

(6) In the passage into dementia, the form of the psychoneurosis, mania, or melancholia fades gradually; a trace of delirium, as a more resistant nucleus, remains for a time. This delirium, though only a phase of arrest in the evolution of the dementia, may at times acquire such a development as to deserve a special name, that of secondary paranoia (Tonnini).
W. C. SULLIVAN.

The Influence of Military Campaigns in Tropical Climates in the Production of Insanity. (Trans. Amer. Med.-Psych. Assoc., May, 1900.) Richardson.

The literature on this subject, says the author, contains little of value, and he cannot find that any English writer on mental disease has ever considered it. He apologises for his own report as being fragmentary. He finds that 241 cases of insanity occurred among the troops engaged in the recent war with Spain, and 56 cases occurred in the navy. Among the army organisations which were engaged in the Philippine campaign 78 cases occurred. The same number were among those engaged in Cuba and Porto Rico, while 85 occurred among those troops whose service was wholly restricted to the southern camps. This gives roughly an average annual development of mental disease in the Philippine campaign of 1 in 1000, in the Cuban and Porto Rico of 1 in 615. Of those whose service was entirely restricted to the southern camps only 1 in 1350 became insane. It would appear that the 56 cases occurring in the navy is a relatively higher proportion than that of either of the other groups. No case of insanity occurred in the hospital corps in the Cuban campaign, only 6 out of 78 cases in the Philippine, but 14 out of 85 cases developed among this corps in the southern camps. This large relative proportion he attributes to the character of the service, and to the influence of the environment of hospital life. He then gives a series of tables showing the age and nationality of those affected, with the form, cause, chief symptoms, duration, and result of the attack. He thinks we are justified in drawing the following conclusions from this cursory review:—(1) That more care should be taken to reject those who have previously suffered from mental disorder, or who show a congenital mental defect; (2) putting aside cases of heredity or a previous attack, the prognosis is good, the pathological conditions not being accompanied by actual tissue degeneration; (3) as to alcohol being given as a cause in only 5 cases out of an average of 60,000 soldiers for one year, and in 16 cases out of 56 of mental disease in sailors, the variation may in part be due to the different practices of the examining surgeons, the "bout" of the sailor being more conspicuous and noticeable than the longer continued drinking habits of the soldier.
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The Selective Influence of Poisons in Relation to Diseases of the Nervous System. (Lancet, January 26th, 1901.) Mott, F. W.

After shortly noticing the different ways in which poisons act on the nervous system, Dr. Mott describes the means of defence which the organism has against these poisons.

Poisons may be introduced from without, or produced within the