

*General Paralysis and Dementia Præcox* [*Paralysie générale et démence précoce*]. (Bull. Soc. Clin. de Méd. Ment., 1925.) Abély, X.

This paper describes a patient who suffered from syphilis at the age of 16. At 27 he presented a picture of classical general paralysis—mental, neurological and serological. During the last seven years there has been gradual but steady evolution to one of hebephreno-catatonica with suppression of the paralytic signs and symptoms. The Wassermann reaction is now negative in the blood and faintly positive in the cerebro-spinal fluid. The previous excess of cells and albumen in the cerebro-spinal fluid has disappeared. Memory is good and the intellect is little damaged, but there is marked loss of affectivity. The author concludes that this case represents a special form of cerebral syphilis evolving slowly from a paralytic to a hebephrenic phase. The pathological process invaded first the membrane and cortex and passed on more deeply towards the central nuclei, this suggestion being borne out by the improvement in the cerebro-spinal fluid. It is not stated whether any anti-syphilitic treatment was given at any time.

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*Syphilitic Dementia Præcox* [*Démence précoce syphilitique*]. (Bull. Soc. Clin. de Méd. Ment., 1925.) Marchand, L.

The author describes the case of a woman, æt. 44, who has been under treatment for ten years. Syphilis was diagnosed nine years ago, but the cerebro-spinal fluid was not then examined. She has always presented a mixture of paralytic and catatonic signs and symptoms, but recently the latter have predominated and the cerebro-spinal fluid is now negative, though ocular and reflex signs of syphilis are still present. The author discusses whether it is a case of atypical general paralysis or of dementia præcox in a syphilitic, but concludes that the cerebral syphilitic infection was a causal agent in the production of the catatonic syndrome.

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*Dromo-Dipsomaniac Attacks in a Cyclothymic* [*Accès dromo-dipsomaniaques chez un cyclothymique*]. (Bull. Soc. Clin. de Méd. Ment., 1925.) Marchand, Dupouy and Montassut.

The authors describe the case of a cyclothymic, æt. 36, of similar heredity, who presented episodic fugues combined with dipsomania and followed by partial amnesia. They distinguish the case from the true alcoholic fugue, and eliminate hysteria, epilepsy and psychasthenia. It is pointed out that the genuine manic-depressive dipsomaniac exhibits remorse after each attack.

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*A General Paralytic Household* [*Un ménage de paralysie générale*]. (Bull. Soc. Clin. de Méd. Ment., 1925.) Marie and Bernadou.

A case is recorded of undoubted general paralysis in husband and wife, and the authors consider that the large numbers of such cases