tions as to the diagnosis of the types of mental disease. Others by general practitioners, and even from very good general hospitals, are not so useful and informative, and he mentions especially one exception which surprised him, but turned out to be from one of their own former interns of the Psychopathic Hospital. Grossly inaccurate use of phrases is common, and odd ideas as to etiology are not infrequent. The internists of the general hospital staffs, need reëducation or at least brushing up of their psychiatric knowledge.

Rawlings, E. COLLOIDAL GOLD TESTS IN PSYCHIATRY. [Am. Arch. Neur. and Psych., Vol. 2, No. 2. J. A. M. A.]

An analysis is made by Rawlings of the colloidal gold reaction in 498 cases of various psychoses in which there was suspected a nervous syphilis from the clinical findings of pupillary changes, exaggerated or lost reflexes, speech defects, histories of early cardiovascular involvement or apoplexies; with miscarriages, stillbirths, defective mental development or more frank syphilitic manifestations in the immediate relations. No case was punctured which did not show either a positive Wassermann reaction of the serum with suggestive neurologic symptoms, or neurologic symptoms which made dependence on a negative serum inadvisable. The following results were obtained; One hundred and three patients gave paretic curves with positive Wassermann reactions of their serums or spinal fluids, or both; ten gave suggestive curves of incipient paresis with negative Wassermann reactions of serums and spinal fluids; fifty-three gave syphilitic curves with positive Wassermann reactions of either serum or spinal fluids, or both; 118 gave syphilitic curves with negative Wassermann reactions of serum and spinal fluids; 209 patients gave negative gold reactions, fourteen of whom showed positive Wassermann reactions of the serum and three positive Wassermann reactions of the spinal fluids; five gave atypical curves, several of these being treated cases. Rawlings concludes, therefore, that the spinal fluid of cases of dementia paralytica causes a quite characteristic curve with the colloidal gold solution which is of such frequent occurrence as to be diagnostic. In seven cases the diagnosis was confirmed by necropsy. The spinal fluid of taboparetics may normally give syphilitic curves or rather low paretic curves. Cerebrospinal syphilis gives a curve which may be considered diagnostic. Syphilitic curves with negative Wassermann reactions of serums and spinal fluids may be obtained in cerebrospinal syphilis, the reaction not necessarily being due to a dialyzable substance other than syphilitic. The gold curve is of value in clearing up the etiology of old arteriosclerosis with negative Wassermann reactions; necropsies having demonstrated a syphilitic type of vascular lesion in cases giving syphilitic curves and a simple senile degeneration of the vessels in cases giving negative gold reactions. It is of interest that five cases of

Huntington's chorea gave negative gold reactions, one of which, however, demonstrated pathologically an inactive moderate tabetic involvement of the lumbar regions. The syphilitic curve may be of value in clearing up the etiology of mental deficiencies after an active syphilitic process has ceased and antibodies have disappeared from the body fluids. The globulin reaction is rather uniformly strongly positive in paretics and a fair proportion of syphilitics, but there appears to be no definite relationship between the curve and the strength of the reaction.

Bleuler, E. PSYCHOLOGICAL TREND IN PSYCHIATRY. [Schweiz. Arch. Neur. u. Psych., Vol. 2, No. 2.]

In this suggestive and yet very simple paper Bleuler emphasizes the aid that psychoanalysis has brought to psychiatry in the study of the traumatic neuroses, especially in bringing out the more or less hidden motives, not only in the civilian but especially in the soldier who would avoid the dangers of war. He is not one who has the superficial view that these patients are semiconscious malingerers. Certain of the neuroses are, as Babinski well shows, unconsciously taken over from the physician who is untrained, but even in these there is something behind the suggestion. He makes a plea for psychic anthropology, or as Jelliffe has called it "paleopsychology," and maintains that such studies are much more advantageous than bone measurements. Excessive zeal to reform the world, which, as Protagoras would remind us, is reforming itself, is usually a sign of a mental anomaly of the reformer.

Graves. THE USE OF CALCIUM IN EXCITED STATES. [Journ. Ment. Science, April, 1919.]

Graves writes, quoting Bayliss, that calcium is necessary for the normal effect of adrenalin on sympathetic nerve-endings.

Assuming that in acute excited states there can be no lack of adrenalin in the body, but an absence of its fixation "ion," the writer gave calcium lactate in 0.6 grm. doses to many patients with more or less acute excitement. The cases include, of the manias, epileptic, simple, delirious and recurrent; agitated melancholia and recent acute hallucinations. The effect of the drug was to calm the mental state and improve the physical condition. A rapid, weak pulse becomes slower and stronger, diarrhea ceased or improved, dry harsh skin became moist and supple, the appetite also was improved. The younger the person the better the results; similarly, the more recent the disorder, especially if of influenzal causation. Some patients have responded, although over forty years of age.

Menninger, Karl A. CYCLOTHYMIC FUGUES; FUGUES ASSOCIATED WITH MANIC-DEPRESSIVE PSYCHOSIS. A CASE REPORT. [Journal of Abnormal Psychology, XIV, 1919, 54.]

Fugues, or schisms in the realm of personal identity, are classically observed in hysteria. Their occurrence in alcoholic, epileptic and