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*Configurational Properties considered " Good " by Naive Subjects. M. B. Hubbell. 46.
*An Experiential and Theoretical Analysis of Fine Motor Skills. R. H. Seashore. 86.
*Suggestibility in Different Personality Types. B. J. Lindberg. 99.
*A Method of inducing Frustration in Human Subjects and Its Influence upon Palmar Skin Resistance. G. L. Freeman. 117.

Limits of Tolerance for Simultaneity.—
Further investigations with new apparatus on the limits of tolerance in simultaneity are described, with analysis of errors and determination of their limits. Experiments show effects of speed, differences for simultaneity of two stimuli, and effect of a warning signal. (H. de P.)

Configurational Properties.—Naive subjects were free to change material consisting of 40 geometrical figures so as to produce what they considered " good configurations. Results show that closure and symmetry are on the whole preferred " good " by these subjects. This is in line with the general conception of " good " in art and aesthetics and also with the prevalence of these properties in nature. (H. de 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 playfulness. (H. de P.)

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A review of theories on individual variations in motor skills with data from previously unpublished experiments.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

Suggestibility.—Olfactory and visual tests for suggestibility were made on subjects suffering from four types of mental disturbance: (1) asthenic (subvalid); (2) hysterical (subsolid); (3) manic depressive (substable); and (4) intellectual deficiency (subcapable). Intellectual defec-
tives were found to be the most suggestible and hysterics 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. de P.)

Induced Frustration and Palmar Skin Resistance.—Pavlov's method of experiment-
ing 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 excitement, indicated by decreased palmar skin resistance. (H. de P.)

ANNALES MÉDICO-PSYCHOLOGIQUES


Quelques Terminaisons des Délires Chroniques. Suspension et Réintégration du Délire ; Degrés divers de Rédé-adaptation 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.


A Roentgenographic Sign in Cases of Tuberous Sclerosis of Brain (Multiple "Brain Stones").  P. I. Yakovlev and W. Corwin. 1,030.


Sodium Diphenyl Hydantoinate.* Diffuse Progressive Dementia.  R. M. W. Corwin. 1,059.

Calcification of Functions of the Nervous System.  G. W. Forman. 1,076.

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 palidodihypothalamic 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 atethosis. 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 athetotic 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 predominates over 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.)
hersions 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 doubly 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.—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.)

Congenital Demyelinating Encephalopathy.—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 both operative inspection and autopsy. (R. M. S.)
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(II Congreso Neurolgico Internacional de Copenhagen, 1939. (The International Neurological Congress at Copenhagen, 1939.) M. Balado. 81.

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


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 hypersensitive 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 opthalmoplegia, 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


Cure of Experimental Renal Hypertension. S. Cerqua 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.


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 paresis, loss of sensation of first pain, touch, second pain, and warmth in this order. (W. M. H.)

L'ENCÉPHALE

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La Thérapeutique Convulsivante par le Cardiazol en dehors de la Démence Précocè et des États Schizophréniques. (Cardiazol convulsive therapy in dementia præcox and schizophrenic states.) P. Delmas-Marsalet, M. Bergouignan, and J. Lafon. 225.


Résultats de l'Insulin-thérapie seule ou Associée à la Cardiazol-thérapie et Conclusions Pratiques. (Results of insulin therapy, alone or associated with cardiazol therapy, and practical conclusions.) Leulier, Leclercq, Casalis, and Cappelle. 268.

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Second Dutch-Belgian Congress of Neurology and Psychiatry, Ghent and Brussels September 1938.

Les Rapports Cliniques entre les Encéphalites et la Démence Précocè. (Clinical relationship between encephalitis and dementia præcox.) Vermeylen. 389.

Indications of the Clinical Personality Examination. C. A. van Loghem. 404.

Trois Cas d'Encéphalite avec Stase Papillaire. (Three cases of encephalitis with papilledema.) Van Gehuchten. 407.


Quelques Remarques sur la Névrose Obsessionnelle du Point de Vue de la Psychoanalyse. (Some remarks on obsessive neurosis from the point of view of psychoanalysis.) R. de Monchy. 433.


Le Probleme des Plaques Séniles. (The problem of senile plaques.) P. Divry. 444.


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De Individueel reactiewijze bij Psychophysiologisch onderzoek. (Forms of individual reaction in the course of psychophysiological examinations.) B. Stokvis. 463.

Phénomène Nerveux au Cours de la Compresse du Sinus Carotiddien. (Nervous phenomena in the course of compression of the carotid sinus.) C. Heymans and J. J. Bouckaert. 469.

Idiotie avec Amaurose chez un Enfant d'Israelite Polonais en dehors de la Maladie de Tay-Sachs avec Projections. (Idiocy with amaurosis in the child of a Polish Jew, but not Tay-Sachs' disease.) L. van Bogaert. 471.

Proefondervindelijke vaststellingen betreffende de betrekkenis van het plethysmographisch niveau. R. Nyssen and R. Buschaert. 473.


*Tumeurs Métastatiques de la Fosse Postérieure chez les Malades ayant Atteint la Seconde Moitié de la Vie (Note Préliminaire). (Metastatic tumours of the posterior fossa in patients in the second half of life.) J. de Busscher. 534.

Histopathology of Tay-Sachs' Disease.—Schaffer describes the histological features in detail and emphasizes that the primary change is the degeneration of the hyaloplasm of the cells and that the deposition of prelipoid granules is purely secondary and not responsible for the swelling of the cells. He insists on the separate identities of pure cases of Tay-Sachs' and Niemann-Pick's disease. In the former the lecithin content of the brain is below normal, in the latter nearly twice normal: in Niemann-Pick's disease the lecithin immigrates into the cells of the nervous system, whereas in Tay-Sachs' disease the prelipoid has a local origin. Tay-Sachs' is a disease of the extoderm, Niemann-Pick's one of the mesoderm. The foam cells of Pick are not found in Tay-Sachs' disease. (M. J. McA.)

Metastatic Tumour of Posterior Fossa.—Out of 32 cases with cerebral secondaries 17 showed deposits below the tentorium cerebelli. Thirteen of these 17 cases were over 45 years of age. As a cause of cerebellar tumour in a person in the second half of life secondary carcinoma must always be carefully considered. (M. J. McA.)
A Propos du Traitement des Affections Allergiques par le Pentaméthylénététrazol. (The treatment of allergic diseases by pentamethylenetetrazol.) A. Leroy. 551.


*Organisation de Thalamus et du Cortex Cérébral chez le Lapin. (The nature of the thalamus and cerebral cortex in the rabbit.) J. Stoffels. 557.

Kyste dermoïde de la Queue de Cheval dans un Cas de Rachischisis. (Dermoid cyst of the cauda equina in a case of spina bifida.) H. de Jong. 576.

Film-demonstration: Catatonic bij mensch en dier. J. de Jong. 578.

A Propos du Diagnostique et Traitement Chirurgical des Anomalies Congénitales du Système Nerveux et de ses Ménings. (The diagnosis and surgical treatment of congenital anomalies of the nervous system and its menings.) A. Oljenick. 579.


Over hyperostosis frontalis interna en aanverwante symptomen. G. Muyle. 580.


Les Voies Centrales de la Sensibilité. (Note Préliminaire.) (The central pathways of sensation.) M. A. Gerebdez. 598.

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


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Psychose de Korsakow avec Polynevérite au Cours d’une Septicémie Post-Puerpérale. (Korsakow’s syndrome with polyneuritis during the course of post-puerperal septicemia.) M. Maere. 616.

*Meningite à Pneumocoque Guérir par la Sulfamido-thérapie. (Pneumococcal meningitis cured by sulphanilamide.) E. Evrard and A. Bragard. 622.

Azoman and Schizophrenia.—Hoven reports favourably on convulsion therapy with Azoman (triazol 156) in schizophrenia. He stresses its advantages over cardiazol and usually gives it intramuscularly. Fractures are less common. Out of 120 cases treated 50 made a complete or social cure and the majority had been ill 2–5 years.


Myoclonies Rythmiques du Voile et du Larynx chez un Sujet Jeune ne Présentant, en dehors de Signes

*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.)

Combined with insulin he regards it as the treatment of choice in long-standing cases. (M. J. McA.)

Meningitis and Sulphanilamide.—The authors advise the following dosage of dasan (sulphadiazin) 0.3–0.6 gm. the first day, 1 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.)

Névropathiques, qu’une Dissociation Albumino-Cytologique du Liquide. (Rhythmic myoclonus of palate and larynx in a young subject who, beyond neuropathic signs, showed only an albumino-cytological dissociation in the c.s.f.) Discussion
of myoclonus seen in conditions thought to be functional.) J. Rademeker and J. Helsoortel. 654.


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Paranoia et Homosexualité. (Paranoia and homosexuality.) J. de Buscher. 691.

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M. Finland, W. C. Spring, and F. C. Lowell. 179.


Immunity in Diabetes. III. Relation of Tissue Glycogen and Blood Chemistry to Bacterial Dissemination, Antibody Formation, and Survival after Infection in Diabetes. R. Richardson. 239.


Peripheral Resistance in Hypertension.—The increased peripheral resistance present in arterial hypertension cannot be reduced to the normal level by powerful vasodilating stimuli. No evidence was found for a neurogenic origin for the hypertension. Permanent vascular damage takes place after original active vasoconstriction has occurred. (J. N. C.)

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Motor Seizures accompanying Small Cerebellar Lesions in Cats. S. L. Clark. 41.


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Cortical Atrophy. H. J. Scher. 91.

The Development and Structure of the Pretectal Cell Masses in the Chick. H. Kuhlenbeck. 361.


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The Relative Vascularity of the Pretectal Region. T. L. Ricketts. 431.


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A Clinical Study of the Mescaline Psychosis, with Special Reference to the Mechanism of the Genesis of Schizophrenia and other Psychotic States. G. Tayleur Stockings. 29.

A Comparison between Some of the Effects of Isomyn (Benzodrine) and of Methyldroxy. F. L. Goll. J. M. Blackburn, and S. Graham. 48.

A Rehabilitation and Resocialization Scheme for Psychopathic Patients. L. H. Wootten. 60.


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The Bioelectrical Function of the Brain in some Forms of Epilepsy.
A. S. Penzik. 35.

Some Experience in Stopping a Psychomotor Excitation by Administration of a Mixture of Bromide-
Mединal-Magnesium. M. M. Klipzan. 52.

The Effect of Pathways of Effects in the Studies of Reactions.
E. N. Harvey and P. A. Davis. 494.

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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.

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*Physiological Analysis of the General Cortex in Reptiles and Birds. F. Bremer, R. S. Dow, and
G. Moruzi. 473.

Studies in the Physiology of the Embryonic Nervous System: IV. Development of Acetylcholine in the
Chick Embryo. Z. Y. Kuo. 488.


Electrical Reactions of the Human Brain to Auditory Stimulation during Sleep. H. Davis, P. A. Davis,
B. L. Loomis, E. N. Harvey, and G. Hobart. 500.


Vagal Inhibition of Inspiration, and Accompanying Changes of Respiration's 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. Helme. 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

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


The Effect of Anterior Pituitary Extracts on the


The Inhibition of Adrenaline Oxidation by Local Anaesthetics. F. J. Philpot. 301.

On the Primary Acidity of the Gastric Juice. T. Teorell. 306.


The Production of Exophthalmos in the Dog by Acetylcholine. C. E. Brunton. 383.

Effects of Increased Metabolism on Ketosis of Depancreatized Dogs. S. B. Barker. 394.

*Calcium and Synaptic Transmission in a Sympathetic Ganglion. A. M. Harvey and F. C. McIntosh. 408.


**Pressure.-Most Vascular Changes and application discharge following infiltration of Sympathomimetic drugs *Afferent Impulses from Teeth with Visceral Stimulation.—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.)

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; a 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 Sympathetic Ganglion. A. M. Harvey and F. G. Eggleton. 220.


Fatty Infiltration of the Liver in Pregnant Ewes. C. Smock. 238.


*Afferent Impulses from the Teeth resulting from a Visceral Stimulation. C. Pfaffmann. 220.


Fatty Infiltration of the Liver in Pregnant Ewes. C. Smock. 238.


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Fatty Infiltration of the Liver in Pregnant Ewes. C. Smock. 238.


Afferent Impulses from the Teeth resulting from a Visceral Stimulation. C. Pfaffmann. 220.
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 sympathetic 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.)

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Chemical Changes in the Blood and Their Clinical Significance. V. C. Myers and E. Munstwyler. 1.
Metallic Elements and Blood Formation. M. O. Schultz. 37.
Immunity in Invertebrates. C. G. Huff. 68.

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Prepsychotic Personality in Alcoholic Psychoses. E. Davidoff and C. A. Whisaker. 103.
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*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.
*Conibritto alla Cura Chirurgica della Paralisi Traumatica del Nervo Radiale nelle Fratture Chiuse della Difosi dell’Omoro. (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 Nevrastia del Glossofaringeo e le Nevrastie 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 neurotropic 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 demyelination 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 lipid 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 nucleus. 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 lipid 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, psychotherapy, 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.)
CURRENT JOURNALS
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• Sull’Avvelenamento Cerebrale Cronico da Manganes.- (Chronic cerebral poisoning by manganese.) 349. L. de Lisi.

• Rilievi Cronosismetrici in due Ammalati di Pellagra. (Chronaxial findings in two cases of pellagra.) 388. I. Javicolì.

• Sul Comportamento della Barriera Emato-Liquorale nei Pellagrosi. (On the behaviour of the barrier between blood and cerebrospinal fluid in cases of pellagra.) C. Trabucchi and G. Ferrari. 415.

• Orientamenti Clinici e Nostrografici dopo un Anno di Terapia Insulinica e Cardiazolica in Malati di Mente nella R. Clinica di San Salvi. (A clinical and symptomatic review of results after a year of treatment of mental diseases by insulin and cardiazol in the Royal Clinic of San Salvi.) C. E. Roby. 425.

• Studi sui Fenomeni di Permeabilità del Tessuto Nervoso. I. La diffusione delle Sostanze Coloranti nel Parenchima del Nervoso dell’Animale Morto. (Studies on the phenomena of diffusion in the nervous parenchyma of dead animals.) P. Sandri. 440.

• Studi sui Fenomeni di Permeabilità del Tessuto Nervoso. II. Influenza dell’Acidificazione sulla Diffusione delle Sostanze Coloranti nel Parenchima Nervoso. (Studies on the phenomena of diffusion in the central nervous system. II. Influence of acid fixation on the diffusion of the colouring matter in the nervous parenchyma.) P. Sandri. 451.

• Sul Rigiofamento Acuto dell’Oligodenodroglia nelle Psicosi Acute. (Acute swelling of the oligodenodroglia in acute psychoses.) A. Campana. 461.

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 involvement of 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 anatomical-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.)

SCHWEISER ARCHIV FÜR NEUROLOGIE UND PSYCHIATRIE
Vol. 44.
No. 2.
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Zur pathologischen Anatomie der Epilepsie. (The pathological anatomy of epilepsy.) S. Baumatz. 209.


• Zur Physiopathologie und Klinik des Nasenrücken-lidreflexes. (Physiological and clinical investigation on bridge of nose-eye lid reflex.) A. Glattauer. 242.

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

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

• Die diagnostische Bedeutung des optikischen Nachnystagmus bei Commoto cerebri und anderen diencephalen Störungen. (Diagnostic significance of optico-kinetic nystagmus in commotio cerebri and other diencephalic disturbances.) A. M. Mezcióó. 295.


PSYCHODYNAMICS OF COMPULSIVE NEUROSIS.—A case is described showing symptoms both of compulsive 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 orbicularis 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 negative 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 alcoholic gastritis; all 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 Nô 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 Nô 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.