inspirations are not sufficiently complete, there is, beside the sensation of oppression, or need of air, passive venous congestion and, consequently, an augmentation of the intracranial pressure. This tension, the author thinks, may contribute to the explanation of certain pathological phenomena on the part of the nervous system, not only of the psychic disturbances in those suffering from cardiac but also many other nervous factors (from anoxemia, auto-intoxication, etc.), and among them, in some cases at least, fascicular tremors, certain sensation of neurasthenics, and migraines. In a patient observed by the author there could be no doubt of the connection between the nervous phenomena and the cardio-respiratory disturbances. This was a case of a young man who was subject to fascicular tremors in various muscles of the body (quadriceps, masseter, orbicularis oris, biceps, etc.), which were at time of such force that they resembled veritable clonic spasms. The patient had manifested respiratory insufficiency from infancy, a sequel to bronchial pneumonia. The contractions and muscular spasms first made their appearance after an attack of scarlatina. Later at puberty he had suffered from a feeling of oppression in the head and from phobias and obsessions. The author calls attention to the fact that these psychic disturbances may stand in close relation with the respiratory disturbances or perhaps with cardio-respiratory affections. Evidences of this are the facts that they develop from a neurasthenic feeling of tension in the head; they evolve on an affective foundation of anxiety; they are frequent in individuals suffering from Basedow's disease in whom anxiety is a nearly constant symptom and in whom there is also often diminution of respiratory amplitude. The author believes that the muscular spasms were due to irritation of the motor cortical centers by congestion (perhaps by microscopic hemorrhages) and to the acidifying of the blood and fluids accompanying anoxemia. Later the patient developed extrasystoles which the author is of the opinion stood in close connection with the respiratory difficulties. Neither the contractions of the voluntary muscles nor the extrasystoles appeared when there was sufficient respiratory amplitude. Psychic irritation caused the extrasystoles but with these psychic irritations there were also disturbances of respiration and of these the psychic excitement really seemed to be the conscious translation. The author, who has long held that respiratory modifications play an important rôle in affective phenomena, as a further example of the relation between cardio-respiratory function and nervous states now cites migraine, which he considers due to intracranial hypertension and venous stasis. The therapeutic effects of menthol is explained by the fact that more ample respirations are reflexly produced by it. [J.]

Naville, F., and Brüttsch. HEMATOLOGY IN NEUROLOGY. [Schweizer Archiv f. Neurol. u. Psychiat., Vol. IV, No. 1, p. 88.]

The authors call attention of neurologists to a cause of vascular and circulatory disturbances of the brain and medulla which is frequently

overlooked, the physician being inclined to ascribe such nervous symptoms, when their pathogenesis is obscure, to arteriosclerosis, hypertension, fatigue, syphilis, etc. A few years ago one of the writers had opportunity to follow a certain number of difficult cases in which no satisfactory interpretation could be found for extensive vascular lesions and prolonged cerebral circulatory disturbances. Examination of the blood or the autopsy revealed manifest erythemia, and for this reason the authors are convinced that physicians should never neglect the examination of the spleen and bone marrow in disturbances of the brain circulation of obscure origin. The authors describe four cases where the nervous and mental symptoms found their explanation as a result of Vaquez's disease. Among the effects of this disease may be cortical miliary hemorrhages which spread in a slow and insidious manner, thrombi of veins and arteries, pseudo-tumors of the brain, etc., manifesting themselves in a variety of psychic and nervous phenomena, headache, unconsciousness, palsies, epileptoid attacks, and many other symptoms and combinations of symptoms which the clinician would find hard to explain in any other way. [J.]

Landwehr, J. H. COLIC FROM ACUTE ANGIONEUROTIC EDEMA (Quincke). [Ned. Tijdschr. v. Geneeskunde. Vol. XII, No. 17, 1919.]

On August 28, 1919, Mrs. B. came to me at my consulting hours with the following complaints:

For some weeks past she had suffered in various places of the body from transitory swellings, which were neither painful nor itching, but were accompanied by an unpleasant feeling of tension. A peculiar feeling of itching and burning preceded the swellings. As a rule the symptoms had disappeared after about half an hour; sometimes, however, the swellings continued for some hours. Usually they occurred on eyelids, lips and chin, sometimes on arms, hands and feet. For the rest the patient felt quite normal. From the family anamnesis it appeared that her mother suffered from attacks of megrim, a sister from gall swellings.

As on examination of the slightly nervous lady I did not find any deviations, I requested her to call again when such a swelling had come again. Some days later she came back with a swelling which covered about the whole chin. This swelling had the color of the surrounding skin, was not warm to the touch, was not painful when pressed, and elastic; finger-pressures did not remain visible.

Later on I had once more an opportunity to see the patient when on upper and lower lip swellings were visible, which showed the same characteristics as described above. On account of their short duration and their great number, their recurrence, the absence of redness and itching, and also of burning (characteristics of urticaria), the elastic substance of the swellings, which where they occur cause an unpleasant feeling of tension, it seemed to me most probable that this woman suffered from remittent acute edema, first described by Quincke.