

the percentage of alcoholic psychoses among Jewish patients is low but is increasing in both sexes.

It is to be noted that the study consists of an analysis of data secured at Bellevue Hospital, New York, together with similar data compiled from the reports of the New York State Hospital Commission and covers the period 1914-26 inclusive.

WM. McWILLIAM.

*Malarial Therapy and the Pre-Paretic.* (*Psychiat. Quarterly, April, 1928.*) Lang, H. B.

The author urges the early diagnosis of paresis and stresses the importance of a thorough serological examination in treating all cases of syphilis. He also cites cases in which a diagnosis of "manic-depressive insanity," "psychopathic personality with psychosis due to drugs," and "alcoholic" would have been made but for an examination of the cerebro-spinal fluid. "Incipient" cases of the disease are also described, together with the results of their treatment with malaria.

WM. McWILLIAM.

*Encephalitis Lethargica and the Interpretation of Mental Disease.* (*Amer. Journ. Psychiat., May, 1928.*) Hendrik, I.

The author sees in encephalitis lethargica a common meeting-ground for those who are convinced that all psychiatric disorders are essentially changes in either the structure or the physico-chemical functions of cellular units, and those who contend that the nature of psychological processes is a unique biological mechanism. The close resemblance of many of the symptoms of encephalitis lethargica to those of schizophrenia is discussed.

The literature has been fully studied and many references discovered, and a wide bibliography is appended.

WM. McWILLIAM.

*The Acute Psychiatric Type of Epidemic Encephalitis.* (*Amer. Journ. Psychiat., May, 1928.*) Sands, I. F.

The author describes 9 cases of epidemic encephalitis in which the first symptoms of the disease were of a psychotic nature.

The picture is that of an acute organic psychosis, either a delirium or of an occupational type, or else periodic outbreaks of excitement, impulsive acts, delusional or bewildered states, confusion and marked fear. The subsequent appearance of neurological symptoms leads to the establishment of the correct diagnosis.

WM. McWILLIAM.

*A Study of 50 Cases of Psychopathic Personality.* (*Amer. Journ. Psychiat., May, 1928.*) Partridge, G. E.

The 50 cases of this investigation were composed of 21 males and 29 females and the material of the work was accumulated in the course of the ordinary clinical study of the patients.

The author distinguishes three main types, a delinquent type, an inadequate type, and a general incompatibility type. It appears that the type of reaction which the patient may have developed early in life is very persistent despite all ordinary efforts to change it.

The general conclusion is reached that the "psychopath" is one in whom strong demands are accompanied by feelings of inadequacy, inferiority, or insecurity, and in whom there develops a tendency to resort to one or more typical reaction patterns, all to be included in a general way under the terms tantrums, sulks and running away.

WM. McWILLIAM.

*Pellagrous Insanity.* (*Amer. Journ. Psychiat.*, May, 1928.) Cooper, M. D.

In this short article the author reviews the ætiology of pellagra and discusses the psychoses associated with it from both mental and physical standpoints.

In dealing with treatment he recommends a well-balanced, full diet, rich in vitamin B; moderate doses of one of the arsenicals, *viz.*, soamin, sodium cacodylate or Fowler's solution; and, in some cases where there is marked confusion and agitation, spinal puncture with the removal of 15 to 20 c.c. of cerebrospinal fluid. The use of thyroid extract as a means of therapy is referred to.

An interesting discussion follows the main article.

WM. McWILLIAM.

*Finger-sucking and Accessory Movements in Early Infancy.* (*Amer. Journ. Psychiat.*, May, 1928.) Levy, D. M.

This paper is concerned with the ætiology of infantile finger-sucking and of certain other movements in association with it. The investigation is a lengthy one, in the course of which many cases, here recorded, have been examined. The ascertained facts are collated in a series of tables, and there is a full discussion of the possible conclusions which may be drawn.

Among his 26 conclusions the author states that the rational treatment of the phenomena is prophylactic—the use of methods to insure sufficient action of the lips during feeding.

WM. McWILLIAM.

*Some Problems of the Functional Psychoses.* (*Amer. Journ. Psychiat.*, May, 1928.) Campbell, C. Macfie.

Dr. Macfie Campbell, in a Pasteur lecture delivered before the Institute of Medicine of Chicago in November, 1927, reviews some problems of the so-called "functional" psychoses, discussing the psychiatric point of view in general. He emphasizes the necessity for formulating the symptoms and course of these disorders with