

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.