

This conception of amentia was found too extreme, and in the descriptions of cases which followed influenza are many cases which must to-day be classed as a dementia precox or manic-depressive forms of insanity. The writer thinks it is perhaps going too far not to recognize amentia at all, but he agrees with the majority of writers in the view that the diagnosis of amentia as an independent form should only be made when the mental disturbance is directly caused by an exogenous agent, the microbe of the infection being such an agent. Cases 4 and 5 illustrate the difficulty at times of differentiating between amentia after influenza and dementia precox. Finally, the author mentions a case where, in connection with the Spanish fever, the symptom picture and clinical course was that of a true endogenous psychosis, namely, of melancholia. That hebephrenic and paranoid processes may develop for the first time under the influence of influenza is a fact so apparent that it scarcely needs emphasis. [J.]

Gleuns, J. W. PHOSPHATURIA AND PSYCHOSIS. [Psychiat. en Neurolog. Bladen, 1920, Nos. 3-4, May-August, p. 221.]

In a short provisional note presented to the Netherlands Society for Psychiatry and Neurology, Gleuns refers to the very common occurrence of phosphaturia in depressed states. In a case where he expected to find a marked phosphaturia he found none; he had reason to fear an on-coming dementia precox, and after a few months it did develop. Since that time he has often seen absence of phosphaturia in cases of depression that proved to be cases of dementia precox. He points out that the presence of phosphaturia does not exclude that disease; and he enunciates this dictum: "In the depressed states of early life, in which one thinks of the possibility of a dementia precox, the absence of phosphaturia is in favor of that disease." [Leonard J. Kidd, London, England.]

Kooy, F. H. BLOOD-SUGAR AND PSYCHOSES. [Psychiat. en Neurolog. Bladen, 1920, Nos. 3-4, May-August, p. 143.]

The sugar content of the blood was examined by Bang's method in a large number of cases of various psychoses. Examinations were made both in the fasting state and also $\frac{3}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{3}{4}$, and 3 hours after a breakfast of 100 gr. of bread and 200 c.c. of milk. The normal blood sugar content was found to be 0.98 per cent, 1.14 per cent, 1.16 per cent, 1.04 per cent, and 1.02 per cent. In the hebephrenic form of dementia precox there was a very slight increase. In typical cases of dementia paralytica there was also an increase; it was especially great after fits of passion or after paralytic attacks. In epilepsy it was diminished, but here also the influence of emotion in increasing the blood sugar content was evident. In melancholia there was often during the fasting state an increase, and an alimentary hyperglycemia was constant; the increase of blood sugar was greatest in the anxious and the very emotional forms of this disease. In mania there is frequently an increase, which is specially great in emotional states with pronounced exaltation, irritability, anger,