

*General Paralysis Confirmed by Histological Examination in an Old Man of Seventy-five Years* [*Paralysie générale confirmée par l'examen histologique chez un vieillard de 75 ans*]. (*Bull. Soc. Clin. de Méd. Ment.*, November-December, 1927.) Marie, A., Chatagnon, P., and Picard, J.

A patient, *æt.* 75, who had contracted syphilis at the age of 20, showed signs of tabo-paresis. The picture was that of dementia, euphoria, eroticism and delusions of grandeur and of great wealth. The blood and spinal fluid were strongly positive, and there were also neurological signs of paresis. The brain showed the usual lesions of general paralysis, while there was a complete absence of cerebral arterio-sclerosis or of the appearances usually found in senile dementia.

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*General-Paralytic Syndrome due to Diffuse Cortical Sclerosis* [*Syndrome paralytique par sclérose cérébrale corticale diffuse*]. (*Bull. Soc. Clin. de Méd. Ment.*, July, 1927.) Pactet and Marchand, L.

The mental symptoms in this case indicated general paralysis but the cerebro-spinal fluid was negative to all tests and the condition was not progressive. The blood Wassermann reaction was positive and there was advanced pulmonary phthisis. The autopsy, however, showed considerable and widespread sclerotic changes in the cerebral cortex, without any implication of the meninges.

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*Paralytic Syndrome and Epilepsy from Cerebral Sclerosis and Chronic Meningo-encephalitis* [*Syndrome paralytique et épilepsie par sclérose cérébrale et méningo-encéphalite chronique*]. (*Bull. Soc. Clin. de Méd. Ment.*, November-December, 1927.) Pactet and Marchand, L.

A patient, subject to epilepsy from the age of 16, presented, at the age of 26, both mental and physical symptoms and signs of general paralysis, which persisted until his death from uræmia at 56 years. The blood and cerebro-spinal fluid were, however, constantly negative. *Post-mortem* there were evidences of a chronic meningo-encephalitis of unknown origin. There were also many microscopic sclerotic foci situated in the cerebral and cerebellar cortex.

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*Disseminated Sclerosis and Chronic Hallucinatory Psychosis* [*Sclérose en plaques et psychose hallucinatoire chronique*]. (*Bull. Soc. Clin. de Méd. Ment.*, July, 1927.) Guiraud, M. P.

The patient in this case, a woman, *æt.* 41, was admitted to an asylum suffering from a hallucinatory psychosis, and a year later developed neurological signs indicating disseminated sclerosis. This disease was confirmed at autopsy. The possible relationship of the psychotic and the neurological states are discussed, but in