infective, autotoxic and toxic origin, developing in individuals regularly evolved, and a third group includes all the affections with an organic substratum, localized or diffuse, in the central organ of mind.

In his first group he arranges phrenasthenia, paraphrenias, congenital moral insanity, epilepsy, hysteria, developmental paranoia, fixed ideas, developmental neurasthenia and the sexual psychopathies. In the second group are arranged: Mania, lypemania, exalted-depressive insanity, circular and periodic insanity, sensory insanity, mental confusion, acute paranoia, late paranoia, neurasthenic insanity, choreic insanity, luetic insanity, acute delirium, and the drug and infectious insanities. His third group contains: Paralytic dementia, leutic dementia, senile dementia, post hemiplegic dementia, aphasic dementia, traumatic dementia, and dementia arising from tumors, scleroses, plaques and other organic diseases of the brain.

It is very evident that the ideas of prognosis so valuable in Kraepelin's schemes are not taken into account by Bianchi, and furthermore it is difficult to understand his attitude when he says that the secondary dementias are always identical, whatever the clinical form from which the particular symptoms are derived. If there is any large fact of psychiatry that has been brought forth by the work of Kraepelin it is that the secondary dementia group is far from being homogeneous, and as long as they were so considered little hope was offered in the unravelling of the process that led to the dementia.

The descriptive portion is admirable, particularly so from the standpoint of comparative psychiatry, although it is to be regretted that much of the newer German symptomatology is conspicuous by its absence. As a whole the work is one that in its present form should be read by psychiatrists, who cannot help but profit in so doing. JELLIFFE.

News and Notes

At a recent meeting of the New York Psychiatric Society the following memorial notice of the death of Dr. Alexander E. Macdonald was presented by Drs. Charles F. MacDonald and William Mabon, a committee appointed for the purpose, was unanimously adopted and ordered to be spread upon the minutes of the society and a copy of the same to be sent to the family of the deceased:

Alexander E. Macdonald, L.L.B., M.D., a member of the New York Psychiatric Society, died Dec. 10, 1906.

For thirty-five years Dr. Macdonald had been intimately associated with the insane. He commenced the study of medicine at Toronto University and graduated M. D., Medical Department, New York University, 1870; L.L.B., Law School, New York University, 1881. Lecturer upon Medical Jurisprudence in 1874; subsequently, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, Professor of Psychological Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence, and was Emeritus Professor at the time of his death. House Physician Hospital for Epileptics and Paralytics, Blackwell's Island, 1870; chief of staff, Charity and Allied Hospitals, Blackwell's Island, 1871. Resident physician, New York City Asylum for the Insane, Ward's Island, 1874. Medical superintendent of the same from 1874 to 1904, the title of the asylum having been changed in the meantime to Manhattan State Hospital, East, Ward's Island.

In 1901 he established the tent treatment of the tuberculous insane, removing them from all communication with any unaffected patients. The

principles underlying this undertaking are now universally accepted by the medical profession here and abroad.

An article on this subject was published by the Charity Organization of New York City and the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Dr. Macdonald was a delegate from the American Medico-Psychological Association to the Fourteenth International Medical Congress at Madrid in 1903; President of the American Medico-Psychological Association in 1904; delegate to the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, to be held in Washington in 1907; honorary member of the Medico-Psychological Association of Great Britain and Ireland, and of other continental medical associations.

His splendid administrative abilities made him familiar with every detail in the care of the insane, seven thousand at one time being under his direction. He possessed the rare gift of attracting to himself experienced, trusty and loyal officers and friends.

Dr. Macdonald was one of the most distinguished alienists of this country, and a man of striking force of character. He had a hatred of cant and pretense. His far-seeing powers, his unswerving integrity and great executive ability qualified him in an extraordinary degree for his responsibilities. At all prominent medical meetings his activities were conspicuous. His commanding presence and lofty sense of duty will always be remembered by those who had the privilege to be acquainted with him, and his pupils in all parts of the country will pay many tributes to his memory.

Dr. Macdonald was a cultured man of affairs, who wrote in a convincing and agreeable style, and enjoyed a well-earned reputation as an after-dinner speaker. He was a member of the Lotus Club and a Mason of Holland Lodge, New York City.

Our sincere condolences go out to the wife and children of our fellow-member in their affliction.

The Psychiatric Society desires to spread upon the minutes this tribute to the memory of their late associate.

C. MACFIE CAMPBELL, M.B., Secretary.

P. J. Möbius died in Leipsig, Jan. 8, 1907.