EPITOME OF CURRENT JOURNALS

ALLGEMEINE ZEITSCHRIFT FUR PSYCHIATRIE UND IHRE GRENZGEBIETE

Vol. 113. No. 1/2. 1939.

Behandlungen Krimineller. (Treatment of criminals.) Viernstein. 1.

Zur Frage der alkoholischen Blastophorien. (Damage to germinal cells due to alcoholism.) F. Meggedorfer. 15.

Probleme der Erbcharakterforschung. (Problems of investigation in hereditary characteristics.) F. Stumpf. 25.

Zur Klinik der Erbpsychose. (Clinical aspects of hereditary psychoses.) W. Kautz. 32.

Die Vorfahren Immanuel Kants. (The ancestors of Kant.) M. Fischer. 63.

Zur Klinik der intrakraniellen Carcinommetastasen. (Clinical aspects of intracranial carcinoma metastases.) W. Scheid. 86.

Die Erkrankungswahrscheinlichkeit paranoischer konstitutioneller Grundsatzliches. (The fundamentals of psychopathic conceptions.) F. Mauz. 86.

Eine paranoische Episode, Entstehung und Ausgleich. (A paranoic episode, its genesis and adjustment.) W. Betzendorf. 98.

Einzelne Fälle von seniler Demenz im histopathologischen Bild. (The histopathological picture in some cases of senile dementia.) J. Hogrefe. 122.

Präpsychotische Persönlichkeit und Krankheitsverlauf bei Dementia senilis. (Prepsychotic personality and the course of the disease in senile dementia.) U. Sabass. 135.

Über Liquorveränderungen bei der multiplen Sklerose. (Changes in the e.c.f. in multiple sclerosis.) J. F. Schröder. 172.

Wirkung des Insulins und des Cardiazols im Sinne der Schockkuren. (The action of insulin and of cardiazol in the course of shock treatment of rabbits.) E. Lohmann. 185.


Der Erste Internationale Kongress Für Kriminologie in Rom. (The First International Congress for Criminology in Rome.) H. A. Schmitz. 213.


Die konstitutionelle Retardierung und das Problem des sozialen kontaktes und der Neurose. (Constitutional retardation and the problem of social contacts and the neuroses.) E. Kretschmer. 233.

Über Zustandsbilder und Verläufe von Puerperal- Psychosen. (Aspects and courses of puerperal psychoses.) E. Beckmann. 239.

Schrumpfende Hirnprozesse in ihrer Beziehung zur Verursachung, Diagnostizierbarkeit, Lokalisation und die durch sie bedingten Veränderungen und Anfallerscheinungen. (Shrink processes of the brain and their relation to causation, diagnosis, localization, and the appearance of defects from localized changes.) H. Nachtwey. 254.


Durchdringt das Wismut im Spiribismol soluble die Blut-Hirnschranke? (The passage of bismuth (spiribismol soluble) through the hemato-encephalic barrier.) T. Strobel. 328.


Ein Jahr Cardiazolbehandlung auf der unruhigen Frauenabteilung. (A year of treatment by cardiazol in a women's refractory ward.) R. Carrière. 347.

Die Prognose bei der Cardiazol-Krampfbehandlung. (The prognosis of treatment by cardiazol fits.) W. Enke and M. Kanthak. 385.


Die Aufgaben der Heil- und Pflegeanstalten im Vierjahresplan und in der Kriegswirtschaft. (The problem of medical and nursing institutions in the four-year plan and in war time.) Möckel. 373.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY


The Desiderata of Central Administrative Control of State Mental Hospitals. W. Overholser. 517.


The Significance of Special Mental Tests for Diagnosis and Prognosis in Schizophrenia. K. Goldstein. 575.


178
CURRENT JOURNALS

A Comparative Study of Hypoglycemic Shock Treatment and Control Observation in Schizo-
Glucose and Insulin Tolerance: Relation to Insulin Shock Treatment. M. Kaplan and A. A. Low.
689.
Mesorol Reaction in Patients with Arterial Hypertension. A. Adler and H. W. McAdoo. 699.

Case of Subclinical Pellagra—Psychotic Type—treated successfully with Coramine (Nicotinic
Acid). M. H. Weinberg. 701.
Reconstruction Dreams. M. Levin. 705.
Psychiatric Aspects of Porencephaly. E. L. Bernstein. 723.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHOLOGY

The Psychological Contributions of Margaret Floy
Washburn. M. F. Martin. 7.
A Bibliography of the Writings of Margaret Floy
Washburn. P. Kambouroplou. 19.
The Limits of Toleration for Simultaneity in the
Complication Experiment. C. D. Leatherman.
21.
*Configurational Properties considered "Good" by
Naive Subjects. M. B. Hubbell. 46.
*An Analysis of Humor and Laughter. J. M.
Willmann. 70.
*An Experimental and Theoretical Analysis of Fine
Motor Skills. R. H. Seashore. 86.
*Suggestibility in Different Personality Types. B. J.
Lindberg. 99.
The Moon Illusion and the Angle of Regard. A. H.
Holway and E. G. Boring. 109.
*A Method of inducing Frustration in Human
Subjects and Its Influence upon Palmar Skin
Resistance. G. L. Freeman. 117.

Limits of Toleration for Simultaneity.—
Further investigations with new apparatus on
the limits of toleration in simultaneity are
described, with analysis of errors and
determination of their limits. Experi-
ments show effects of speed, differences for
simultaneity of two stimuli, and effect of a
warning signal. (H. d. P.)

*Configurational Properties.—Naive sub-
jects were free to change material consisting of
40 geometrical figures so as to produce
what they considered "good configura-
tions. Results show that closure and
symmetry are on the whole considered "good" by these subjects. This is in line
with the general conception of "good" in
art and aesthetics and also with the pre-
valence of these properties in nature.
(H. d. P.)

Humour and Laughter.—Difficulty of
analysis due to variety in laughter itself.
Author suggests following formula:

"Laughter occurs when a total situation
causes surprise, shock, or alarm, and at
the same time induces an antagonistic
attitude of playfulness or indifference."
This idea is elaborated with reference to
the laughter of children, particularly when
induced by tickling, and of adults. The
importance of incongruity in humour is
stressed. It is only in children that laughter
is purely an expression of joy and play-
fulness. (H. d. P.)

Experimental Analysis of Motor Skills.—
A review of theories on individual varia-
tions in motor skills with data from
previously unpublished experiments.
Further experiments will be reported later.
(H. d. P.)

*Suggestibility.—Olfactory and visual tests
for suggestibility were made on subjects
suffering from four types of mental
disturbance: (1) asthenic (subvalid); (2)
yneric (subsolid); (3) manie depressive (substable); and (4) intellectual
deficiency (subcapable). Intellectual defec-
tives were found to be the most suggestible
and hystics next. Manic-depressives
were the least suggestible, and it was noted
that in this group the pyknic bodily type
predominates. A high correlation was
found in the subjects' suggestibility in the
two kinds of test used. (H. d. P.)

Induced Frustration and Palmar Skin
Resistance.—Pavlov's method of ex-
perimenting on conditioned reflexes in
dogs has been adapted for use on human
beings in order to investigate the effect of
frustration. It was found to produce
breakdown of specific differentiations with
concurrent rise in general bodily excite-
ment, indicated by decreased palmar skin
resistance. (H. d. P.)

ANNALES MÉDICO-PSYCHOLOGIQUES

Quelques Terminaisons des Délires Chroniques.
Suspension et Réintégration du Délière; Degrés
divers de Rédadaptation Sociale; Processus de
Normalisation. (Results of chronic delirium;
suspension of reintegration; degrees of re-
adaptation; process of normalization.) J. Vié.
461.
Pensée Affective et Psychopathologie. (Affective
thought and psychopathology.) J. Burstin. 495.

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*Preliminary Analysis of Functions of the Temporal Lobes in Monkeys. H. Klüver and P. C. Bucy. 979.

Dementia Paralytica: Effect of Continuous Intensive Therapy with Tryparsamide and Bismuth on Cerebrospinal Serologic Reactions and Frequency of Relapse. G. W. Forman. 1,001.


Diffuse Progressive Leukodystrophy in the Adult, with Production of Metachromatic Degenerative Products (Alzheimer-Baroncini). L. van Rogaert and A. Dewulf. 1,083.

Sweat Secretion in Man. V. Disturbances of Sweat Secretion with Lesions of the Pons, Medulla, and Cervical Portion of Cord. C. F. List and M. M. Peet. 1,098.

Case Reports.

Cerebral Calcification in a Case of Chronic Progressive Chorea. D. M. Lipsitz. 1,128.

Resection of Longitudinal Sinus Posterior to the Rolandic Area for Complete Removal of Menigo- 

Functions of Temporal Lobes.—The behavioural effects of removal of both temporal lobes, including the uncus and the greater part of the hippocampus, were studied in macaques. The monkeys exhibited the following symptoms: (1) forms of behaviour which seemed to be indicative of "psychic blindness"; (2) strong oral tendencies in examining available objects; (3) a strong tendency to attend and react to every visual stimulus; (4) marked changes in emotional behaviour; and (5) an increase in sexual activity. (R. M. S.)

Roentgenographic Sign in Tubercous Sclerosis.—Attention is drawn to a roentgenological manifestation of tubercous sclerosis of considerable diagnostic significance, namely, multiple disseminated areas of intracerebral subcortical calcification—the multiple "brain stones." (R. M. S.)

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.—A case of poliomyelitis of unknown origin is described which is remarkable for the associated diffuse encephalitis and inflammatory changes in the blood vessels of the nervous system. (R. M. S.)

Palidofugal Fibres.—Large, deeply staining, myelinated fibres arising from the cells of the medial division of the globus pallidus form the ansa and fasciculus lenticularis. The palidod hypothalamic tract consists of fibres which run ventromedially into the hypothalamus, passing either through the fornix or over its dorsomedial surface. Finer striofugal fibres, which probably arise in the caudate nucleus and putamen and possibly also in the lateral division of the globus pallidus, can be traced to the substantia nigra and the subthalamic nucleus. The cells of the medial division of the globus pallidus are larger and more angular than those of the lateral division, and they disappear after interruption of the fibres of the ansa and fasciculus lenticularis.

Monkeys in which the ansa and fasciculus lenticularis have been interrupted bilaterally show no gross disturbance of movement. The movements, however, are slow and lacking in spontaneity. The faces of these monkeys are immobile and masklike. (R. M. S.)

Diffuse Progressive Leukodystrophy.—The adult form of diffuse sclerosis may have a particularly long evolution (seventeen years in the case reported) with a clinical picture, at the same time, of pseudoparalysis and atheosis. The clinical diagnosis is always difficult. It is based on the association of mental disturbances with an epileptic, spasmodic component, and a progressive cerebellar and atheotic evolution with gross disorders of speech, ending in loss of articulation. In the case reported here the disease was characterized pathologically by a metachromatic disintegrative process. It presents, otherwise, all the histologic characteristics of the heredodegenerative forms of leukodystrophy, in which the disintegration predominately affects the proliferative and exudative vascular process. (R. M. S.)

Sweat Secretion in Man.—Sweating disturbances are described in eighteen patients with lesions of the pons, medulla oblongata, and cervical part of the cord. The authors attempt to outline the probable course of the cerebral vegetative pathways which may also mediate impulses for thermo-regulatory perspiration. (R. M. S.)

*Results of Experimental Removal of Pineal Gland in Young Mammals. L. Davis and J. Martin.*


**Localization.-**The authors' experiments lend support for the view that more or less discrete movements in mammalian embryos are not the primary units but that these break off, as it were, from some sort of a mass movement that constitutes the basic pattern of behaviour. (R. M. S.)

**Action Potentials of Muscles.**—The action potentials of twenty-four patients with spastic conditions were investigated and a number of new features described. (R. M. S.)

**Experimental Removal of Pineal Gland.**—It may be postulated, on the basis of the results here presented, that the pineal gland has a glandular function, probably endocrinial, early in life in mammals and that its function exerts through a yet undefined process an influence on the sexual and somatic development of the immature animal. (R. M. S.)

**Gudden Method for Study of Cerebral Localization.**—The author describes a modification of the Gudden method for investigation of localization within the central nervous system. It has the advantage of a practically total loss of the affected cells. (R. M. S.)

**Multiple Sclerosis: Serum Enzymes.**—The experiments reported here are not considered as having disproved the theory that an abnormal enzyme may be involved in the pathogenesis of multiple sclerosis. (R. M. S.)

**Ventricular Asymmetry and Contracting Intracranial Lesions.**—When an atrophic lesion occurs in one cerebral hemisphere after the period of rapid growth of the skull there may result a shift of the septum pellucidum and third ventricle toward the side of the lesion. Such a shift does not necessarily indicate the presence of adhesions. It is modified by compensating collections of fluid, as in cases of porencephaly, subarachnoid and intracerebral cysts, and enlargement of the lateral ventricle on the side of the lesion. Adhesions may accentuate a shift by the prevention of subarachnoid collections of fluid or porencephaly. The amount of shift of the ventricular midline appears to be dependent on the uncompensated loss of cerebral substance. It is doubtless also dependent to some extent on the site of the lesions. As the exact extent of the lesion cannot be accurately estimated, comparative estimates for different sites are impossible. During the period of rapid growth of the skull the presence of a lesion resulting in the loss of cerebral substance causes a relative reduction in the rate of growth of the ipsilateral side of the skull. In an asymmetrical skull which is not the result of an early cerebral lesion it is more reliable to estimate the shift of the septum pellucidum and third ventricle from the true anatomical cranial midline than to rely on measurements to the outer table of the skull. (R. M. S.)

**Anoxemia and Early Activity in Fetus.**—Three cases of a nonfamilial form of demyelinating encephalopathy are recorded, in each of which the origin was probably congenital. In two cases death occurred from intercurrent infection at the ages of two and three years, respectively, while in the third the patient died in her fifteenth year. All the patients had microcephaly, idiocy, convulsions, and cerebral spastic paralysis. Pathologically there were widespread demyelination and destruction of axis-cylinders and glia, without mesodermal infiltrations. In one case the disease was nonprogressive, and in all three the glial reaction was minimal. The best name for this condition seems to be congenital demyelinating encephalopathy. (R. M. S.)

**Topographic Relations of Sleep-Regulating Centre.**—Clinical and anatomical observations in two cases support the view that there is a definite region in the hypothalamus the intactness of which is essential in maintaining the more or less rhythmic alternation between the sleeping and the waking state. (R. M. S.)

**Agenesis of Corpus Callosum.**—The authors' case of total agenesis of the corpus callosum is the ninth in which this condition has been recognized during life and the second in which the diagnosis has been confirmed by operative inspection and autopsy. (R. M. S.)
BRAIN

Vol. 62.
No. 4.
December 1939.


*The Congenital Facial Diplegia Syndrome: Clinical Features, Pathology, and Etiology. J. L. Henderson. 381.

*Dynamics of Homonymous Hemianopias and Preservation of Central Vision. M. B. Bender and M. G. Kanzer. 404.


Congenital Myotonia.—Myographic and electrical investigations of muscles from myotonic goats show a persistent irregular tetanus of muscle fibre groups which persists after nerve degeneration and curarization, but which is abolished by quinine. The response to a single nerve volley is repetitive and unusually great, and tetanic contraction persists after rapidly repeated nerve stimulation. The duration of contraction following acetyl choline is abnormally long and the muscle is hyper-sensitive to potassium. It is concluded that the abnormality is in the muscle itself, the neuro-muscular transmitting mechanism being normal. (D. J. W.)

Trigeminal Denervation.—Clinical testing of patients after surgical interference with the trigeminal nerve has confirmed that taste is only affected in so far as common sensation enters into the appreciation of taste, that the entire cornea is supplied by the first division, that proprioceptor fibres are carried from the tongue, and that the great superficial petrosal nerve contains palatal taste fibres and secretory nerves to the nose and eye. (D. J. W.)

Congenital Facial Diplegia.—A syndrome of congenital facial diplegia, ante-partum in origin, and often associated with partial or complete external ophthalmoplegia, ptosis, trigeminal and lingual palsy, club feet or other abnormalities, is described. It is due to non-development of the appropriate nuclei. (D. J. W.)

Dynamics of Homonymous Hemianopias.—Another explanation of macular sparing is based upon a conception of the functional unity of the optic radiation. It is supported by measurement of visual deterioration with progressive hemianopic defects. (D. J. W.)

Blood Changes in Dystrophia Myotonica.—There is fall in serum potassium during exercise in markedly myotonic subjects. This is probably due to excessive utilization by the abnormal muscles, which have a low K content at rest. (D. J. W.)

Cerebral Tissue and Changes in Cerebral Edema.—The water and inorganic salt content of normal grey and white matter have been determined and compared. The increase of water content in cerebral edema is confined to the white matter. The edema results from a serum filtrate accumulating in the interstitial tissue, and it does not vary with the type of causal lesion. (D. J. W.)

CLINICAL SCIENCE

Vol. 4.
No. 2.
December 1939.


Cure of Experimental Renal Hypertension. S. Cerny and A. Samaan. 113.

Insulin-Sensitive and Insulin-Insensitive Types of Diabetes Mellitus. H. P. Himsworth and R. B. Kerr. 119.


*The Fibre Dissociation produced by Cooling Human Nerves. R. G. Bickford. 159.


The Effect of Estrogens on the Urinary Creatinine of Castrate and Menopausal Women. E. P. Sharpes-Schafer and I. Schrire. 185.

Some Painful Joint Conditions and Their Relation to Osteoarthritis. J. H. Kellgren. 193.


Oxygen Content and Consumption.—In the muscles of the forearm the oxygen consumption is 0·07 c.c. per gm. per hour. Adrenaline in low concentration increases the blood flow without altering the oxygen consumption. (W. M. H.)
Fibre Dissociation by Cooling Human Nerves.—In man on cooling a nerve by an element at 15° C. there is first intense aching under the element and hyperalgesia in the nerve area, then loss of sensation of cold, motor and vasomotor paraesthesia, loss of sensation of first pain, touch, second pain, and warmth in this order.

(W. M. H.)
**A Propos du Traitement des Affections Allergiques par le Pentaméthyléthylérazol.** (The treatment of allergic diseases by pentamethylenetetrazol.) A. Leroy. 551.

*Organisation de Thalamus et du Cerveau Cérébral.* (Organisation of the thalamus and cerebral cortex.) C. U. A. Kappers. 554.


**Thalamus and Cerebral Cortex in Rabbit.**—An experimental anatomical study of the thalamic-cortical projections, the systematization of the thalamic and cortical topography, and the rôle of the various groups of thalamic ganglia. (M. J. McA.)

**Modes of Growth and Extension of Gliomas.**—Scherer has studied in detail 106 cases of gliomas. He stresses the fact that microscopically gliomas are almost always much more extensive than would seem from the naked eye. Multicentric gliomas (more than 10 per cent.) and diffuse gliomas (about 65 per cent.) are more frequent than those relatively circumscribed (about 25 per cent.); the latter are mainly oligodendrogliomas and small-celled glioblastomas. Cerebral astrocytomas are always diffuse, extensive, and infiltrating. Certain secondary factors may limit the growth of gliomas which are histologically very malignant, such as a process of cicatrization round a necrotic zone occupying the greater part of a tumour, degenerative processes at the edge of the tumour, a sharp arrest of the tumour at certain anatomical boundaries such as the cerebral cortex, etc. However, these factors never influence the growth of an astrocytoma, which is always diffuse and does not show necrosis or cicatrization. Certain tumours which spring from the hippocampus or septum pellucidum develop almost entirely in the ventricular cavity and are scarcely infiltrating. The only glioma which grows solely by pushing back other structures is the ependymoma; all the others are in principal infiltrating. Thirty per cent. of gliomas are bilateral and almost all the gliomas of the thalamus or hypothalamus, apparently unilateral, are microscopically bilateral. (M. J. McA.)

**Meningitis and Sulphanilamide.**—The authors advise the following dosage of Danazol 693 in suppurative meningitis: 6–8 gm. the first day, 6 gm. daily for the next 2–4 days, and then gradual reduction, it being prudent to continue the drug for 10 days after disappearance of signs of meningitis in the c.s.f. Oral administration is usually adequate, except sometimes at the onset of treatment. Intrathecal administration is very rarely needed and has dangers. Early intensive treatment is essential. (M. J. McA.)
CURRENT JOURNALS

JOURNAL OF NEUROPATHOLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY, LENINGRAD

The Clinic and Pathology of Neurobrucellosis. E. M. Stebliv. 4.

The Bioelectrical Function of the Brain in some Forms of Epilepsy. A. S. Penzik. 35.
The Jackson’s Concept of the Pathology of the Brain. Z. L. Lurje. 46.
Some Experience in Stopping a Psychomotor Excitation by Administration of a Mixture of Bromide-Medinal-Magnesium. M. M. Klipzian. 52.

Late Modifications of the Brain in Poisoning with Hydrocyanic Acid and its Salts. P. E. Snessaray. 3.
Tumours of the Lobe of the Forehead. III. Differential Diagnosis. L. A. Shenderov. 17.
Myasthenoplegia as Isolated Syndrome of the Naro-lespy (to the Clinic of Vegetomotor Syndrome). A. N. Nemilicher and P. I. Tsaranskaya. 55.
To the Pathomorphology of the Nodes of the Marginal Trunk in Hyperergic Inflammation (Schwarzmann’s Phenomenon). An Experimental Investigation. B. G. Rubinstein and A. S. Livshin. 48.

Blood Transfusion in the Therapeutics of Mental Diseases. G. J. Malis. 63.
An Essay of the Work with Logoneurotics of Preschool Age. N. A. Vlasovs and E. N. Herzenstein. 68.
Rhythms with Logoneurotics of Preschool Age. N. R. Samoilenko. 77.

JOURNAL OF NEUROPHYSIOLOGY

*Physiological Analysis of the General Cortex in Reptiles and Birds. F. Bremer, R. S. Dow, and G. Moruzzi. 473.
Conditioning of Afferent Impulses by Reflex Discharges over the Dorsal Roots. J. F. Toennies. 515.
Vagal Inhibition of Inspiration, and Accompanying Changes of Respiratory Rhythm. T. E. Boyd and C. A. Maaske. 533.
*Cerebellar Action Potentials in Response to Stimulation of Various Afferent Connections. R. S. Dow. 543.
*Changes in Retinal Excitability due to Polarization and Some Observations on the Relation between the Processes in Retina and Nerve. R. Granit and T. Helmle. 556.

General Cortex in Reptiles and Birds.—The cerebral cortex of the turtle is electrically unexcitable; that of the pigeon excitable by a weak current, deviation of the head and eyes occurring on unilateral stimulation and pecking movements on simultaneous bilateral excitation. Since the spontaneous electrical activity of the cortex of the unanaesthetized pigeon is not wholly removed on superficial cocainization, it must have subcortical component. The cerebral cortex of the pigeon gives a large initial wave on illumination of contralateral eye. (W. M. H.)

*Cerebellar Action Potentials.—An oscillographic study which expands anatomic evidence of the cerebellar afferents. Stimulation of the 8th nerve gives electrical responses in the flocculo-nodular lobe, lingula, uvula, and the fastigial nucleus; stimulation of the spinal nerves responses in anterior lobe, pyramis, lobulus simplex. Stimulation in the region of the inferior olivary nuclei causes transsynaptically potentials in all the lobes. With different afferents dissimilar potentials may arise at the same point. (W. M. H.)

Retinal Excitability and Polarization.—When a galvanic current crosses the retina, the cathode being within the bulb, the electoretinogram and the discharge in the optic nerve are enhanced. The “off discharge” in the nerve is preceded by a small initial retinal positivity. The main part of the retinal off effect follows the discharge in the nerve. (W. M. H.)

JOURNAL OF PHYSIOLOGY

The Air Stream in the Lung of the Fowl. J. D. P. Graham. 133.

The Effect of Anterior Pituitary Extracts on the
CURRENT JOURNALS


• Afferent Impulses from the Teeth due to Pressure and Noxious Stimulation. C. Pfaffmann. 207.

• Afferent Impulses from the Teeth resulting from a Visceral Stimulus. C. Pfaffmann. 220.


Impulses in Pyramidal Tract.—Too lengthy adequately to summarize. Pyramidal fibre discharges are compared with potential waves in the motor area and conditions of Betz cell activity in anesthesia following sensory stimulation and convulsive drugs are described. (W. M. H.)

Afferent Impulses from Teeth due to Pressure.—Most of the endings responsible for nerve discharges evoked by touch and pressure lie in the periodontal membrane. Endings for pressure vary considerably in their adaptation times; for the single ending pressure rather than tension is the adequate stimulus; the frequency of discharge is influenced by the rate of application and the final pressure applied. Touch endings in the tongue mucous membrane respond to changes in pressure but not to steady deformation. Their threshold is lower than that of the pressure endings. Noxious agents on the tooth give impulses of lower voltage and conduction rate than those evoked by pressure on the intact tooth. (W. M. H.)

Afferent Impulses from Teeth with Visceral Stimulus.—The oscillatory discharge in the dental nerve follows up to 1,500 cycles the frequency of a vibrating stylus applied to the tooth. The highest frequency of “following” in single fibres is 900–1,000 cycles. Different endings have different maximal frequencies of response, related to other properties of the ending, e.g. maximal frequency of response to rapid pressure change and adaptation time. Endings may be activated at frequencies overlapping the relative refractory period of the nerve. (W. M. H.)

Amine Oxidase and Adrenaline.—With 10 –7 adrenaline as substrate, 10 –3 ephedrine inhibited oxidation by amine oxidase by only 50 per cent. From the rate it inactivates adrenaline in concentrations down to 10 –1 and from its concentration in the liver, amine oxidase would not appear to be specifically concerned in the inactivation of sympathin or adrenalin. (W. M. H.)


Vascular Reactions after Sympathectomy.
—Curarine abolished the fall in blood pressure, evoked by stimulation of sensory nerves or anterior roots in the sympathectomized cat; but it fails to prevent the fall which follows manipulation of the flection of the spinal cord when the blood pressure is high. This suggests a vasocostructor pathway other than the thoraco-lumbar outflow. (W. M. H.)

Calcium and Neuromuscular Transmission.—Neuromuscular transmission was examined in a kid kept on a diet deficient in calcium. A single maximal motor nerve volley failed to produce a maximal response from the muscle. With stimulation at a high frequency the successive responses of the muscles became greater till transmission was full at the 5th or 6th response. This defect is similar to that normally seen in the fowl. (W. M. H.)

Oxygen Supply of Fetal Brain.—In the fetal sheep the oxygen saturation of the carotid blood is comparable to that in arteries of persons at high altitudes. In the week before birth it falls markedly. The oxygen in the blood of the venous sinuses of the brain gives an index of the degree of asphyxia necessary to produce
respiratory movements by release of the inhibitory centre in the forebrain. (W. M. H.)

**Calcium and Synaptic Transmission.**— In the absence of calcium ions the sympatheic ganglion discharges impulses spontaneously and fails to transmit preganglionic impulses. There is a failure in output of acetyl choline evoked by preganglionic stimulation or by potassium ions. The ganglion cells are sensitized to both the stimulating and paralysing actions of injected potassium chloride. (W. M. H.)

**PHYSIOLOGICAL REVIEWS**


**PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY**


**RIVISTA DI NEUROLOGIA (NAPOLEI)**


*Provocazione di Accessi Convulsivi nel Coniglio Mediante la Iniezione Endocisternale di Soluzioni Inorganiche. (The provocation of convulsive attacks in rabbits by the injection into the cisterna of inorganic solutions.) G. Gluck. 389.*

*Contributo alla Cura Chirurgica della Paralisi Traumatica del Nervo Radiale nelle Fratture Chiuse della Diafisi dell'Omero. (A contribution to the surgical treatment of traumatic paralysis of the radial nerve in simple fracture of the shaft of the humerus.) F. Repetto. 400.*

*Sulla Reazione di Rosegger nel Liquido Cefalo-Rachidiano. (On the reaction of Rosegger in the cerebrospinal fluid.) S. Tolone and V. Janson. 414.*

La Nevralgia del Glossofaringe o le Nevralgie Auricolofacciali. (Glossopharyngeal neuralgia and auriculo facial neuralgias.) C. Pero. 433.

**Convulsions in Rabbits by Injection.**— While the alkalinity of the substance injected favours convulsive reaction the chemical composition and concentration is even more important, the most marked results being obtained by 1 per cent. sodium carbonate, 2 per cent. potassium carbonate, and saturated solution of lithium carbonate. The author warns the reader against drawing conclusions relative to human epilepsy from experimental results. (R. G. G.)

**Surgical Treatment of Radial Nerve Paralysis.**—Two cases are described. The nerve trunk is not divided, but becomes involved in callous and scar tissue. This nerve trunk must be freed and transplanted so that it cannot again become so involved. The author thinks that surgical intervention is always necessary in such cases and is the only method of securing good results and complete cure. (R. G. G.)

Rosegger's Reaction in C.S.F.—This reaction of protein precipitation is very sensitive, but not practically very useful, since it does not distinguish between meningeal and neurolentic processes. The reaction is due to a variety of physico-chemical changes which may be produced by a variety of morbid conditions and this accounts for its lack of specificity. (R. G. G.)
Histopathology of Schilder’s Disease.—
The author has studied from the histopathological point of view the brain of two brothers who died at a short interval of time from a diffuse demyelinization of the white matter, especially in the centrum ovale. He discusses the symptoms of the anatomical syndrome and the ideas of various authors on the demyelinating diseases. In the cases described the process was degenerative and there were indications of a diffuse alteration in the lipoid metabolism throughout the neuraxis. The author does not believe in the theory that Schilder’s disease depends on a generalized dysfunction of the glia or that the chief alteration is in the oligodendroglial substance. Nor does he agree that all cases of Schilder’s disease are of the same type, but thinks that there is one group of toxic-inflammatory cases and another of degenerative cases which are mostly familial and which depend on alterations in the lipoid metabolism and have points of contact with so-called lipoidosis. (R. G. G.)

Clonus of Eyes and Skeletal Muscles in Cerebellar Ataxia.—This syndrome, together with muscular hypotonia and signs of cerebellar ataxia and astasia, were observed to occur in a child the subject of a moderately severe infectious illness. Rare analogous cases have been described by Polish authors resulting from lesions in the vermis and nuclei dentata, and the author thinks that the localization of the lesion was similar in his case. He suggests that the virus of poliomyelitis may have been responsible. (R. G. G.)

Infanto-Juvenile Mental Regression.—The author discusses the various forms of this mental deterioration in early childhood and does not consider that endocrine treatment, pyrotherapy, or convulsive therapy hold out much hope, but thinks that in the milder cases patient and well-planned re-education may be worth trying. (R. G. G.)

Transneuronic Degeneration.—Experimental lesions of the superior cerebellar peduncle resulted in alterations in the cellular elements of the opposite red nucleus. These alterations were found in the nigroid substance, the cells showing central or peripheral chromatolysis, with changes in the nuclei. Since there is no direct neural connection between the two areas the changes which were transitory must have been due to the suppression of customary stimuli. It is therefore necessary to separate the concept of transneuronic reaction or irritation from that of degeneration. (R. G. G.)

Relationship between General Paralysis and Senility.—The author on the basis of ten personally observed cases, examines the clinical problem of general paralysis in patients of advanced age. He emphasizes the peculiarities of the incubation period, especially with regard to Meggendorfer’s law; the possible influence of senile dementia on the neurosyphilitic process; and above all the distinction between the slow progressive paralysis and the course of senile dementia. The latter he shows to be worthy of recognition, at least within certain limits. Dealing with the morphological anatomy and pathology of the two processes, the author makes certain reservations with regard to Jakob’s principle of inhibition, and goes on to illustrate a process of fibrosis associated with hypertrophy of the glia which he has observed in one of the cases examined. (R. G. G.)

Method for Impregnation of Neuroglia.—A method for the impregnation of the neuroglia with silver salts is described which reduces the time previously necessary for this process. It is, however, only effective when dealing with the white matter, since the neuroglia of the grey matter does not respond in every case. (R. G. G.)
Cerebral Poisoning by Manganese.—A review of the general opinions on manganese poisoning is presented. The author describes the case of a 25-year-old youth who had shown symptoms of cerebral manganese poisoning from the end of his 15th year after having worked for a year in a wire factory. The author describes his own case and those recorded in the literature, and shows the difference between manganese poisoning and all the other extrapyramidal syndromes, including Wilson’s disease, Parkinson’s disease, and the Parkinsonianism of encephalitis. He concludes that chronic manganese poisoning shows a special characteristically complex picture involving both brain and spinal cord which may be included in the extrapyramidal group of syndromes, but more on the basis of a wide physio-pathological conception than on a restricted anatomo-clinical basis, which is now shown to be an entirely insufficient description. (R. G. G.)

Phenomena of Diffusion in C.N.S.—In an attempt to review critically certain ideas on the permeability of the blood-neuraxial barrier, experiments were made with various acid and basic colouring matter on diffusion into the brain of a dead dog. It was found that the depth of penetration in most cases correlated with the degree of dispersion of the solution of colouring matter. (R. G. G.)

Phenomena of Diffusion in C.N.S. (II).—Fragments of dogs brain of varying pH value were used in vitro for these experiments. It was found that acidification delayed diffusion of acid colouring substances and increased the rate of basic colours. This may be due to an alteration in molecular distribution or in electric tension in the colouring material or in the tissues. (R. G. G.)

SCHWEIZER ARCHIV FÜR NEUROLOGIE UND PSYCHIATRIE

Vol. 44. No. 2. 1939.

Zur pathologischen Anatomie der Epilepsie. (The pathological anatomy of epilepsy.) S. Baumann. 209.


•Zur Physiopathologie und Klinik der Nasenrückenhilreflexes. (Physiological and clinical investigation on bridge of nose-eyelid reflex.) A. Glattauer. 247.

•Les Tumeurs du Troisième Ventricule. (Tumours of the third ventricle.) A. Jentzer. 256.

•Vergiftungen durch chlorierte Kohlenwasserstoffe. (Poisoning with chlorine-carbon compounds.) R. Berka. 288.

Die diagnostische Bedeutung des optikischen Nachnystagmus bei Commissomotor cerebri and diencephale Störungen. (Diagnostic significance of opto-kinetic nystagmus in commissotomy cerebellum and diencephalic disturbances.) A. M. Meerloo. 295.


Klinischer Beitrag zur Kenntnis der amyotropischen Lateinselose. (Clinical contribution to the knowledge of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.) L. Rubinstein. 320.

Einiges über das Gehirn der Hochtalente. (On the brain of the highly-talented.) K. Schaffer. 347.


Psychodynamics of Compulsion Neurosis.—A case is described showing symptoms both of compulsion neurosis and manic-depressive psychosis. The author stresses the presence of compulsive thought in both conditions and the fact that in the first these are stripped of their appropriate affect. Cure of either condition may occur with persistence of the other. (H. de P.)
Bridge of Nose-Eyelid Reflex.—Investigations have been carried out on the diagnostic value and anatomico-biological foundations of reflexes. The reflex here discussed is obtained by striking the bridge or tip of the nose, and consists in simultaneous contraction of both orbiculares oculi. The author’s material consisted of normal human beings and also those with lesions of the facial nerve and certain organic diseases of the C.N.S. He considers that his findings can be used for locating lesions of the facial nerve. (H. de P.)

Tumours of Third Ventricle.—Clinical manifestations are usually slight and often deceptive, and localizing signs more rare than in other cerebral tumours. Neurological examination often gives false results. The tumour can only be recognized with certainty by ventriculography and this should be done in all suspected cases. (H. de P.)

Poisoning with Chlorine-Carbon Compounds.—The poisonous qualities of chlorine-carbon compounds are discussed with special reference to the protection of industrial workers engaged in the manufacture of these substances—notably trichlorethylene and tetrachlorethane. A case of chronic poisoning with trichlorethylene is described. He proceeded to investigate the incidence of such poisoning in different groups and advised against the employment of young people, women, and men over 45 with any tendency to arteriosclerosis, in such manufacture. Alcohol also produces hypersensitivity to substances of this group. (H. de P.)

Chronic Alcoholism resembling “Pseudo-General Paralysis.”—Four cases showing an atypical form of chronic alcoholism are described, which resemble the “pseudo-G.P.I.” of the ancient authors in both positive and negative features. These cases all had negative Wassermann reactions and signs of toxic gastritis; all had had attacks of atypical delirium tremens. Histological changes in the brain tissue are described which suggest the name “alcoholic laminary sclerosis.” (H. de P.)

BOOK REVIEWS

SYMPOSIUM ON THE SYNAPSE


(Chas. C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill. 1939. Pp. 113. $2.00)

During the past few years there has been considerable controversy over the mechanism of synaptic transmission. One school believes that transmission depends upon the liberation of acetyl choline; the other holds that it is brought about by local electric circuits of the same type as those which propagate nervous impulses along axons. The “Symposium on the Synapse” was written with this controversy in mind. Dr. Gasser, Professor Erlanger, and Dr. Lorente de Nö appear to favour the electrical theory, for they stress the similarities between synapses and peripheral nerves; Dr. Forbes reviews the evidence for both theories, but commits himself to neither; while Dr. Bronk adopts a pluralistic view, in which acetyl choline, inorganic ions, and electric currents all contribute towards transmission across the synapse. The material considered covers a wide range and is not strictly confined to synaptic problems. After-potentials and recovery in peripheral nerve, the blockage of conduction, and the spatial distribution of bioelectric currents are among the subjects discussed. Much of the experimental work has already been described in scientific journals, but the articles by Dr. Lorente de Nö and Dr. Bronk are largely based on new material. Dr. Bronk is particularly interesting and gives an excellent account of the way in which electrolytes affect transmission through synapses in the sympathetic system. He also describes interesting experiments on summation, fatigue, and recovery in the stellate ganglion.