frequency and occasionally an increase in temperature and blood sugar. A second dose on the same day causes the blood-pressure to fall below normal. The effect on the central nervous system results in euphoria, increased eloquence and ability to concentrate and decreased need for sleep. After an intramuscular injection into animals intravenous injections, repeated at intervals, always lowered the blood-pressure. Because of its toxicity and its powerful and prolonged action benzedrine is not suitable as a general analeptic. H. L. MASON (Chem. Abstr.).

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Action of β-Phenylisopropylamine (Benzedrine). Psycho-physiological Observations. (*Arbeitsphysiol., vol. x, pp.* 57–66, 1938 ; *cf. C. A.*, 32, 2211.) *Csinády, Jenö, and Dirner, Z.*

Both benzedrine and caffeine act beneficially on certain psychological functions, e.g., learning foreign words, but disadvantageously on others, e.g., concentration of attention. Foreign words learned two weeks previously without the help of drugs were better remembered ; it is concluded that their use is better avoided.
B. C. P. A. (Chem. Abstr.).

Clinical Observations on the Effects of Choline Compounds in Neurologic Disorders, with Special Reference to Menière's Syndrome. (*Amer. Journ. Med. Sci., vol. cxcv, pp.* 83–8, 1938.) *Cooper, Melbourne J.*

Six cases in which symptoms had been present for from three weeks to ten years were studied. The most effective therapeutic and prophylactic oral dose of acetyl-β-methylcholine chloride was 0·08 grm. three times daily. The average dose of ethyl-β-methylcholine chloride was 0·006–0·008 grm. three times daily. Vertigo, nausea, ataxia and headache were usually relieved. Deafness and tinnitus, when present, were not improved by this therapy. R. C. Willson (Chem. Abstr.).

The Influence of the Thyroid Gland on the Inorganic Salt Content of the Brain of Rabbits. (*Folia Endocrinol. Japon., vol. xii, pp.* 33–4, 1936 ; *Chem. Zentr., vol. i, p.* 2201, 1937.) *Nosaka, J.*

The feeding of thyroid to rabbits increased the total P content of the brain, while the Ca and Mg contents tended to decrease and the K scarcely changed. Extirpation of the thyroid gland reduced the total P and increased the Ca content ; K and Mg were practically unchanged. The H_2O content of the brain was almost unaffected by feeding of thyroid and by thyroid extirpation. The changes recorded were especially marked in the mesencephalon and diencephalon. The wet ashing of the brain was according to the method of Cronheim ; determination of K, Ca and Mg also according to Cronheim ; determination of total P according to Bell-Doisy.
M. G. Moore (Chem. Abstr.).

Influence of Hypnotic Drugs on the Composition of the Blood. (*Nederland. Tijdschr. Geneeskunde, vol. lxxxii, pp.* 356c–8, 1938.) *de Langen, C. D.*

A marked disturbance of fat metabolism and a slight to moderate anæmia has been found in man. Anæmia is easily produced in animals by hypnotic drugs.
R. Beutner (Chem. Abstr.).

The Distribution of Potassium and Calcium Ions in the Central Nervous System under Pharmacological Conditions. I : The Influence of Cardiazol and Camphor. (*Japan. Journ. Med. Sci., vol. iv, Pharmacol.* 10, *pp.* 183–92, 1937.) *Hashimoto, Satokichi.*

Male rabbits, weighing 2–2·5 kg., were fasted 24 hours, then 10% solution of camphor in olive oil or a cardiazol tablet was administered through a stomach-tube. After one hour the animals were killed, the brain extirpated, separated into its sections and analysed for K and Ca content. Samples of blood were taken at the time of death and similarly examined. For normal animals the Ca content of the blood averaged 13·08 mgrm. per 100 grm., and ranged from 8·58 to 11·97 mgrm. % for various sections of the brain ; for K, the blood averaged 16·79 mgrm.% the brain 367·59 to 399·66 mgrm. %. Camphor increased the blood Ca to an average of 14·41 mgrm. % ; brain to 10·64 to 15·42 mgrm. % ; blood K increased to 17·12 mgrm. %, brain decreased to 358·27 to 392·36 mgrm. %. Cardiazol increased the blood Ca to 14·66 mgrm. %, and brain Ca to 11·20 to 14·21 mgrm. % ; increased blood K to 17·51 mgrm. % and decreased brain K to 359·16 to 394·20 mgrm. %.
James C. Munch (Chem. Abstr.).

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Treatment of Mental Disorders by Cardiazol. (*Glasgow Med. Journ., vol. xi, pp.* 269–79, 1938.) *Wyllie, Andrew M.*

The treatment of 28 cases of mental disorders by cardiazol is discussed. The minimum convulsant dose depends upon the speed of injection, the sex, age, size, mental state and medication of the patient. The mortality-rate for the treatment is practically *nil*, and severe ill-effects rarely occur.

RACHEL BROWN (Chem. Abstr.).

Insulin-Shock Therapy in Schizophrenia. II: The Relation between Blood Sugar and the Hypoglycæmic Reaction. (*Wien. klin. Wochenschr., vol. li, pp.* 115–16, 1938.) *Heilbrunn, Gert.*

Mgrm. % of blood sugar during shock were 70–35 in 7 cases, 30 in 8, 25 in 21 and less than 25 in 30. Those cases with blood sugar below 30 exhibited most severe clinical reactions. D. B. DILL (Chem. Abstr.).

Glucose in Blood and Cerebro-spinal Fluid in Experimental Hyper- and Hypoglycæmia. (*Bull. Biol. Méd. Exptl. U.R.S.S., vol. iii, pp.* 142–4, 1937.) *Bernshtein, A. D., and Shostak, L. N.*

Insulin hypoglycæmia (glucose measured by Hagedorn-Jensen method) was produced in rabbits and dogs previously starved for 24 hours. The ratio glucose in cerebro-spinal fluid/blood (c/b) remained within normal limits. Intravenous injection of glucose led to hyperglycæmia and a transitory decrease in the c/b ratio (lasting less than 20 min.), this ratio returning to normal long before the blood sugar returned to normal. This is interpreted as indicating the comparatively free permeability of the hæmato-encephalic barrier to sugar. The brief transitory decrease in the c/b ratio following glucose injections is explained by the sluggish circulation of the cerebro-spinal fluid. The fact that the c/b ratio is normally less than 1·0 is ascribed to the absorption of sugar by the cells of the central nervous system. S. A. CORSON (Chem. Abstr.).

Protamine Insulinate in the Treatment of Diabetes in Psychotic Patients. (*Amer. Journ. Med. Sci., vol. cxciv, pp.* 810–14, 1937.) *Looney, Joseph M., and Glass, W. Everett.*

Protamine insulinate and protamine Zn insulinate were given to four diabetic psychotic males. This treatment was more satisfactory than the use of regular unmodified insulin, resulting in a decrease in the fluctuations in blood-sugar levels, and in one case the insulin dosage could be reduced from 35 to 10 units daily.

R. C. WILLSON (Chem. Abstr.).

The Anti-epileptic Action of Phenobarbital and Prominal. (*Kumamoto Igakkai Zasshi, vol. xiii, pp.* 269–76, 1937; *Japan. Journ. Med. Sci., vol. iv, Pharmacol.* 11, *No.* 1, *Abstracts, p.* 41, 1938.) *Miyakawa, Kuheida, Milke, Iwao, and Shiga, Isshin.*

Both drugs showed the same hypnotic action and the same toxicity on animals. Phenobarbital was effective against picrotoxin, insulin and caffeine convulsions in similar doses than prominal.

JAMES C. MUNCH (Chem. Abstr.).

The Picrotoxin-Barbiturate Antagonism. Clinical Observations. (*Journ. Amer. Med. Assoc., vol. cxi, pp.* 387–90, 1938.) *Kohn, Robert, Platt, S. S., and Saltman, S. Y.*

Of four patients with barbituric poisoning treated with picrotoxin three recovered and one died. F. P. GRIFFITHS (Chem. Abstr.).

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The Effectiveness of Therapeutic Measures after Poisoning with Sublethal and Lethal Dosages of Barbital in the Rabbit. (*Journ. Lab. Clin. Med., vol. xxiii, pp.* 601–9, 1938.) *Barlow, O. W.*

Control of respiratory symptoms of barbital poisoning by means of metrazol and picrotoxin and of the circulation by ephedrine, together with intravenous administration of fluids, prolonged the median period of survival after two lethal doses from 38 min. to a min. of 39·5 hours. The mortality was reduced from 100% to 16·7%. E. R. MAIN (Chem. Abstr.).

Electrocardiograph Studies during Anæsthesia with Intravenous Barbiturates. (*Journ. Lab. Clin. Med., vol. xxiii, pp.* 575–81, 1938.) *Volpitto, P. P., and Marangoni, B. A.*

The electrocardiogram showed no deviation from the normal in the QRS, P-R interval or T-wave in narcosis produced by Na thiopentobarbital, Na isoamylethylthiobarbiturate (I) or Na N-methylcyclohexenylmethylbarbituric acid. No cardiac irregularities were produced by intravenous injection of small amounts of adrenaline-HCl or ephedrine sulphate at the height of anæsthesia produced by I.
E. R. MAIN (Chem. Abstr.).

The Antidotal Treatment of Barbiturate Poisoning. (*Journ. Amer. Med. Assoc., vol. cxi, pp.* 504–7, 1938.) *Bleckwenn, W. J., and Masten, Mabel G.*

Picrotoxin 1 : 1,000 solution was administered at the rate of 1 ml. per min. until the return of pupillary and corneal reflexes to six cases of barbiturate poisoning. Effective treatment emphasizes the following procedures; gastric lavage and purgation, continuous oxygen, administration of picrotoxin intravenously, diuresis by parental fluids and intravenous sucrose and administration of dextrose to prevent acidosis. F. P. GRIFFITHS (Chem. Abstr.).

Influence of Analeptics on Avertin Narcosis. (*Arch. Exper. Path. Pharmakol., vol. clxxxiv, pp.* 702–9, 1937.) *Zipf, K., and Mertins, H.*

Deep avertin narcosis of rats after intraperitoneal injection of 0·4 grm. avertin per kgrm. body-weight is antagonized by cardiazol-ephedrine, cardiazol and icoral. Hexetone and strychnine possess only slight antinarcotic action. Coramine prolongs and deepens the avertin narcosis, and is more toxic when in combination with avertin. Cardiazol and cardiazol-ephedrine have the greatest detoxifying effect on avertin. Coramine and the other analeptics are only slightly effective.
EDWARD EAGLE (Chem. Abstr.).

Animal Experiments on a Perorally Active Central Analeptic which Affects the Peripheral Circulation. (*Klin. Wochenschr., vol. xvii, pp.* 1257–8, 1938.) *Hauschild, F.*

"Pervitin" (N-methylphenylisopropylamine) stimulates the highest regions of the central nervous system and has a strong hyperglycæmic effect. The action is prolonged. The average lethal dose (rats) is 37 mgrm./kgrm. by mouth; 17 mgrm./kgrm. by intraperitoneal injection. H. L. MASON (Chem. Abstr.).

Antagonism of Narcotics and the Analeptics Coramine and Picrotoxin. (*Arch. Exper. Path. Pharmakol., vol. clxxxiv, pp.* 468–75, 1937.) *Haas, Hans T. A.*

In detailing the minimum effective dose of chloral hydrate, avertin, paraldehyde and urethan against doses of coramine, picrotoxin and cardiazol which were 40% above the lethal dose in the rat, it was found that certain narcotics failed to act. The lethal and convulsive doses for coramine, picrotoxin and cardiazol were, respectively, 38, 20; 0·35, 0·15; and 11·5. After injection of paraldehyde the values were 45, 37; 1·0, 0·55; and 34, 34. After injection of urethane 28, 28; 1·0, 0·6; and 24, 23. After injection of chloral hydrate 75, 68; 1·05, 0·55; and

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14, 13. After injection of avertin the lethal and convulsive doses were 45, 39; 0·37, 0·29; and 13, 11. Thus the toxic doses of certain analeptics were unaltered by narcotics; in cardiazol poisoning this special position is held by chloral hydrate and avertin; in coramine poisoning it is urethane, and in picrotoxin poisoning it is avertin that is ineffective. EDWARD EAGLE (Chem. Abstr.).

Electrophysiological Study of Some Symptoms of Cerebral Intoxication. (*Ann. Physiol. Physicochim. Biol., vol. xiii, pp.* 1060–3, 1937; *cf. C. A.*, 31, 1881[4], 5869[4]; 32, 5498[6, 7].) *Richard, Abel.*

Cerebral poisons may be divided roughly into three classes. The first class comprises substances which act on the cortex. Some, like camphor and coramine, diminish its chronaxie and cause convulsive crises, while others, such as $CHCl_3$ and gardenal, increase its chronaxie and produce torpor. A second class of poisons acts on the deeper portions of the brain and does not affect the cortex. These poisons produce alterations of the peripheral chronaxies and of the ratios of the antagonistic chronaxies. In this class, As, Mn and morphine cause inco-ordination, while oxydimorphine and picrotoxin produce inco-ordination, convulsions and contractions. The third class of poisons acts both on the cortex and the deeper portions. Substances in this class, as alcohol and Pb tetraethyl, cause convulsive crises, torpor and inco-ordination. R. BERGGREN (Chem. Abstr.).

Antagonistic Effect of Thujone in Poisoning by Narcotics. (*Arch. Exper. Path. Pharmakol., vol. clxxxvii, pp.* 129–46, 1937.) *Gierlich, H.*

Narcosis caused by non-lethal doses of urethane was intensified by thujone and camphor. Thujone had a marked wakening effect in mice narcotized with lethal or non-lethal doses of Na phenylethylbarbituric acid (I), when injected at an optimal time, but not in mice narcotized with a lethal dose of Na diethylbarbituric acid (II) (0·5 mgrm. per grm.). Non-lethal doses of I were unfavourably influenced by camphor, while cardiazol shortened the narcotic stage. Camphor and cardiazol favourably affected animals narcotized with lethal doses of II, but not when lethal doses of I were used. B. C. P. A. (Chem. Abstr.).

An Evaluation of a Number of Procedures Recommended for the Prevention of Poliomyelitis. (*Mississippi Doctor, vol. xvi, pp.* 1–8, 1938.) *Kramer, S. D.*

The literature on poliomyelitis prevention is critically reviewed, with thirty-one references. Kramer emphasizes that establishment of a chemical blockade in the nose against the virus, as by $ZnSO_4$, does not alter the underlying susceptibility to the disease. Employment of such chemical protection, year after year, might result in the postponement of the age of exposure and disease, and thus tend to accumulate a large number of susceptibles in the population. Results with human convalescent serum and the Brodie and Kolmer vaccines have been unsatisfactory in the clinic and laboratory. Greater promise seems to lie in three vaccines developed by Kramer with others—virus inactivated by Na ricinoleate, virus neutralized by serum, and virus adsorbed on $Al(OH)_3$. The first of these was tried in a small number of human subjects without accident, while the other two have as yet been tested only in animals. The most recent advance has been the development of active immunity in monkeys by intranasal administration of adrenaline + ephedrine (aphedrine) and posterior pituitary extract (pituitrin S) followed by potent virus. MARION HORN (Chem. Abstr.).

Experimental Study of the Effect of Functions of Ovary and Anterior Pituitary Lobe on Narcosis. I: The Inhaler for Experimental Narcotization. (*Japan. Journ. Obstet. Gynecol., vol. xx, pp.* 613–17, 1937.) *Sasaki, S.*

A simple apparatus is described for studying the effect of functions of ovary and anterior pituitary lobe on narcosis by producing general anæsthesia in rabbits with chloroform. The concentration of chloroform in the inhaled air by this

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apparatus was at a maximum of 2·53% by volume and at a minimum of 0·58%; the concentration of 1·89% was adopted in the author's experiments.

II : Effect of Ovarian Function on Narcosis. (*Ibid., pp.* 618–25.)

In the mature castrated rabbit the narcosis time was prolonged and the recovery time tended to decrease. Mature rabbits injected with follicular hormone showed an opposite effect. Sexually static rats had a longer narcosis time, and there was a decrease in the time required to reach the point of loss of respiration and heart-beats as compared with rats in œstrus.

III : Effect of the Function of the Anterior Pituitary Lobe on Narcosis. (*Ibid., pp.* 625–32.)

Mature non-pregnant rabbits were injected subcutaneously with præhormone, a gonadotropic hormone of the anterior pituitary lobe, for 2–4 weeks in a daily dose of 40–50 R.U. Narcotization was effected when the injected hormone amounted to 600–1,000 R.U. In the group injected with the anterior hypophyseal gonadotropic hormone, the narcosis time was decreased and the recovery time showed no recognizable change. When the hypophysis was irradiated with a large quantity of X-rays, the narcosis time was increased and the recovery time tended to decrease.

IV : The Concentration of Narcotics in the Blood. (*Ibid., pp.* 633–40.)

Adult female rabbits were treated in the following manner, before narcotization with chloroform: Castration, injection with follicular hormone, injection with the anterior hypophyseal gonadotropic hormone, and irradiation of the hypophysis with X-rays. Blood was withdrawn at various periods for estimation of the chloroform content. In the castration group the concentration of chloroform in the blood was decreased during deep narcotism, 6 min. after the suspension of narcotization and in the asphyxial period. In the group injected with follicular hormone, the concentration of chloroform was increased during deep narcotism, 6 min. after the suspension of narcotization, and markedly in the asphyxial period. When the anterior hypophyseal gonadotropic hormone was injected, the concentration of the narcotic was increased during deep narcotism, 6 min. after the suspension of narcotization, and in the asphyxial period. The group in which the hypophysis was irradiated showed an increase in the chloroform concentration in the blood in the same manner as the preceding groups.

V : A Supplementary Study on the Fundamental Questions of Narcosis (*Narcotic Absorption Coefficient of Serum*). (*Ibid., pp.* 641–50.)

The narcosis time was inversely proportional to the chloroform absorption coefficient of the serum. The time up to the moment of cessation of the heart-beats was proportional to the chloroform coefficient of the serum. The concentration of chloroform in the blood in each stage of narcosis tended to increase in proportion to the increase of the chloroform absorption coefficient of the serum.

VI : Relation between the Ovarian and Anterior Hypophyseal Functions and the Chloroform Absorption Coefficient of the Serum. (*Ibid., pp.* 651–8.)

The chloroform absorption coefficient was decreased in the castrated group as compared with the group injected with follicular hormone. The chloroform absorption coefficient was about 10% higher in rats in œstrus than in those in the static stage. Follicular hormone and anterior hypophyseal gonadotropic hormone appeared not to affect directly the chloroform absorption coefficient of serum. The effects which the functions of the ovary and anterior pituitary lobe had on narcosis originated chiefly from the change in the chloroform absorption coefficient of the serum, which was caused by the physico-chemical change of the blood.

K. SUGIURA (Chem. Abstr.).

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The Therapeutic Effect of Adrenal Cortex Extract on the Psychotic Patient. (*Endocrinology, vol. xxiii, p.* 507, *Oct.*, 1938.) *Lochner, A.*

The writer treated 9 psychotics with a low potassium diet, sodium chloride, calcium lactate and adrenal cortex extract (eschatin) and 2 with eschatin alone. The blood-pressure fell 10 mm. in all except 3 cases of hypoadrenalism. There was a reversal of mood to one of elation and euphoria with a feeling of warmth, drowsiness and relaxation, followed by normal restful sleep. There were improved bowel movements, and a disappearance of the cyanosis of the extremities. One patient showed a complete remission, two were much improved, six were somewhat improved and two were unimproved. The author emphasizes the importance of combining psychotherapy in its various aspects with organotherapy.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

The Distribution of Propyl Bromide in Different Parts of the Brain of the Guinea-pig previously Subjected to the Action of Encephalic Stimulants and Depressants. (*Ann. Physiol. Physicochim. Biol., vol. xii, pp.* 787–90, 1936; *cf. C. A.*, 30, 2259[6].) *Tiffeneau, M., and Broun D.*

Anæsthesia was produced by inhalation of 5% PrBr by volume. The average amount of PrBr fixed in the brain of the normal guinea-pig varied from 220 to 325γ per grm. fresh tissue. After prolonged inhalation, when the brain was saturated with PrBr, this amount was increased to 315–540γ per grm. fresh tissue. The same degree of anæsthesia was induced by inhalation of PrBr 15 min. after the administration of hypnotics (urethane, soneryl, chloralose), stimulants (caffeine, coramine, cardiazol) and morphine, and the amount of PrBr in the blood and different parts of the brain was determined. The PrBr content of the brain was lower than normal after the subcutaneous injection of 0·50 grm. urethane/kgrm., 0·08 grm. soneryl/kgrm. or 0·30 grm. chloralose/kgrm., but was higher than normal after administration of 0·01 grm. caffeine/grm., 0·05 grm. coramine/kgrm. or 0·01 grm. cardiazol/kgrm. When chloralose was used, only about one-third of the normal amount of PrBr was required for anæsthesia. A larger dose of cardiazol (0·02 grm./kgrm.) acted as a depressant. The action of morphine varied according to the dosage: 5 mgrm. guinea-pig produced stimulation accompanied by a marked increase in the PrBr in the base and pons; 10–15 mgrm. had a depressant and 20 mgrm. a stimulant activity; 30 mgrm. produced depression with greatly decreased fixation of PrBr. R. BERGGREN (Chem. Abstr.).

Biological Effects of Hæmatoporphyrin-Nencki. (*Wien. klin. Wochenschr., vol. li, pp.* 945–8, 1938.) *Hühnerfeld, J.*

Favourable effects on appetite, body weight and hæmoglobin formation as well as on melancholic and depressive illnesses are reported.

D. B. DILL (Chem. Abstr.).

Changes in the Lecithin Contents of the Liver and Brain in Guinea-pigs during Morphine Intoxication. (*Compt. Rend Soc.. Biol., vol. cxxviii, pp.* 941–3, 1938; *cf. C. A.*, 32, 7564[3].) *Delaville, Maurice, and Russell, Mlle.*

Guinea-pigs were given 0·16–1·24 grm. morphine-HCl and examined 24 hours later. Increases of 20–70% in the lecithin content of the brain and decreases of 6–34% in that of the liver were found. L. E. GILSON (Chem. Abstr.).

The Influence of Chloroform on the Chemical Composition of Certain Cortical Regions of the Brain of Cats. (*Journ. Physiol.* [*U.S.S.R.*], *vol. xxii, pp.* 340–6 [*in English, p.* 346], 1937.) *Gorodisskaya, H. A., and Kagan, L. A.*

Under the influence of lethal doses of $CHCl_3$ the total lipide and non-lipide P of the grey matter of the brain decreases. There is a slight increase in unsaturated and a large decrease in saturated phosphatides. Topographical distribution of P

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compounds in different cortical sections generally remains the same as in the controls. S. A. KARJALA (Chem. Abstr.).

The Passage of Narcotics through the Placenta. (*Akus. i Ginek.*, *vol. x*, *pp.* 1217–22, 1936; *Ber. ges. Physiol. Exper. Pharmakol.*, *vol. xcviii*, *p.* 342.) *Türina, A.*

Analyses on blood from the human umbilical cord at the time of delivery showed that chloral hydrate, pantopon, barbital and $CHCl_3$, whether administered orally or rectally to the mother, traversed the placenta and passed into the fœtal circulation. The morphine amounted to 0·1–0·01 mgrm.%. The strongest concentration of barbital was reached after 3 to 6 hours; chloral was found within 20 min. persisting for as long as 12 hours. These narcotics circulate in the body of the fœtus after delivery. JAMES C. MUNCH (Chem. Abstr.).

Sodium Evipan as an Aid to Psychotherapy. (*Guy's Hospital Reports*, *vol. lxxxviii*, *pp.* 185–98, *April*, 1938.) *Campbell, A. M. G.*

Evipan was useful in producing a state of artificial hypnosis by its effect on the higher centres, proving useful in treatment of psychoneuroses. Certain contra-indications were found. JAMES C. MUNCH (Chem. Abstr.).

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