he had received from the operation. His general condition was however markedly improved.

CASE IV.—This patient, a man 45 years of age, had a fall between his fourth and fifth year. He lost the faculty of speech and had some paralysis. The left eye now showed optic atrophy, which not rarely followed apparently trivial injuries of the orbit. The patient had formerly been able to attend to his business, but of late years he had been unable to hold a position. It seemed possible that in this case mental therapy had been a help as well as the operation. It sometimes seemed that the mere performance of an operation put the patient in such a state of expectancy that mental therapy could be used most effectively. Since operation this man had no attacks as long as he behaved himself, but if he imbibed too freely or ate intemperately an attack might supervene. Since the operation the patient's condition was so much improved that he got married.

Bertelsen, E., and Wimmer, A. SENILE DEMENTIA AND LOCALIZED SYMPTOMS. [Hospitilstidende, April 2, 1919.]

The clinical and necropsy findings are here reported in three patients with senile dementia, with word deafness, echolalia and defects in reading, writing, and paraphasia. A fourth patient had hemianopsia without disturbances in speech and atrophy. Arteriocapillary fibrosis was marked in the others.

Hodges, J. A. NERVOUS AND PSYCHIC EFFECTS OF INFLUENZA. [Virginia Medical Monthly, July, 1919.]

The author states that the recent epidemic of influenza, in his section of the country, was notable for its effects on the nervous system. These nervous effects were mainly functional and symptomatic in type, but the psychic were uniformly graver and more rebellious. Of twenty-eight cases showing symptoms of genuine psychoses, eleven were classed as toxiinfectious delirium, eight as dementia præcox, three as encephalitis, and four as other psychoses, while two could not be rationally grouped. The average interval between the termination of the acute influenzal attack and the incidence of a psychosis was twelve days. Neither the duration nor the severity of the influenza materially influenced the psychoses. Two or three of the toxiinfectious cases were becoming gradually more like a frank dementia præcox. The mental disturbances met with did not differ materially from the same conditions arising from other causes, except that depression was less frequent as a symptom. Two of the cases grouped as encephalitis were instances of encephalitis lethargica, and the other, acute hemorrhagic encephalitis. In the two former cases the patients died and in the latter they recovered. Continued elimination and tonic treatment proved of value in a fair proportion of cases.