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Schizophrene Hirnprozesse in ihrer Beziehung zur Verursachung, Diagnostizierbarkeit, Lokalisation und die durch sie bedingten Veränderungen und Anfallserweckungen. (Shrinking processes of the brain and their relation to causation, diagnosis, localization, and the appearance of defects from localized changes.) H. Nachtwey. 294.

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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.

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A Comparative Study of Hypoglycemic Shock Treatment and Control Observation in Schizo-

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Reconstruction Dreams. M. Levin. 705.


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Psychiatric Aspects of Porencephaly. E. L. Bern-
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**AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHOLOGY**


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*The Limits of Toleration for Simultaneity in the
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*Configurational Properties considered "Good" by
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Willmann. 70.

An Experiential 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. Experiments show effects of speed, differences for
simultaneity of two stimuli, and effect of a
warning signal. (H. de P.)

**Configurational Properties.**—Naive sub-
jects 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	
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. de P.)

**Humor 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 playfull-
ness. (H. de 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. de P.)

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

**ANNALES MÉDICO-PSYCHOLOGIQUES**


Quelques Terminaisons des Délires Chroniques.
Suspension et Réintégration du Délire ; Degrés
divers de Rédaptation 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.

ARCHIVES OF NEUROLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY, CHICAGO

*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.


*Palillofugal Fibers in the Monkey. S. W. Ranson and M. Ranson. 1,059.

Dementia Paralytica: Effect of Continuous Intensive Therapy with Tranylcypromine and Bismuth on Cerebrospinal Serologic Reactions and Frequency of Relapse. G. W. Forman. 1,064.


*Diffuse Progressive Leukodystrophy in the Adult, with Production of Metachromatice Degenerative Products (Alzheimer-Baroncini). L. van Rogaert and A. Dewulf. 1,085.

*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. 1,093.

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

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 Tubrous Sclerosis.—Attention is drawn to a roentgenological manifestation of tuberous 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.)

Palidoaftal 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 palidoaftal hypotalamic tract consists of fibres which run ventromedially into the hypotalamus, passing either through the fornix or over its dorsomedical 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 atheotosis. 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 herede-degenerative 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.)
Ventricular cysts, subarachnoid encephaly, of It necessarily side the may occurrences. It is true that some cases show 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 glia 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.)
BRAIN

Vol. 62.
No. 4.
December 1939.


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

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

*Blood Changes in Dystrophia Myotonica. J. N. Cummings and O. Maas. 422.


Congenital Myotonia.—Myographic and electrical investigations of muscles from myotonic goats show a persistent irregular tetanus of muscle fibres 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 abnormally 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. 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.


The Effect of Estrogens on the Urinary Creatinine of Castrate and Menopausal Women. E. P. Sharpey-Schafer and J. 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 hyperalgasia 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

Vol. 34 (1). No. 5. May 1939.

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


Résultats de l’Insulinitérapyse seule ou Associée à la Cardiazolthérapie et Conclusions Pratiques. (Results of insulin therapy, alone or associated with cardiazol therapy, and practical conclusions.) Leulier, Leclercq, Casalis, and Cappelle. 266.

JOURNAL BELGE DE NEUROLOGIE ET DE PSYCHIATRIE


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

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


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


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

Over het Bloedelspectrum en de Bezinkingssnelheid van de Erytrocyten bij Lijders aan Psychose. J. A. Lijterink. 437.

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


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

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

Phénomene Nerveux au Cours de la Compression du Sinus Carotidien. (Nervous phenomena in the course of compression of the carotid sinus.) C. Heymans and J. J. Bouchaert. 469.


Proefondervindelijke vaststellingen betreffende de beteekenis van het plethysmographisch niveau. R. Nyssen and R. Busschaert. 473.


*L’Analyse Histopathologique de la Maladie de Tay-Sachs. (Histopathological analysis of Tay-Sachs’ disease.) C. Schaffner. 515.

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

Histopathology of Tay-Sachs’ Disease.—Schaffner 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 latter of the nervous system, whereas in Tay-Sachs’ disease the prelipoid has a local origin. Tay-Sachs’ is a disease of the ektoderm, Niemann-Pick’s one of the mesoderm. The foam cells of Pick are not found in Tay-Sachs’ disease. (M. J. McCa.)

Metastatic Tumour of Posterior Fossa.—Out of 32 cases with cerebral secondaries 17 showed deposits below the tentorium cerebelli. Thirty 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. McCa.)
A Propos du Traitement des Affections Allergiques par le Pentamethylenetetrazol. (The treatment of allergic diseases by pentamethylenetetrazol.) A. Leroy. 551.


*Organisation de Thalamus et du Cerebral 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.

Filmdemonstration : Catatonie bij mensch en dier. J. de Jong. 578.

A Propos du Diagnostic 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 meninges.) A. Oljenick. 579.


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

Chondrome s'Etant substitué a presque tout l'Hémisphère Cérébral Gauche d'un Enfant de 13 Ans. J. de Buschier. 580.


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


Psychose de Korsakov avec Polynévrite au Cours d'une Septicémie Post-Puerpérale. (Korsakov's syndrome with polyneuritis during the course of post-puerperal sepsis.) M. Maere. 616.

Meningite à Pneumoocoque Guérir par la Sulphamido-thérapie. (Pneumococcal meningitis cured by sulphamidamide. E. Ervrad and A. Bragard. 622.

Azomane and Schizophrenia.—Hoven reports favourably on convulsion therapy with Azomane (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 cicatization 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 astrocystoma, which is always diffuse and does not show necrosis or cicatization. Certain tumours which spring from the hippocampus or septum pelliculare 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 dagenan 693 in suppressive 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.)

Névropathiques, qu'une Dissociation Albumino-Chioloque 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
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Sur les Cavités Kystiques des Néoplasmes Cérébraux Rendues Visibles par Injection de Thorotrast. (Cystic cavities in cerebral neoplasms made apparent by injection of thorotrast.) T. Lehoczky. 715.


Polyénvrite Toxique Provoquée par l'Urilone.


Paranoïa et Homosexualité. (Paranoia and homosexuality.) J. de Busscher. 691.

JOURNAL OF CLINICAL INVESTIGATION


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


Renal Function and the Azotemia following Hemorrhage. R. J. Stevens, L. Schiff, A. Lublin, and E. S. Garber. 233.

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.)

JOURNAL OF COMPARATIVE NEUROLOGY


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

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Ventral Longitudinal Path in the Albino Rat. A. W. Angulo y Gonzalez. 325.

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


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Observations on the Chick Casserian Ganglion with Special Reference to the Bipolar Neurons. R. C. Truex. 473.

Nerve Endings in the Urinary Bladder. O. R. Langworthy and E. L. Murphy. 487.

Cerebral Fiber Tracts of Amblystoma Tigrinum in Medialar Stage. C. J. Herrick. 511.


Axon Hillocks of Multipolar Neurons of the Cat. Q. B. DeMarsh. 637.

JOURNAL OF MENTAL SCIENCE

Vol. 86. No. 360.

January 1940.


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

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


Lesions of the Spinal Column resulting from Convulsion Therapy. G. Kraus and H. J. Viersma. 76.


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Methodology in Psychological Medicine. E. A. Bennett. 230.

The Use of the Creatine-Creatinine Ratio. C. E. M. Pugh. 240.

Mallon's Reaction in the Urine of Mentally Defective Patients. C. E. M. Pugh. 244.


Brain Respiration and Glycolysis in Cardiazol Convolutions. L. D. MacLeod and M. Reiss. 276.


An Attempt to Induce Patients suffering from Catatonia to Active and Voluntary Movements. J. Bierer. 287.

JOURNAL OF NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASE

Vol. 91. No. 1.

January 1940.

Observations on the Behaviour of Schizophrenic Patients undergoing Insulin Shock Therapy. C. Wall. 1.

Pick’s Disease : Clinico-pathologic Case Reports. S. M. Bouton. 9.

Grasping and Sucking. I. Bieber. 31.


Remarks on Myelography. R. Wartenberg. 47.

Cortical Atrophy or Tumor of the Brain. A. Gordon. 53.
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The Clinic and Pathology of Neurobrucellosis. E. M. Steblow. 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. Lurie. 46.
Some Experience in Stopping a Psychomotor Excitation by Administration of a Mixture of Bromide-Medinal-Magnesium. M. M. Kipizan. 52.


Late Modifications of the Brain in Poisoning with Hydrocyanic Acid and its Salts. P. E. Snesarev. 3.
Tumours of the Lobe of the Forehead. III. Differential Diagnosis. L. A. Shenderov. 17.
Myasthenoplepsy as Isolated Syndrome of the Narcopolysis (to the Clinic of Vegetomotor Syndrome). A. N. Nemlikher and P. I. Tafranskaya. 35.
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*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 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, pyramid, lobulus simplex. Stimulation in the region of the inferior olivary nuclei causes transynaptically 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 electroretinogram 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.)

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*Vascular Reactions of the Cat after Total Sympathectomy.

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The Action in the Perfused Liver of Atyrycillin, Sympathin Metabolites, and Local Anaesthetics.

*Effects of Changes in Dietary Calcium on Neuromuscular Transmission.

The Oxygen Supply of the Fetal Brain of the Sheep and the Effect of Asphyxia on Fetal Respiratory Movement.

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Effect of Atyrycillin, Prostigmine, Potassium, and Fatigue on the Crossed Extensor Reflex and on Its Reflex Inhibition in the Toad.


The Production of Exophthalmos in the Dog by Atyrycillin.

*Effects of Increased Metabolism on Ketosis of Depancreatized Dogs.

Calcium and Sympathetic Transmission in a Sym pathetic Ganglion.

On the Disappearance from the Blood of Intravenously Injected Insulin.

A Circulation Model.
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.)

PHYSIOLOGICAL REVIEWS

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Chemical Changes in the Blood and Their Clinical Significance. V. C. Myers and E. Munwyler. 1.
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Malaria Therapy for the Nonhospitalized Case of Neurophilis. W. A. Thompson. 135.
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*Provocazione di Accessi Convulsivi nel Congiolo Mediane 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.


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

La Nevrastenia del Glossofaringe e le Nevralgie Auricolofacciali. (Glossopharyngeal neuralgia and auriculo facial neuralgia.) 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 neurolucatic processes. The reaction is due to a variety of physicochemical 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 describes 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 cytoplasm. 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, 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 morbid 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

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


Zur Physiopathologie und Klinik des Nasenrückenzentreflexes. (Physiological and clinical investigation on bridge of nose-eyelid reflex.) A. Glattauer. 242.

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


Die diagnostische Bedeutung des optokineticen Nystagmus bei Commissuro cerebri und anderen diencephalen Störungen. (Diagnostic significance of opto-kinetic nystagmus in commissio cerebri and other diencephalic disturbances.) A. M. Meenjoo. 295.


Klinischer Beitrag zur Kenntnis der amytotropen Lateralskelose. (Clinical contribution to the knowledge of amytotrophic 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 affection. 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 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 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


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.