

PELLAGRA, WITH REPORT OF EIGHT CASES

By Eugene D. Bondurant, M.D.

The nature of the disease; its symptomatology; especial consideration of the nervous and mental phenomena. Report of eight cases seen in private practice in Mobile.

The occurrence of pellagra in the United States, and the growing importance of the disease as a factor in the causation of insanity and other forms of nervous disorder.

MENTAL DISEASES CONSIDERED AS COMBINATIONS OF PSYCHOSES

By Edward Cowles, M.D.

In conscious experiences the formation of a concept is complex, there being, psychologically, "no psychosis without a neurosis," which implies a physiological process in combined reflex paths. In psychiatry there is no psychasthenia without neurasthenia with respect to conditions. A psychosis constituted of a symptom-complex combines its elementary psychoses in varying number, proportion, intensity, etc.; for example, in the melancholia-mania group there are more phases than two; and these may be varied by paranoid syndromes.

The changes of physiological condition (functional) of the melancholia-mania group may be associated with other graver clinical forms; in senile conditions with characteristic psychoses a transitory curable melancholia or mania may be added. General paresis, as a disease of the nervous system, may add to the onset of the characteristic dementia a transitory syndrome of the melancholic or manic type. In the involution psychoses, on the basis of whatever belongs to the climacterium, and casual structural changes, there may be a distinct syndrome of the melancholic, manic, or paranoid type. The dementia præcox group of deteriorating psychoses presents like combinations.

This method of analysis of "clinical pictures" follows from the genetic and developmental method on physiological lines, as opposed to the setting up of rigid clinical types.

MOTOR APHASIA WITHOUT LESION OF THE THIRD FRONTAL CONVOLUTION.

By F. X. Dercum, M.D.

The report is based upon two cases. Both presented the symptoms of a typical Broca's aphasia and at the autopsy no lesion of the third frontal convolution was found. Discussion of the significance of the findings.

PSEUDOMEMBRANOUS INTERNAL PACHYMENINGITIS

By D. J. McCarthy, M.D., and W. W. Hawke, M.D.

A consideration of pseudomembranes and proliferation of endothelial tissue; the relation of non-hemorrhagic pseudomembranes of toxic, irrita-