the first temporal convolution, where there were auditory hallucinations with ideas of persecution and jealousy. Pasturel records his observations carefully and is inclined to agree with Sérieux that general paralysis engenders by its irritative lesions, along with its multiple hallucinations, persecutory ideas and persistent violent reactionary states. Heredity and alcohol are often assisting factors.

D. I. WOLFSTEIN (Cincinnati.)

MISCELLANY

HYPNOTIC REMEDIES IN MENTAL DISEASE. A. R. Diefendorf (Journal of Amer. Med. Asso., November 19, 1904).

The paramount importance of insomnia as a symptom of mental disease makes the indications for hypnotic remedies foremost in the therapeutics of psychiatry. Of the two types of insomnia, (1) insomnia of the early stages of mental disturbance; (2) the insomnia encountered after the psychosis has become well established, the first is very frequently intense, and preceding the other more active symptoms sometimes many months. It may be associated with peculiar sensations, such as a feeling of weight and constriction, or with a certain reserve and solitariness or an irritable mood. It may be associated with distressing dreams. There is no specific remedy, but exciting causes must be removed, and gastric, cardiac, naso-pharyngeal irritation be treated, or altered constitutional states, such as lethema, gout or anemia improved. Hypnotic drugs should be the last resort; warm bottles or other hydrotherapeutic measures should be used. The writer advocates bromides, especially bromopin, or trional or veronal. The insomnia of well-established mental disease is usually less urgent, and is apt to be associated with hallucinations or fears. Delirium tremens calls for hot packs and choral, or, perhaps paraldehyde or chloralamid. If there is difficulty in getting the patient ready for his first hot bath, give hyosin hydrobromate, or scapolamin. Trional or veronal are less reliable. The insomnia of the depressive phases of dementia præcox and mania depressive insanity are best ameliorated by cold or warm pack, choral and bromides in combination. For the extreme insomnia of exhaustion and infection psychoses, alcohol is most valuable. One of the most obstinate forms of insomnia is in senile dementia.

NOYES (New York.)

COLLAGOLUM IN NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.—At the meeting of the Philadelphia Pediatric Society, Dec. 8, 1903, Dr. D. L. Edsall reported a case of chorea of the septic type treated with intravenous injection of collargolum, which apparently had a markedly favorable effect upon the temperature and a striking effect upon the child's general condition. The general septic appearance of the patient, together with the prostration, rapidly disappeared. The choreiform movements, also, soon improved greatly, although for a week previously the child had been ineffectively treated with sedatives, salicylates, etc. She ultimately recovered entirely, except for a gravely damaged heart. The speaker also referred to other cases, partly in children, partly in adults, in which he had treated rheumatism, sepsis, typhoid fever and other conditions with intravenous injections of collargolum. He had seen no bad effects, except in one or two instances in which sore arms had been produced by missing the vein and injecting collargolum into the subcutaneous tissues. As to the influence of collargolum upon the infections in the various cases, he was disposed to be guarded in his statements; but he felt that there had been a favorable influence exerted in a number of cases of septicemia, and that the effects had been sufficiently marked to encourage him in using the preparation further.

To six epileptics Netter (*Bull. des Hop.* April 28, 1904) administered collargolum in liquid and pill form in conjunction with the usual treatment, and found it very advantageous. The specific action of the latter drug was