

Kretschmer in distinguishing four morphological types—the pycnic, the athletic, the asthenic and the dysplastic. Kretschmer found a preponderance of the pycnic type to be cyclothymic, and of the other three types to be schizophrenic. The author does not draw any conclusions from his own work. W. D. CHAMBERS.

A Case of Chronic Hallucinosis [Sur un Cas d'Hallucinosse Chronique].
(*Ann. Med. Psych.*, July, 1926.) Leyritz, J.

This paper is a very careful description of a case of long-standing hallucination in a woman, æt. 70, without any enfeeblement or delusion, followed by a discussion on the nature and mode of development of the hallucinations. This case began as complex pseudo-hallucinations which were later located in the exterior, thus confirming the theory of Froment that hallucinations are nothing more than a lively variety of interior language. No indications of any endogenous or exogenous toxin were observed.

W. D. CHAMBERS.

F. Doublet and Psychiatry in the Time of Louis XVI [François Doublet et la Psychiatrie au Temps de Louis XVI]. (*Ann. Med. Psych.*, July, 1926.) Carrette, P.

This paper is a review of the work of François Doublet, published in 1785, on the therapy of mental disorders. Doublet regarded these as divided into four classes—delirium, mania, melancholia and imbecility. For delirium the treatment recommended was phlebotomy, hydrotherapy, purgation and blisters; but it was recognized that delirium often arose in the course of a bodily disease which must be diagnosed and treated. The treatment for mania was similar, but less drastic, warm baths being particularly commended. It was observed that mania may often be cured by an intercurrent disease. For melancholia, bleeding is most valuable, and gentle aperients may be followed by stronger purges. Imbecility is noted as the mildest but least tractable of mental disorders.

The author of the paper regrets that the energetic treatment indicated above lapsed early in the nineteenth century, when the teaching of Pinel gained influence, and quotes critics of Pinel to this effect. The view of Fodéré (1817) was that Pinel had put nothing but expectant medicine in the place of the methods of treatment he banished.

W. D. CHAMBERS.

The Affective Symptomatology of Disseminated Sclerosis. (*Journ. of Neur. and Psycho-path.*, July, 1926.) Cottrell, S. S., and Kinnier Wilson, S. A.

In a lengthy paper these authors present in interesting detail a study of the emotional changes in 100 cases of disseminated sclerosis. Minute attention is paid to the "bodily feeling" of these patients.

Having dealt with the literature the authors proceed to outline their method of examination. The clinical material is considered