

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