

(3) "Any purposive co-ordinated act passes by dint of repetition into a habit, an acquired automatism."

(4) "Movements of defence against a source of irritation suffice in some instances to set in motion the processes leading to tic."

(5) "Finally, I must direct attention to the possibility of a tic being engendered on the basis of pre-existing involuntary movements of another class."

In conclusion Dr. Wilson discusses the value of general hygienic measures, of sedative treatment, hypnosis and suggestion, and re-education, the last being dealt with at some length.

The remarks of Prof. Guillain and Cruchet, with a report of the discussion which followed the reading of the papers, conclude the article.

WM. McWILLIAM.

The Prognosis and the Late Results of Post-Encephalitic Respiratory Disorders. (*Journ. of Neur. and Psycho-path.*, January, 1928.)
Aldren Turner, W., and Critchley, M.

The disorders of respiration associated with epidemic encephalitis are dealt with in considerable detail, and, particularly, the end-results of these disorders are traced with the object of determining a sure prognosis.

The authors review the literature and give details of 29 cases, special stress being placed on the variability of these respiratory disorders.

WM. McWILLIAM.

A Remarkable Case of Pachymeningitis Hypertrophica presenting Froin's Syndrome. (*Journ. of Neur. and Psycho-path.*, January, 1928.) Wiersma, D.

Prof. Wiersma describes his case of pachymeningitis hypertrophica fully, giving a detailed case-history which includes the findings at the autopsy. He then discusses ætiology, symptomatology, histology, cavity-formation and the syndrome of Froin. Under the section on histology a detailed description of the microscopical preparations is given, and photographic reproductions of much interest are supplied in seven instances. Twenty-five references are supplied to the text.

WM. McWILLIAM.

Epileptic Variants. (*Journ. of Neur. and Psycho-path.*, January, 1928.) Kinnier Wilson, S. A.

In this paper Dr. Kinnier Wilson discusses a number of cases which present similarities to the phenomena of epilepsy as usually understood, believing that a close study may be fruitful in dispelling the idea of epilepsy as a self-contained and sharply delineated clinical entity.

Those variants he describes as motor, sensory, psychical or visceral.

Motor variants may be of the nature of myoclonic or regional epilepsy, epilepsia partialis continua, tonic epilepsy, co-ordinated epilepsy, and inhibited or akinetic epilepsy.