toms include spontaneous tremors and various visceral pains. During the
terminal phase, bulbar attacks may occur, characterized by tachycardia with
irregularity, alternate flushing and pallor of the face, dyspnœa, polyuria and
sweating. Sudden death may result.

M. C.

[15] The cerebral and spinal complications occurring during pregnancy and
the puerperium.—B. J. ALBERS and H. D. PALMER. Jour. Nerv.
Ment. Dis., 1929, lxii, 484.

This is a comprehensive and long review of all the nervous and mental compli-
cations of pregnancy described in the literature. These include almost all the
conditions familiar to neurologists and can hardly be abstracted. Several
illustrations are given and the article must prove a useful reference for those
interested in the subject.

R. G. G.

PROGNOSIS AND TREATMENT.

[16] The relations of extrapyramidal syndromes to the basal ganglia (Die
Beziehungen der extrapyramidalen Symptomenkomplexe zu den
Lage- und Bewegungsreaktionen, zum motorischen Haushalt und zu
den Stammganglien)—G. SCHALTENBRAND. Deut. Zeits. f. Nerven-
heilk., 1929, cviii, 209.

From a series of clinical investigations and physiological experiments the
author reaches the following, among other, conclusions.

1. The neck reflexes of Magnus and de Kleijn have no place in the clinical
picture of Parkinsonism.

2. Righting reflexes in choreic patients are of normal type.

3. In choreo-athetotic states with the rigidity of Little’s disease righting
reflexes are wanting or assume a primitive character. In them, further,
neck reflexes are seen, but not in cases of chorea.

4. Posture and movement reactions in extrapyramidal conditions show
the same imperfections as voluntary movements in respect of inhibition or
de-inhibition, slowing, spread of associated movements, and tonization of certain
attitudes.

5. Parkinsonism can be produced in animals by acute bulbocapnin
toxicosis, but only in restricted dosage. With larger amounts hyperkinesia
and epilepsy appear.

6. The corpus striatum does not itself innervate movements, but as a
motor centre works in close relation with the centres for voluntary movement,
for posture and movement reactions, and with the motor ‘Haushaltszentrum’
(hypothalamus).

S. A. K. W.

In a small series of epileptic patients there has been found duodenal stasis or some other duodenal abnormality in approximately 29 per cent. It has been suggested that pituitary disorder occurs but no alteration in the sella turcica has been found. There is a distinct tendency for patients subject to epileptic seizures to have a lower basal metabolism than normal and this tendency would seem to warrant the use of pituitary therapy. This was employed along with diet and luminal and although no cure was obtained, 68 per cent. were definitely improved.

R. G. G.


The author draws attention to the value of paracodin, a preparation of dihydrocodein, in the treatment of migraine. This drug, given in the dosage of two, three or four tablets at the commencement of an attack, has, in the author's hands, been of the utmost efficacy in aborting the symptoms.

M. C.


Stimulated by the effects of muscle-extract in the relief of angina pectoris and allied conditions, the author has treated a series of patients with intermittent claudication by similar methods. In one patient, the blood pressure fell from 165 to 130, and the dorsalis pedis pulse, which was previously impalpable, was once more felt. Simultaneously, there was a marked subjective improvement and greater power of walking. The patients received up to 26 injections of muscle extract, but it must be emphasized that, in some cases at least, this particular form of therapy was accompanied by dietetic adjustments and reduction of the tobacco.

M. C.

Psychopathology.

**Psychology.**


In this somewhat discursive paper the author lays stress on the role played by instinct in man's activities even in the spheres of ethic and morality. Thus he points out that all activity is ambivalent, there always being an instinctive