

**Ladame, C.** FULMINATING, ACUTE PSYCHOSIS. [Schw. Arch. f. Neur. u. Psych., 1919, Vol. V, No. 1.]

This term is applied to an acute type of psychosis, with a rapidly fatal termination, which presents a characteristic clinical course and histopathologic changes, indicating acute inflammation of the mass of the brain. Eight cases are described in detail. The intense motor restlessness and the rapid desiccation of the tissues and early cachexia, with signs of grave general nutritional disturbances, profound mental confusion and death in one or two weeks are the chief features.

**Ravaut and Laignel-Lavastine.** VARIATION IN THE ALBUMIN OF THE CEREBROSPINAL FLUID IN PSYCHOSES. [Bull. et Mem. Soc. Méd. des Hôp. de Paris, August 5, 1920. B. M. J.]

Forty seven patients suffering from various mental disorders were examined and the results of the findings in the cerebrospinal fluids here detailed: (1) Dementia precox patients showed a remarkable constancy in the amount of albumin in the cerebrospinal fluid. (2) In melancholia the albumin in the cerebrospinal fluid varied from normal to twice the normal amount. (3) In epilepsy the amounts varied according to the time of examination and the individual. (4) In several cases of cerebral defect, such as imbecility, diplegia, myxoedema, and deaf-mutism, the albumin was constantly increased. (5) Several cases of active syphilis showed typical meningeal reactions. The writers conclude that in a certain number of psychoses the cerebrospinal fluid is richer in albumin than has previously been supposed, and that the amount may vary from one examination to another. This excess in albumin is independent of any cellular reaction and may be the only indication of a disturbance of the central nervous system and the meninges.

**Gosline, H. I.** LOCALIZATION OF HALLUCINATIONS. [Jl. Lab. and Med., July, 1920.]

The thesis here defended is that all mental functions can be reduced to simple processes such as sensation, association, reaction and inhibition. On the basis of these fundamentals hallucinations may be reduced to simple processes and the result may be correlated with the anatomy of the nervous system. Psychology is carried into psychopathology for the purpose of making localization. Gosline's chief contribution here is the attempt to outline functional criteria regarding purely irritative and destructive agencies.