

metastasis one group of symptoms may alternate with another. The toxic products resulting from the diathesis may affect either the joints as in gout, the bronchi in the asthmatic or the cortex in the epileptic. The author admits that his view is hypothetical.

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Cerebro-meningeal Hæmorrhage and Consequent Mental Disorders
[*Hémorragie cérébro-méningée et troubles mentaux consécutifs*].
(*Bull. Soc. Clin. de Méd. Ment.*, 1925.) Carrette, P., and Vidacovitch.

This paper describes the state of a chronic alcoholic with high blood-pressure who had a sudden attack of unconsciousness followed by amnesia and aphasia. The cerebro-spinal fluid was blood-stained five weeks after the attack, which is longer than usual. The authors conclude the case is not true aphasia, but the pseudo-aphasia described by Meynert.

W. D. CHAMBERS.

Conscious and Unconscious Manifestations during Ambulatory Epileptic Automatism [*Manifestations conscientes et inconscientes au cours de l'automatisme ambulatoire comitial*]. (*Bull. Soc. Clin. de Méd. Ment.*, 1925.) Toulouse, Marchand, and Montassut.

The patient described suffered from a number of attacks of automatism of some hours' duration, ushered in by confusion, but no convulsions, and followed in some cases by complete, in others by partial, amnesia. The conduct seemed natural throughout, and the patient always found her way home unaided. The possible diagnoses are discussed, but the authors conclude the condition is epileptic. They lay stress on the apparently natural conduct of the patient during the attacks and on the partial recall of her adventures after them.

W. D. CHAMBERS.

A Dipsomaniac Fugueur [*Fugueur dipsomane*]. (*Bull. Soc. Clin. de Méd. Ment.*, 1925.) Laignel-Lavastine and Largeau, R.

A detailed description of the case of a man of cyclothymic personality and subject to numerous fugues, without amnesia, during which he drank to excess. The author disputes the teaching of Magnan that dipsomania is always obsessive in origin, and other speakers supported him in this.

W. D. CHAMBERS.

Another Case of Permanent Flexion of the Fingers due to Catatonic Contracture [*Un nouveau cas de rétraction permanent des doigts par contracture catatonique*]. (*Bull. Soc. Clin. de Méd. Ment.*, 1925.) Trénel and Vuillame.

The case of a young woman suffering from severe dementia præcox of fifteen years' standing with contracture of the fingers of the left hand. Reference is made to the various theories as to the cause of this condition and the mechanism of muscle tone generally.

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