

fluid, there followed multiple persistent hallucinations with associated delusions of persecution. The demonstrators remark on the rarity of this sequence, and take the case as an argument for the organic origin of certain cases of chronic delusions of persecution.

L. M. D. MILL.

*Contagion from a Post-Encephalitic Parkinsonism* [*Contagiosité du Parkinsonisme encéphalitique*]. (*Bull. Soc. Clin. de Med. Ment.*, March-April, 1928.) Picard, J., and Masquin, P.

In showing a case which they consider proved to have been infected as above, MM. Jean Picard and Pierre Masquin emphasize the fact that epidemic encephalitis is contagious in its chronic as well as in its acute phase, and urge the necessity for prolonged treatment.

L. M. D. MILL.

#### 4. Pathology.

*The Nervous Constitution and its Pathology* [*La doctrine de la constitution et la pathologie nerveuse*]. (*L'Hyg. Ment.*, April, 1928.) Zanelli, G. F.

This article commences with a brief historical sketch of the theories of disease from the days of Hippocrates, and emphasizes the fact that during the nineteenth century the bacteriological and infective theories of disease assumed too great an importance. The author then proceeds to discuss the influence on neurotic conditions of the ductless glands and of the vegetative nervous system following the lines of work of de Giovanni and Viola.

The remainder of the article is devoted to the exposition of the author's own views on the subject, paying particular attention to affections of the autonomic nervous system and the influence of the ductless glands on it.

R. S. GIBSON.

*The Mechanism of the Production of Pain in Ischæmia or Vascular Spasm* [*Sur le mécanisme des douleurs ischémiques ou angio-spasmodiques*]. (*L'Encéph.*, April, 1928.) Salmon, A.

The author reviews the current opinions of the ætiology of intermittent claudication, Raynaud's disease, acro-paræsthesia, angina pectoris and migraine. He points out that in several of these and allied conditions the patient frequently shows a tendency to venous engorgement, as manifested by the presence of such conditions as varicose veins and hæmorrhoids. He adduces arguments to show that the cause of the extreme pain in these conditions is not the arterial spasm, but the venous engorgement which accompanies and succeeds the spasm. This in turn, he considers, is caused by the action of the toxic products of metabolism acting on the sympathetic nerve-endings in the capillaries and veins.

R. S. GIBSON.