

(11) *Endogenic dementia*.—(a) Dementia præcox; (b) forms of paranoid dementia.

(12) *Epilepsy*.—(a) Genuine epilepsy; (b) affective epilepsy; (c) tardive epilepsy; (d) other forms of epilepsy.

(13) *Manic-depressive states and insanities*.

(14) *Hysterical temperament and insanity*.

(15) *Other psychogenic diseases*.—(a) Traumatic neuroses; (b) psychogenic psychoses of prisoners; (c) induced insanity (*folie à deux*); (d) emotional psychoses; (e) other forms.

(16) *Paranoid and querulous states and paranoia*.

(17) *Psychopathic states*.—(a) Neurotic states; (b) imperative ideas ("Zwangsvorstellungen"); (c) sexually perverted persons; (d) states of instability (*Haltlose*); (e) psychopathic swindlers and deceivers (*Schwindler and Betrüger*); (f) congenital criminals (*delinquente nato*); (g) other forms.

(18) *Imbecility and weak-mindedness*.

(19) *Idiocy*.—(a) Syphilitic; (b) encephalitic; (c) hydrocephalic; (d) other forms.

(20) *Doubtful cases, and not cleared up*.

(21) *Not insane and not psychopathic*.

Our English colleagues who are interested in the careers of German psychiatrists will no doubt be pleased to hear that Dr. Heinrich Schüle, since 1887 Director of the Grand Ducal Asylum of Illenau near Achern, in Baden, honorary member of the Medico-Psychological Association of Great Britain and Ireland, on July 4th, 1913, had the rare experience of celebrating his jubilee of fifty years in office, in the full enjoyment of mental activity, and excellent bodily health and vigour. Numerous acknowledgments and honours were bestowed upon him, and a number of former and present physicians of Illenau compiled a work in honour of the occasion containing sixteen scientific articles, occupying some 280 pages of printed matter.

## PORTUGAL.

By Dr. CAETANO MARIA BEIRÃO.

In recent years, the study of nervous and mental diseases has made some progress in our country.

Not long ago, psychiatry and neurology were studied together with pathology in our universities, without being a speciality, so that neither developed as they ought to have done, nor were young physicians anxious to dedicate themselves to any of these special branches of medicine.

In those days, the courses of psychiatry were limited to voluntary lectures by the late Dr. Miguel Bombarda, and Dr. Julio de Mattos, the former of the Lunatic Asylum of Lisbon, and the latter of Oporto.

But the reform of medical studies in 1911 improved this state of affairs, and placed Portugal in this matter on a level with the most advanced nations. By this reform were established the Chair of Psychiatry at the University of Coimbra, held by Prof. Padua, another at the University

of Oporto, by Prof. Magalhaes de Lemos, and two at the University of Lisbon—one of General Psychiatry, held by Dr. Julio de Mattos, the other of Forensic Psychiatry, by Prof. Sobral Cid, who came from the University of Coimbra.

The courses are bi-annual, and are compulsory for students in their final year.

Prof. Julio de Mattos commenced his course with a most interesting general survey of psychology, passing in review all the different psychoses. These lectures were worthy of the man, who is well known in the psychiatric world by his books and professional attainments, and the most interesting were those on general paralysis, with clinical demonstrations, from its onset to its nearly always fatal termination. He treated the disease from both medical and legal aspects.

Dr. Sobral Cid has given very interesting lectures on precocious dementia, which were quite in keeping with his great reputation, and at the same time showing examples of each form of that psychosis.

I have also to record that there was established at the University of Lisbon a Chair of Neurology, to which was called Dr. Egas Moniz, a professor in the University of Coimbra. He has given eloquent lectures on general paralysis and hysteria.

At Oporto, Prof. Magalhaes de Lemos opened a course of psychiatry on the lines of Prof. Julio de Mattos.

Following these changes in the teaching of psychiatry, there is now a proposition to reform the medico-forensic service. Courses for legal medicine will be established at Lisbon, Coimbra and Oporto, including forensic psychiatry, judiciary psychology and criminal anthropology. These are quite necessary, for the medico-forensic studies are very unsatisfactory and require remodelling accordingly to modern science.

Many books on psychiatry were published during the year, but I shall mention only the more interesting ones.

First of all was Dr. Julio de Mattos' work entitled *Loucura* (Insanity). It is a re-edition of his book published under the same title in 1889, but though the author follows the same programme, the book is full of new material. The chapter dedicated to paralytic dementia is most important. The illustrious alienist treats it first from the clinical point of view, following the same classification as Doutrubante, and then from the medico-legal aspect, asserting the presence, as a rule, of criminal irresponsibility and civil incapacity, both when the disease is active and during periods of remission.

This statement is absolutely correct, and important because our laws do not admit of limited responsibility. There are two new subjects treated. First, the *syndroma de Cotart*, regarding which he shows, after giving its description and origin, its enormous importance in the prognosis of melancholy. *Psychopathic flights of ideas* is the other subject. He first defines them, and then points out their differences in idiocy, in delirium, in paranoid states, in degenerates, etc., mentioning their special character in each. This subject, which since 1851 has been closely studied by Morel and Dagonet, is splendidly treated by Prof. Julio de Mattos. *A Loucura* is indeed a most interesting book, and full of learning.

Another work which ought to be mentioned is that which Prof. Egas

Moniz presented when he entered the University, called the *Sexual Life*. It was re-published this year, the first edition being exhausted. It consists of two large volumes; the first deals with sexual physiology, and the second with its anomalies.

Correia Mendes (Oporto) published a volume, *The Portuguese Criminals*, which figured as his thesis, at the Concourse of the Faculty of Science at Oporto, also a pamphlet entitled *A Habitual Delinquent*. The former is a study of criminal anthropology in which the author, after describing criminality in Portugal, and the relative frequency of various crimes, makes a comparison with other nations, affirming that crimes have been increasing in Portugal, especially those committed against the person. Afterwards he treats of the criminals according to their nativity, the places where the crimes were committed, the habits of the criminals, and all the associated circumstances, and forms the conclusion that the greatest criminality exists in the most populous and manufacturing centres. Then he studies the morphology, biology, and psychology of the criminal, giving his opinion that of all the characters found in the different types of criminal the most persistent are: affective dulness, loss of moral sense, vice, deficiency of will-power, and a marked intellectual poverty. The pamphlet by the same author records the anthropology of a delinquent, with notes regarding his ancestors, his morphology, psychology, and *esfignogramas*. Correia Mendes is highly respected as a criminal anthropologist.

Prof. Ricardo Jorge published a pamphlet on the painter of Toledo, El Greco. This is a new biographical, critical, and medical contribution to the study of the painter, Bomenico Theotocopuli. He gives an appreciation of his paintings, and judges, from the biographical data he obtained, the psychopathic state of the artist, who suffered from periodical insanity, and whose work showed deterioration during his attacks as compared with the work he did during remission. The development of a psychosis occurs now and then amongst individual famous artists and authors; the book written in Portuguese—*de artista e classico*—would have made the reputation of the author if such had not already been established.

A young doctor, Ernesto Roma, presented a study of microcephaly as his thesis at the end of his course. It is a very complete investigation of four cases, and shows great industry and keen powers of observation. The author promises to describe a further seventeen cases of the same condition.

Lara Alegre has written a thesis on hallucinations, studying their origin and dividing them into three groups. He shows their semiology, and adds some observations on hallucinations in criminals. Finally, he treats the subject historically. This work was very much appreciated by his teachers.

Alberto Pessoa, of Coimbra, has written a pamphlet on forensic psychological study which is well worthy of perusal.

Of the articles published in the medical reviews I have to mention a report by Prof. Julio de Mattos on a murder and attempted suicide by a degenerate, whom he declared to be irresponsible on account of his numerous stigmata.

A very notable contribution to forensic psychiatry was published by Dr. Sobral Cid.

Prof. Antonio Padua, of Coimbra, published some cases of infanticide, attempted homicide and hystero-epilepsy which were very interesting.

Dr. Magalhaes de Lemos, of Oporto, contributed a report of a medico-legal examination of cases of vagabondage and Jacksonian epilepsy. There was a very notable case in which vagrancy and fits followed injury.

An article was also published by Dr. Sobral Cid, entitled *Fronteiras da Loucura*, describing a patient who would generally be held to be sane although he was really a paranoiac.

Dr. Silva Amado, of Lisbon, published, with photographs, an account of an examination made of the cranium of an idiot boy, and other cases caused by meningitis.

Dr. Costa Ferreira, physician and director of an asylum for children (Casa Pia), speaking about incontinence of urine, says that he thinks it can be cured, or improved, by employing suggestion.

Dr. Correia Mendes, of Oporto, states that some articles published in a journal—*O'Echo de Rilhafolles*—were written by a patient of that hospital.

In the *University Review of Coimbra*, Dr. Alves dos Santos published an article on psychology and pedagogy.

The writer of this epitome has written a report on a case of attempted homicide made by a precocious dement who was considered to be irresponsible. The most interesting point in this case was that after two years this patient left the asylum in a very satisfactory state of remission.

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## Epitome of Current Literature.

### I. Physiological Psychology.

*Obliviscence and Reminiscence.* (Second Monograph Supplement, *Brit. Journ. of Psychol.*, 1913.) Ballard, P. B.

This consists of an elaborate and very interesting essay on these subjects. By obliviscence is meant forgetting that which has been known, and by reminiscence remembering that which has been forgotten. Mr. Ballard found, in testing, by setting them to learn a set of verses, a class of boys said to be very defective in memory, that a majority of them were able to write out more lines with fewer mistakes after an interval of two days than immediately after they had learnt them. This observation led him to institute a series of tests on a large scale, which must have cost an immense deal of time and labour to carry out, and subsequently to examine and tabulate the results. The curious fact that what is learnt is remembered better after an interval of two days than immediately after learning was found to be true of an immense majority of youngsters, numbering several thousands, of all ages up to twenty, and of all classes; and not only do they then remember more completely, but they remember with less effort. It is true that some of what can be repeated immediately after learning is lost in the interval, but so much more is then remembered that there is a gain on balance that may amount to anything from 10 to 90 *per cent.* or