

grasp reflex is present. Scopolamine caused a marked prolongation of the effects of bulbocapnine. Carbon dioxide had different effects, depending on the dosage. In from 15–25% concentration administered for from 1–2 minutes, it caused an increase in the length of time that the animal hung, after the gas was discontinued. In from 35–50% concentrations it caused a decrease in the hanging response with a subsequent increase. The effect of the higher concentrations closely resembled that on the catatonic symptoms of man. The authors subsequently found that both carbon dioxide and scopolamine when given alone elicited the grasp reflex and the hanging response. As scopolamine relieves the muscular disturbances in paralysis agitans, this action would appear to be different from that after bulbocapnine has been given.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Use of Carbon Dioxide Mixture in Stupors Occurring in Psychoses. (*Arch. of Neur. and Psychiat.*, vol. xxix, Feb., 1933.) D'Elseaux, F. C., and Solomon, H. C.

The authors administered gaseous mixtures containing from 5–35% of carbon dioxide and from 20–30% of oxygen, the remainder being nitrogen. No single factor, whether it be acidosis, CO₂ tension, etc., appears sufficient to explain the temporary arousal from stupor. The fact that the procedure is a shock to the system appears to the authors to play a part; several patients expressed a wish not to die. A variety of psychological factors enter into the problem, and may alter the response. The authors conclude that no adequate explanation has been advanced.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Surgical Relief of the Headache of Migraine. (*Journ. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.*, vol. lxxvii, Jan., 1933.) Dickerson, D. G.

The author, after discussing some of the theories bearing on migraine, describes his results from ligation and section of the middle meningeal artery in 7 cases of patients suffering from headache diagnosed as migraine.

Three out of four cases operated on for migraine were cured, and in the other case the headache was cured on the right side, but not completely on the left. In three other cases operated on for serious head injuries a previous recurrent headache, apparently migrainous, was cured by the operation.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Improvement in Nervous and Mental States under Cortin Therapy. (*Journ. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.*, vol. lxxvii, Jan., 1933.) Hartman, F. A., Beck, G. M., and Thorn, G. W.

The authors used "cortin" therapy with varying success in three cases of Addison's disease, three showing fatigue without demonstrable adrenal insufficiency and five organic neurological cases. Two cases of myasthenia gravis were treated but showed no improvement.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Intraspinal Therapy in Neurosyphilis [*Terapia endorachidea della neurosifilide*]. (*Il Cervello*, vol. xii, Jan., 1933.) Riquier, G. C., and Quarti, G.

The authors treated 48 general paralytics, 5 tabo-paretics and 21 tabetics with an oily suspension of alkaline bismuth tartrate (trépol) given intraspinally. The dose given was 25–50 mgrm. of trépol. Of the 48 general paralytics 18 showed a moderate remission, 7 a good remission, and 3 an extremely good one. The expansive type responded best to the treatment. All cases received subsequent treatment with bismuth and arsenobenzols. Amongst the 5 tabo-paretics, in 3 there was some improvement. Amongst the 21 tabetics treated with 2–5 injections, 14 showed some improvement.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Diathermy in Treatment of General Paresis. (*Amer. Journ. Psychiat.*, vol. xii, Nov., 1932.) McKay, H. A., Gray, K., and Winans, W. C.

A series of 32 patients treated by diathermy in conjunction with chemotherapy is presented. The Victor super-power diathermy apparatus was employed. The