quently due to the same cause. Treatment by iodide of potassium is frequently indicated for a time in high tension pulse. The writer believes thyroid extract is of use in some cases of temporary high tension pulse, and has noted especial results in cases of migraine, where the tension is usually high.

W. B. NOYES, New York.

MENINGITIS WITHOUT ANATOMICAL LESIONS. J. Birnbaum (Münchener medicinische Wochenschrift, July 21, 1903).

It occasionally happens that patients die very suddenly with all the symptoms of a severe meningitis and yet only a slight exudate and perhaps a moderate degree of swelling and hyperemia of the brain is found post mortem. The history of the case reported by the author is unique in that the patient was ill for fifteen weeks, and that absolutely nothing was found post mortem in the meninges. Bacteriological examination, however, revealed the presence of a *meningococcus*, and the cerebrospinal fluid withdrawn during life showed a slight coagulum. The case was looked upon as one of meningeal sepsis without anatomical lesion. The cause was probably infection from a gum-boil which had been incised with extraction of the diseased tooth, two days before the acute onset of the illness.

JELLIFFE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL SESSION OF THE GERMAN ASSOCIATION FOR PSYCHIATRY, AT JENA, April 20, 21, 1903.

The following critical summaries and papers were read and discussed. A critical summary upon the employment of isolation in the treatment of cases of mental disease, by Mercklin; papers upon the anatomical cortical region, by Vogt; upon the cytohistological localization of the human cortex, by Brodmann. A second critical summary upon the pronouncement of the Prussian Minister of Justice on the 9th of October, 1902, concerning the conduct of experts in the determination of irresponsibility, was read by Thomsen. A report upon the activity of the statistical commission named in the past year, was read by Hoche and Aschaffenburg, and a paper on the contribution to the knowledge of cretinism was read by Weygandt. Wollenberg demonstrated preparations of brain tumors. Liepmann read a paper upon the course of ideas. The third critical summary upon the idea and the significance of dementia, was read by Tucsek. Papers were read upon the construction of a sanitarium for nervous patients at the public expense, in Rasenmühle, in Göttingen, by Cramer on the experimental studies with reference to the pathogenesis of acute psychosis, by Berger; upon the significance of special medication in the treatment of imbeciles, by Lacquer, and Binswanger demonstrated three cases of postsyphilitic dementia.

JOSEPH SAILER, Philadelphia.

TABES AND THE MARITAL RELATION. A. Pitrés (Journal de Médecin de Bordeaux, July 12, 1903).

The author here presents a statistical article based on a study of 240 tabetics and dealing with the influence of tabes upon fecundity and the health of the offspring in marriages in which one parent was afflicted with locomotor ataxia. The 31 celibates of this number are dismissed by the author without comment. The issue of the remaining 209 amounted to 483 children; of whom 197 were still-born or died in the early months, and 286 survived; making an average of 2.31 births to each couple, with but 1.36 living children. Carrying the analysis further, the author states that of the 209 marriages, 42, or 20 per cent, were absolutely sterile, 32, or 15 per cent, resulted in still-births or death shortly after birth; while in the remaining 135, or 60 per cent, there were living children in the relatively high proportion of 2.11 per family. The high mortality seen in the offspring of tabetics,