

Group 4 were followed by dribbling, disturbance of speech or change of consciousness, and two became auræ of the ensuing epilepsy, the "pre-epileptic" phases, lasting ten and fifteen years respectively. Here again the attacks were characterized by suddenness and brevity.

Of the three recurrent attacks in Group 5, one became an aura, another continued along with major convulsions. In one of the 5 cases in Group 6, screaming occurred during sleep and was followed by limpness. The outbursts of temper in 4 cases of this group differed from "ordinary temper" in the suddenness, brevity and apparent lack of cause or motivation; and also in their combination with other symptoms, such as infantile convulsions, *pavor nocturnus*, vomiting spells, and in 1 case, "transient bewilderment." Of the eleven attacks in Group 7, four became clearly integrated with the epileptic seizures. In every case the attacks were characterized by suddenness and brevity. This group contains various types of sudden change in consciousness and in the emotional state. It appears especially significant. The attacks in Group 8 showed progressive brevity and change of consciousness, demonstrating perhaps a relationship between these two factors. Of the three "attacks" in Group 10, two continued independently after the major convulsions began, and the remaining one became an aura.

In each of the ten groups are cases in which the relation to epilepsy is clearly seen. They may be regarded as partial or pre-epileptic attacks. Their main features are suddenness, brevity and apparent absence of antecedent cause and of relationship to physical conditions.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Tryparsamide Treatment of Paresis. A Clinical Report of One Hundred Cases. (Fourn. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis., September, 1928.) Jaenike, R. C., and Forman, G. W.

These authors find that beneficial results occur in indirect ratio to the duration of the symptoms before treatment is instituted. By long-continued treatment, clinical and serological cures were produced in 5% and physical and mental improvement in 38%. Eye complications occur in a small percentage of cases. The manic type of paresis yields the best results.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

4. Pathology.

Punctures of the Brain. The Factors concerned in Gliosis and in Cicatricial Contraction. (Arch. of Neur. and Psychiat., July, 1928.) Penfield, W., and Buckley, R. C.

The author made punctures of the brain with both a hollow needle and a blunt brain needle. When the blunt needle was used, a closed track containing a connective-tissue core firmly attached to the overlying dura remained. The track was surrounded by a moderate gliosis in the cortical grey matter, but in the white matter gliosis did not occur and there was even a decrease in astrocytes. Occasionally the lower end of such a track was found open. When the hollow needle was used, a gaping track resulted, containing