

recorded strongly support the view that there is a special neurotropic strain of treponema. They report also another case of conjugal syphilis with developing psychosis in both partners, which, though not yet classical general paralysis, is likely to develop into it. They conclude that there is often the greatest difficulty in proving conjugal general paralysis, and think that many cases occur which escape observation and report. W. D. CHAMBERS.

*A Series of Cases of Epidemic Hiccough in the Asylum of Villejuif* [Sur une série de cas de hoquet épidémique à l'asile de Villejuif]. (Bull. Soc. Clin. de Méd. Ment., 1925.) Trénel.

A short account of an epidemic of 8 cases (7 male and 1 female) of hiccough in an asylum, one patient only being affected. There had been no cases of encephalitis in the asylum for two years and the infection appeared to have come from the neighbouring town. References to papers on the connection between encephalitis and epidemic hiccough are given. W. D. CHAMBERS.

*Ossifying Bulbar Arachnitis* [Arachnitis ossifiante bulbaire]. (Bull. Soc. Clin. de Méd. Ment., 1925.) Trénel.

A case of ossifying arachnitis in a chronic mute melancholic, æt. 53, reported because of the unusual site of the disease. Virchow's description of the condition is quoted. In this case there were no neurological signs. W. D. CHAMBERS.

*Two Cases of Painful Contraction of the Fingers due to Catatonia, in Dementia Præcox and Melancholia at the Menopause* [Sur deux cas de contracture douloureuse des doigts par catatonie dans la démence précoce et la mélancholie de la ménopause]. (Bull. Soc. Clin. de Méd. Ment., 1925.) Trénel and Vuillame.

Two cases as set forth above were presented and described. The author considers them analogous, and supports the theory that climacteric psychoses are catatonic in origin. The meeting, however, thought that while in the younger patient the contracture was due to a vegetative disorder, in the older patient it might rest on an organic cerebral or pyramidal lesion. W. D. CHAMBERS.

*Opiomania by means of Paregoric* [Opiomanie par élixir parégorique]. (Bull. Soc. Clin. de Méd. Ment., 1925.) Trénel.

The paper gives a full description of the personality and symptoms of this "opium-drinker." The patient stated she had taken opium in this form and as much as 8 or 9 oz. per day for thirty-four years since the age of twelve. A recent ocular paralysis suggested syphilis, but all tests were negative. The prominent mental symptoms following abrupt cessation of the opium were pseudo-memories combined with perfect lucidity, and delusions of influence. It is pointed out that the amount of alcohol absorbed no doubt coloured the symptoms, as in the case of de Quincey.

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