

If she were bringing her mother a glass of milk, on encountering something red or green she would stop and let her mother wait. She did not wish to see her husband on the 13th of the month or on a Friday. She would take hours to dress herself, occupying her mind in counting many things. If interrupted so as to lose count, she would begin again. She could not carry on a conversation, her thoughts being occupied with counting. Her appetite fell off, and she became lazy and apathetic, lay in bed, and would not wash herself.

Being admitted into a sanatorium, she soon began to improve, and made a complete recovery in six weeks.

Dr. Thomsen observes that those who fall under this form of derangement come from neurotic families, and are naturally sensitive. The whole affection has an emotional basis. Sometimes the exciting cause is a painful occurrence.

Such fixed ideas may accompany certain forms of insanity, but they often form a disease *sui generis*, having well-defined symptoms, sometimes following neurasthenia or hysteria. These fixed ideas may be confirmed into delusions or hallucinations. Similar affections have been described by French authors under the title of "obsessions, *folie de doute*, and psychasthenia," but he considers that Westphal's views on the subject are more correct.

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4. Pathology of Insanity.

Histological Changes in the Cerebellum in General Paralytics [*Die Histopathologischen Veränderungen des Kleinhirns bei der progressiven Paralyse, etc.*]. (*Jahrb. f. Psych., H. 1 and 2; Allg. Zeits. f. Psychiat., Bd. 64, H. Lit.*) Strüssler.

Strüssler has made some thorough-going researches into the lesions in the cerebellum of paralytics—a subject which has hitherto received little attention. In every case examined, he has found extensive alterations both in the membranes and in the nerve-cells. The deepest alterations were found in the cells of Purkinje and the cells of the superficial laminae, while the cells of Golgi seem to have escaped. The axis-cylinders of the fibres and the cells of the glia were also found affected. The vessels of the cerebellum showed little change. Some parts of the organ, as the tonsils or amygdaloid lobes, were found to have escaped more than others. There was a constant relation between the impairment of motor functions and the degree of alteration in the cerebellum. This was well exemplified by the cases of juvenile paralysis, in which the loss of motor power is more marked than in general paralysis of adults.

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Contribution to the Pathology of Pellagra [*Zur Pathologischen Anatomie du Pellagra*]. (*Allg. Zeits. f. Psychiat., Bd. 45, H. 4.*) Lukács and Fabinyi.

This gives a study of three cases of pellagrous insanity from the Klinik for Nervous and Mental Diseases at Kolozsvár in Hungary. The authors inform us that pellagra occurs in some villages of Transylvania. The causes are the same as in Lombardy, but the disease is not so prevalent.