

due appreciation of the individual constitution, the cultural background and the concrete life situation. Clinical cases are quoted in illustration of special points raised. WM. McWILLIAM.

*Two Years' Experience with the Malarial Treatment of General Paralysis in a State Institution.* (*Journ. Amer. Psychiat.*, March, 1928.) Bahr, M. A., and Bruetsch, W. L.

The authors present clinical, serological and *post-mortem* observations in 100 cases of general paralysis treated with malaria.

In their results of treatment they state that 25 patients were able to leave the hospital; 12 improved to such a degree that they can be trusted in useful occupation in the hospital. Forty patients are placed in the unimproved group, in 8 of whom the disease is in a stationary condition, while with the remaining 32 it is progressing.

Five patients succumbed during the rigors, and 18 died following the malaria. Of the former one patient died of a splenic rupture, one developed pneumonia, and in one instance death was caused by paralytic seizures. A detailed description with photographs is given of the necropsy in the case of splenic rupture.

Serological changes following malarial treatment occurred in both the improved and unimproved groups. While there was no parallelism between the degree of clinical and serological improvement, the percentage showing serological improvement, particularly as far as the colloidal gold curve was concerned, was higher in the improved groups. The gold curve was reduced in intensity, but remained of the paretic type. The conversion of a paretic curve into a true luetic one was an exception in the authors' cases.

WM. McWILLIAM.

*The Characteristics of a Psychogenic History.* (*Journ. of Neur. and Psycho-path.*, April, 1928.) Ross, T. A.

Dr. Ross in his paper presents a series of 10 cases, the study of which would seem "to demonstrate that there is such a thing as a psychogenic history, that illness does seem to be definitely correlated with mental states, and that these states are of very early origin." Each case is discussed at length, and the author lays down as an absolute rule, "Do not diagnose a neurosis in an obscure case unless a psychogenic history is forthcoming."

WM. McWILLIAM.

*Some Considerations of the Significance of Physical Constitution in Relation to Mental Disorder.* (*Amer. Journ. Psychiat.*, March, 1928.) Adler, H. M., and Mohr, G. F.

The authors recognize that among normal and psychotic patients there may be recognized various physical forms that correspond to the "types" described by Kretschmer. In the psychiatric categories considered they discover two elements: that of normal distribution of qualities common to all members of the group; and