

is due to a trophic change accompanying a melancholic state of the patient.

(6) Cranial disease affecting this brain area, and congenital abnormal development thereof, may also originate melancholia.

II.—It is argued that simple melancholia has as its basis a morbid condition of the emotion of fear. This emotion, though all-pervading, must take its start in a limited portion of brain, which area, when fear is manifested morbidly, as in the different degrees of melancholia, must betoken some lesion. Experimental and anatomical evidence is adduced showing that :

(1) The physical expression of fear and its related states can be produced in animals by the excitation of the central parietal area.

(2) That this same area has a close connection with the sympathetic nervous system and the vaso-motor nerves, which are both affected in melancholia.

(3) That in lesions of this area rise of blood-pressure, alterations of sensibility, disturbances of vision, and cortical blindness may accompany the melancholic state.

Clinical Studies in Pathological Dreaming. By
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IN the year 1896⁽¹⁾ I directed the attention of my fellow specialists, in the course of details of observations relating to two women, to the subject of pathological dreaming, till now only slightly investigated, and showed how intense hysterical dreaming states had been developed from previous reveries. The literature which has appeared since then contains but few references to this matter.

Havelock Ellis⁽²⁾ incidentally took an interest in this subject, in so far as he included occasional voluptuous day-dreams (p. 13) under auto-erotism (the so-called mental onanism of Hufeland), and seemed inclined to regard reverie as, in many cases, an early stage of masturbation. Pierre Janet then took up the matter in his chapter on "Réveries subconscientes."⁽³⁾

He associates the reveries of children with the forms assumed at a later age, and shows how a person may have a very fixed form of this dreaming, and how, under pathological conditions, "si l'esprit s'affaiblit un peu," the hitherto concealed reverie may rise out of the depths of consciousness.

Näcke⁽⁴⁾ lastly makes a short reference to day-dreaming in connection with H. Ellis ; but he recognises its occurrence only "when activity ceases." It appears as a rule only under quite definite conditions, after fatigue, balls, weddings, in the honeymoon, etc. Cases in which it has an erotic colour he also regards as analogous to "mental onanism."

As I have shown in my first paper, there are so far only a few *clinical* examples of reverie in psychiatric literature. The works above referred to are likewise not concerned with the clinical aspect of this manifestation, so that this circumstance justifies me in now returning to the subject on the basis of recent observations. From these it is evident that the clinical symptomatology is very diverse, and that there exist various relationships between it and other psycho-pathological manifestations, a knowledge of which must also contribute to an understanding of these latter.⁽⁵⁾

The first case is that of a goldsmith, forty-three years of age, who some years before had appeared in the out-patient department of the clinic. In the year 1900 he was for some time admitted to the clinic. The anamnesis revealed the following facts. A brother of the patient is nervous. He himself had already suffered since his youth from the symptoms fully described below. His wife, to whom he has been married for ten years, soon after their marriage (so far childless) noticed that the patient often during the day, as well as during the night, when he was awake, spoke to himself, sometimes softly, sometimes loudly. From this she had concluded that he imagined himself to be, *e.g.* among his fellow-workmen, at the town council, or before the deputy-mayor. If spoken to he ceased at once, but gave no explanation, except once when he said that *various thoughts came to him against his will which he had to speak out, although he knew that it was all untrue.* In the last months the condition had become so bad that he could hardly work any longer, and on that account he had of his own accord gone into the clinic. Two years before the patient had also suffered from other "seizures." These at first had consisted of violent nodding of the head and trembling movements of the hands ; later they became more severe. The patient during them became red in the face, sometimes struck his head with his closed hands, and also tossed his legs about in the bed. During these "seizures," which lasted about two to three minutes, he was unconscious, a fact which his wife strongly affirmed in contradistinction to the other "seizures" described

below. Once the patient stated that he believed the cause of his condition to be a poison given to him by his wife or her sister.

The patient himself gave the following history. As a child of three years he had unpleasant dreams, in which he saw figures gradually increasing in size, so that he cried out during the night. He now thinks that this was due to some medicine, which his mother, who did not like him, gave to him. As an apprentice he had had such "thoughts," *e. g.* he imagined himself as rich as his master. He had at that time during the day the same symptoms as were present later, but he must then not have spoken loudly. This fact stands out from the rest, that he even then believed he was accused by the trade guild, and that this whole scene presented itself to his mind in lively fashion during a discourse at the trade school. At the age of twenty-five he began to have the "seizures" of which he spoke. These lasted a quarter to half an hour and occurred usually when he was alone, and occasionally also when he was with others at work; in the latter case he had restrained himself and was not noisy. If he was alone at work he often spoke loudly, so that he was laughed at. In the "seizure" he always imagined that he was imprisoned or was quarrelling with some one. The attack was somewhat as follows:—Any situation whatever which suddenly came into his mind, he at once imagined that he was actually living in, and he entered into it with increasing intensity, and spoke, shouted, or acted, in accordance with this idea. For example, he would imagine that he was engaged in an argument with some customers in business, and that he ultimately turned them out of the place with his own hands. But during the whole of the "seizure" he was by no means out of touch with his surroundings; still the intensity of the situation occasionally overcame him. If the "seizure" occurred in the street he was perfectly conscious of passers-by, and then pulled himself together, being aware that he had to control his demeanour and speech. In spite of this his lively gesticulation and speech were noticeable. The content of his dreaming was various, being not infrequently taken direct from his reading. If he were reading in the newspapers, what he read was occasionally turned into actuality. It seemed to him once that he was in Africa, at another time in China. "*I know*," he said, "*that it is not true, but the idea is so strong*." Very often the situation dreamed of was that he was arguing with his foreman or with an apprentice; that this person complained of him to his master; that they then went to the director of the trade society or to the deputy mayor to arrange the dispute; that the police intervened, and so on.

Observation in the clinic showed that the "dreaming" appeared in three forms. First, quite suddenly, during the day without any relation to the existing situation; secondly, under similar conditions during the night; and thirdly, and not seldom in such a way that it had some relation to a situation that had recently presented itself to him, or to something he had read. This was then further elaborated in a fantastic way. The whole thing took place as a rule in a tolerably uniform manner, and only varied from this in so far as that sometimes he spoke and acted excitedly; at other times, again, he remained

outwardly tolerably quiet. The last was the case, for example, when at the conclusion of a woman's visit to his room to give some information about her sister, he "dreamed" the following scene. It appeared to him as if the patient who was being spoken of was his sister, and that the sister who was telling the story did not see him and wished to conceal from him that the other sister was ill. (In reality he has only one sister, the other was "dreamed" of). Although he says he knew that the woman was a stranger, yet the idea became as vivid as though he were living the dream, and saw not the persons of his phantasy, but the real persons. At night the scene enacted was that the patient sat up awake in bed, spoke German and Czechish indiscriminately, and then became quiet and slept. The following morning he related that the attendant, owing to his restlessness, came to his bed. He then said, for example, that on the day after his wages had been paid some one accused him of having taken too much money. On this a quarrel arose, and he received a summons to the court, and so on. On another occasion, after severe toothache one evening, he stated on the following morning that during the night at one o'clock (at which hour he had been discovered by the attendant awake and speaking loudly), he had "dreamed" that he could not excuse himself from an offence against the council; that a watchman came and carried him off to prison, where he was flogged. The police-officer then asked him if he wished to offend the council, which he denied, then if he was sorry, after which he was sent back to prison. During the day the patient sought out by preference places where he would be alone and could talk to himself. If spoken to then, he does not at once react, but only after a short pause, and then quite correctly. As a rule, he states, the contents of his "dreaming" are usually quarrels such as he experienced in youth, though occasionally they are lascivious scenes. As to his night "dreaming," he states that if the lamp burns brightly his restlessness and speaking aloud are moderate, whilst he becomes more restless in the dark. This has also been observed by others. So far as an illustration can be given the following is as good as any. On the 22nd January it was observed that during the night, after he had been talking to himself for awhile, he suddenly sat up in bed, and, apparently giving someone a box on the ear, cried out—"Take that! Take that!" His face got red, and his head moved energetically to and fro; finally he struck the bed violently with his fist, threw himself back, and lay quietly. On another occasion the following conversation of the patient was noted by the attendant. "Who are you? Who are you? There is no noise here! You know me? You know me, do you? If he hurts me I'll complain of him." A few minutes' pause. Then again, "What is your name? What is your name?" Pause. "Why do you ask? Why do you ask? Because I must! Because I must!" Pause of about four minutes. "You buy that from the piece." This sentence is repeated several times. "What we want is honesty" (thrice repeated). Pause. "That was no trick! That was no trick! That is no offence!" (twice repeated). Pause. "What do you drink? You won't keep me from eating as well" (repeated). "I am no loafer" (twice repeated).

“What a scoundrel!” (repeated). “I am no loafer, no loafer; let us stop drinking; but they are talking nonsense. You must not drink with such silly people.” Pause. “What is your name?” (repeated). Pause. “Eating is forbidden” (repeated). Pause. “If you have an agreement it depends on that” (repeated several times). Pause of five minutes. “Where does it stop?” (repeated). “I have no fear about it” (repeated); “we deduct all that, all that. Yes, you are the bait” (repeated). Pause. “Do you demand that?” (repeated). “You are wrong there!” (repeated). Long pause. “You have written a bad indictment!” (repeated several times in an increasingly loud voice). “There is justice no longer!” (repeated).

As to the relation of true dreams to the dreaming, the patient states that the one never passes into the other; the former are also on the whole not so vivid. For instance, he dreams of a fire or some other horrible thing and awakens at once.

Besides the symptoms fully described above, the patient showed various other less precise ideas of persecution, chiefly associated with his sexual life. These were then brought into insane relationship with “dreamings which he himself felt to be morbid and diseased.” In his thirtieth year he had sexual intercourse for the first time, and got a chancre then. Before that he had got some horrid medicine from his sister, and later from his wife. With the latter he was unable to have sexual intercourse because she was too “small,” and from this his excitement arose. In connection with the war of 1866, he also developed certain insane ideas, which it is unnecessary for our purpose to enter into more fully. His physical state showed nothing special; in particular the state of his nervous system presented no clearly hysterical stigmata. “Seizures” of a convulsive nature, described as occurring recently by his wife, were never observed during the whole of his stay in the clinic. His condition gradually improved a little under the influence of regular work, so that the night dreaming almost entirely disappeared, and that by day became less frequent.

The chief point to note in this case is that the reverie described has nothing whatever to do with the paranoia which developed later, and which does not especially concern us. As to the patient it is interesting to observe, in view of my first work, that he also is apparently hysterical. At least one may so regard the convulsions which have been described in the history, as also the nodding of the head and the tremors of the hand.

We see also that the reverie began to develop during youth. The phenomena described by the patient himself as occurring in his earliest childhood may perhaps be regarded as an example of *pavor nocturnus*, which it is acknowledged often appears as the forerunner of later pathological nervous conditions. As regards the content of the reveries, it is specially

noteworthy that, in consonance with the statement of Janet quoted at the beginning, this very often corresponds to the type which has been manifested during youth. One is therefore justified in bringing this phenomenon into correlation with it, so that the same significant occurrence affecting the emotional sphere always reappears in the delirious conditions of the hysterical. Both can, indeed, be placed in parallel lines, so that within physiological limits any significant occurrence in youth not seldom reappears in similar form in the later dreams of the full-grown period. I call to mind in this connection the frequent dream of students of the proof of their maturity. On the other hand, in this connection it is to be noted that, whatever the relation between night reverie and real dreams, there was none in this case. In view of the frequently uniform content of the reverie it appears to me of special interest, and possibly not yet quite clearly explained that, according to the testimony of the patient himself, as well as from clinical observation, it usually was apparent that the scene dreamed of usually, and perhaps always, came to an end when the word "just" or "justice" appeared. It is as if the associated emotion were in dissonance with it and the reverie brought to an end, just as the dream of the proof of maturity before mentioned—in my own case at least—was regularly broken off by waking at the height of the emotion called up by the thought.

Further we see that the content of the reverie is not seldom associated with all kinds of things read about or experienced, so that one may speak of a formal disposition towards reverie in our patient, as was plainly apparent in the story about the woman mentioned in the history. On the other hand, in spite of the great intensity of this disposition, it is apparent that the patient stands in such a relation to his dreaming that the psychological connection with his surroundings is not abolished, that the whole thing proceeds, so to speak, in an intelligent fashion. One can, however, never establish even a hint of transition to a really delirious state, as was observed to some extent in the two cases of my first work. As regards the various influences which affect the intensity of the reverie there is only one really important statement of the patient, viz. the influence of light and darkness. This, along with the observation that the patient prefers to be alone, and apparently dreams

then, says much for the external sense impressions on the patient being of great importance. In my first work I have shown that feminine occupations, especially the old-fashioned knitting of stockings, which have little mental interest, not seldom form the basis of dreaming in young people. We see something of the same thing in this patient, who gave himself up to his dreams not only when he was idle but also during his work. One may therefore not improbably conclude that he was a skilful workman.

The second case refers to a law student, twenty-three years old, who last year came to the out-patient department of my clinic complaining that he suffered from "phantasies," besides various other neurasthenic symptoms, which prevented him from studying. At my request he wrote the following autobiography:—"From my eighth to my eighteenth year I practised mental onanism. (Actual masturbation was denied; after the fifteenth year erection and ejaculation occurred). I forget the details, but I recollect distinctly that these dream-pictures occupied my mind even in school days. In my nineteenth year these symptoms were infrequent, but other dream-pictures appeared in their place, so that later I always regarded their occurrence as usual and a matter of course, as a sort of childish pleasure. (He could not recollect building castles in the air when young, nor when he was older of indulging his imagination—introspectively—in the situation of a play).

"In the year 1897-98, whilst studying diligently but not very successfully for the State examination, I felt a settled depression on account of headache. I worked very irregularly (in October, 1897, not at all). During that time I certainly indulged my imagination, and frequently had self-reproaching on account of my "feeble self-consciousness."

"After the State examination I went to W—. As a reason for doing so I wrote in my note-book at the time, "tormented constantly by the diseased and quite unwarranted idea that every one regarded me in an unfriendly and disdainful way."

"In W— I lived free from care, always had mental occupation, and experienced no phantasies.

"In May, 1899, I noted in my book, 'suicidal thoughts frequent.' In October, 'the first week of October was the most coherent time for a long while, that I had not been visited by my wild phantasies, the products of the delusions of grandeur. In the following week I was back again to the old state.' The whole of the subsequent time showed the same symptoms.

"Among these I distinguished clearly:—1. Delusions of grandeur; 2. Delusions of persecution. To the first group belong the following fancies: *a.* I felt myself to be a great thinker; an authority in philosophy, art, technical and legal questions. These states were always of short duration, because I was always so interested in the subject that I treated it as a basis of real knowledge (in thought as well as in writing). *b.* I imagined myself in all possible professions and

callings (as an advocate, judge, bank official, technologist, manufacturer, a member of society, a friend), heard myself make speeches, but always so that every movement was seen and every word heard by others."

In a subsequent letter he states, that in his phantasies auditory impressions predominated.

When asked about the feeling of reality of the situation, he said, "I have had exactly the same sensation of being glad or ill as if I were really so. There were some vivid ideas which occasionally lasted for several days. I often sat with a book and yet could not study; since October of the previous year this has been specially the case. If I read anything exciting it did not disturb me. In liveliness of thought I have started up and run round the room. At the time when I have become more excited the reality has appealed strongly to my consciousness. At other times I have had a whole situation before my eyes, as, for example, of a duel, where I have seemed really to see the people who were present. The fanciful pictures have had various feelings associated with them.

When asked to give a sample of the course of a whole day he related the following:—"I sleep well, and get up at a quarter to five. I am then somewhat confused, and think I shall be so all day. I imagine I shall fail in my examination, and then consider how my relations will take it."

To the question whether this takes place quickly, he said:—"I am in a moment in a particular situation. I live through the failure in examination itself, as well as all the associated circumstances." He replied in the affirmative to the question whether this was so vivid that he was not conscious of his surroundings.

To the question whether he forgets that he is in a room at his lodgings, he replied:—"I imagine myself in other places. For example, I do not observe when some one comes into the room; so, also, I am not aware that breakfast has been brought in, but I remain in the situation dreamed of, which has to me the character of reality."

To the question whether, so long as he was not spoken to, the presence of a stranger did not disturb him, he said, "No; but if he speaks to me I recall my thoughts and answer correctly." Have you ever been so roused up and given an answer referring to the situation you were dreaming about? "No; my relations know nothing about it; I have never mentioned it to them." He was sometimes unconscious of his surroundings and ran about excitedly, twirling his moustache convulsively; he was apparently conscious, but occasionally did not reply to questions.

Does the situation persist? "Often a situation remains two days in the same stage, or it may disappear quickly."

Is the dreaming interrupted? "Yes; at meals and if I am in company. If I am not, then it is resumed where it was interrupted. Once it lasted two days, and I still think of it with horror. I then imagined myself a Boer general."

Have you taken a great interest in the Boer war? "Formerly I did not; but one day it came into my mind, and I thought of a

mistake which the Boer general had made and of what *I* should have done, and at the time I fancied myself a Boer general."

And actually taken part in the war? "Yes; and this lasted two days without interruption. I went to sleep feeling like a conqueror. I, however, repeatedly thought at intervals that I was only the student H—. But if this idea came into my head it did not last long, and I began again where I had left off."

When asked about the relation of real dreams to the phantasies he said, "Lately I have not dreamed at all; about two years ago I was troubled with horrible dreams."

What caused your phantasies to cease on the second day? "I was broken down and was ashamed of myself, because I always looked upon it as a weakness on my part. I thought, I do it to see myself honoured. For several years if I am going along the street and any one sees me with whom I have conversed before, I immediately think he has a contempt for me. Two years ago this impression was so strong that I was unwilling to remain longer in T—. I had then the feeling all day long that the people had a bad opinion of me, dogged my steps, and looked down on me, that they watched me or looked askance at me. In W—, where I was quite a stranger, I felt nothing of this. Then I returned to T—, and whilst at first I was indifferent and was not disturbed, the feeling reappeared after a time and phantasies were the result. For instance, I met some one in the street when in an unpleasant humour. I thought, how is this so to-day, began to reflect, and then saw that I was beginning to indulge in fancies once more. When I was in this mood a longing for happiness was developed. Such moods always precede the fancies, and a bad humour, of which I am not conscious, is the result; so at least I have always found out afterwards."

Do you conclude from this the existence of a latent mood? "Because I believed that the subject of my thoughts agreed with this mood, I afterwards was seized with the same mood. I remember the uncomfortable feeling I had when I met such and such a person in the street."

Has the dreaming lately been very bad? "For the last eight days it has been almost continuous when I have been alone. A fortnight ago I had resolved that if it could not now be prevented it did not matter at all."

How can you overcome the fancies? "I resolve not to allow them to begin at all, and then I think of nothing but what I see before me."

If you allowed your thoughts to wander, would they then run away? "Then the dreaming would return. The best thing is to fix my mind on realities. Then I succeed in preventing it for days."

Have you always the same fancies? "The last few days I have imagined myself in Prague. I said to myself I can study no longer, I cannot endure it, and have imagined myself in all possible situations. This went on so that, without knowing it, I began to weep. I imagined myself mad, and I was awakened out of my dreaming by the falling tears."

Regarding several other points the patient adds the following. The experiences of weeks are often passed through in a few hours, and those

of months in a few days, in his dreamings. The content of these experiences is not concentrated upon one of them, but is most diverse. The actions of daily life performed at the same time are not done automatically, but with perfect consciousness. The remembrance of them is quite clear. Occasionally the emotional conditions of the dreamy state are carried into real life. Optical impressions play the chief part in the dreamings, but he also hears voices. Intense thought, *e. g.* about an acquaintance can, after a little delay, call up a corresponding dreaming about him. A voluntary evocation of hallucinations does not occur.

In his bodily state the following facts were to be noted. There was nystagmus on moving the eyes outwards; the left pupil was somewhat the larger; the reaction of both was quite normal. There was slight difference in the facial muscles, the left being abnormal. There were fine tremors of the fingers when spread out; very lively knee-jerks; corneal reflex markedly diminished; conjunctival and scleral reflex absent; back reflex diminished; the field of vision on both sides extended outwards only to seventy, and appeared altogether somewhat narrowed.

This second case is noteworthy in so far as no hysterical symptoms could be made out with absolute certainty, consequently the "dreaming" must be regarded as in part a manifestation of a degenerate neurasthenic condition. The beginning of the manifestation is in this case also to be fixed at the period of youth, and is so far interesting that it furnishes us with a clinical paradigm of Havelock Ellis's view already cited of the relation of reverie to masturbation. (Compare also with this the quotation given later from a work of Moeli). As regards the phenomena of the reverie at a later time, the impression gained from all the circumstances is that they are relatively more intense in this case than in the previous one. In opposition to the latter, this patient evidently does not always get the better of the fancied situation; not infrequently his surroundings disappear before it, and the content of the dreaming clearly assumes the character of (hallucinatory) reality.

The greater intensity of the phenomena in this case is further manifest not merely in the fact that the patient can only with difficulty overcome it, but also in that the reality accompanying the reverie is only occasionally interrupted, and then reasserts itself where it was broken off. Contrary to the preceding case, in which the content of the dreaming disappears from active consciousness, one may conclude that in this case this content remains so to speak immediately beneath the tide

Of consciousness, only to reappear once more on the surface whenever the moments of reality which suppress it pass away. This also explains how it is that the dreaming occasionally extends over several days. Moreover, by this view one can place in more intelligible relation the circumstance that the mood of the dreaming reacts on the free interval, which was not so in the previous case. We know definitely from the pathology of hysteria what enormous influence moods exert upon impressions lying in "sub-consciousness," and so we cannot fail to notice if the dreaming, which is only slightly withdrawn below the tide of consciousness, influences by its own tone the mood of the free interval. To the patient himself, however, this influence appears to be a consequence of the preceding dreaming. In relation to the influence of mood and dreaming, it is, on the other hand, of interest to note that the patient himself states that the content of the latter depends, not so much on external influences, as on his emotional states, even upon those which are only latent. From all the circumstances already mentioned the ready passage from intense thought to dreaming is also intelligible.

The third case relates to a clerk, eighteen years of age, who was brought to the out-patient department of the clinic on 15th February for the diagnosis of his extraordinary mental state. From the facts told by himself, and ascertained from his parents, the following history is given:—After leaving the national school he attended the gymnasium as far as the third class. From this he was expelled on account of his writing an anarchist letter to one of his teachers. In the technical school, also, which he then went to, he did not long remain, as he got into a quarrel with the principal. He then took up business, in which he did well until lately. From time to time he embezzled small sums, giving as a reason for doing this that he was seduced into it. He gave it away in such a manner that it was not discovered until a few days before, when he stayed away from home on account of a quarrel with his parents about money. This led to inquiries being made. During the last three days as well as nights, he had wandered about. The day before he stayed with friends, and took away a clock which was lying on a chest of drawers. As the theft was at once noticed, and suspicion fell on him, he was searched for and found at the railway station, where he was just taking a ticket to London. His father also stated that he had once said that he had lost money at cards in a coffee-house. On another occasion he had told a tale about a duel (imaginary) which he had had with an officer. He had, indeed, when a schoolboy also told lies, but not in this fantastic way. The father regarded the theft as pathological, because before as well as at the time of it he had quite regularly brought his wages to his parents.

Two friends of the patient stated that for a long time he had shown a tendency to loose living and visited brothels. He had also said that he would like to go to the Transvaal. On one occasion, when he banked a large sum, he said that he was going to run away to the East with a society lady. He also said he had lost twenty florins in gambling, which was not true. He had a special tendency to boast about his writings, and gave an account complete in all details of the duel which he had never really had. Latterly he roamed about, and then told tales of his having spent his time with a well-known family, to whose daughter he was engaged (also a falsehood). The friends further mentioned that they had sometimes seen him sitting staring in front of him for a long time, and when asked about this he gave as a reason that it was his own pleasure to do so. On going up for an examination, it was then apparent that the patient had "day-dreams." The "phantasy," as he called it, had begun in the holidays after he had passed through his fourth class in the national school. He was at that time induced by a companion to smoke cigarettes. He smoked a great deal, and the "phantasy" began after this. If he were alone in a room and his friends came into it and spoke to him he gave no reply. On the contrary, he thought to himself, "Why do these people come to me; what do they want with me?" He thought that at that time the smoke had an influence on the occurrence of the "phantasy"; "then, after that, if anything crossed my purpose, I always seized a cigarette, and by the enjoyment of smoking it I was able to think more clearly and undisturbed." He said he had told tales which he knew were not true, but whilst telling them he actually lived through what he was saying. The tale of the duel was such a "phantasy." Some one spoke about a duel, and thereupon he told his friend the tale, which appeared to him as vivid as if it had actually occurred. Afterwards he recognised that the tale was not true. The following statement of the patient is interesting as regards the sexual relations of the dreaming: "It is and was my custom before going to sleep to throw myself on the bed in my clothes. After lying so for a while the whole of my surroundings disappear; then a beautiful woman seems to sit or stand beside me and speaks to me. Often (but not always) I imagine a sexual act, and often I go to sleep then. But a seminal emission always occurs, which I discover at once, or more often after waking." This scene has occurred three or four times a week for the last year. He practised masturbation till his sixteenth year, when he began to have ordinary sexual intercourse. The mental form of onanism he pretended to know nothing of. The dreams were associated with what he read and heard or with songs. The content of the phantasies were originally castles in the air. He thought of his future, how he would be a great teacher. At a later time, when there was a great talk of anarchism, this formed the content of his phantasy. Out of this arose the threatening letter to the professor of the gymnasium, the story of which has been given above. "I knew no more about it than that anarchists were adherents of a theory of lawlessness. This teaching, which I did not then understand, took such a hold on my mind that I considered myself not a phantastic anarchist but a real one." He converted several companions to

anarchism, and set before himself a scheme of carrying off the professor from the school if it were possible. This, then, so passed into his daily thoughts that, when called before the board of professors, he declared he was an anarchist. At a later period, in the technical school he was known as a dreamer. When he was spoken to he often was not aware of it. When he was counting he thought how it would be if the sums were really his own. At school he had no time to dream, but it came back later. When customers came in he did not attend to them; when he staked anything he did not know how much it was. On account of these things he was dismissed. He told the following story as being specially characteristic of his latest state. He had some business at the Excise Office. In the middle of this he said to the official, "Would you play that over to me again?" He only came to himself again when he was asked, "What do you say?" After a short time he replied, "We shall not pay the 700 fl." It had seemed to him as if he saw a young lady, who played something to him. He heard the waltz played rather indistinctly, and hence the request he made. When asked about his lies he said, "I had no intention of lying, but what I was relating appeared to be a real experience, even in the recollection of it, after I had lived through it once already. When I began to relate anything I seemed to experience so vividly what I was at the moment saying, that at the time I did not really know whether I had actually participated in the event or not." As regards the thefts he gave the following account: "Although I had lately quite a sufficiency of pocket-money, since September it often happened that I appropriated small sums. I had no actual need for the money, and often gave it away in the most perverse fashion, partly in sweets, good wines or liqueurs, or divided it on every possible occasion among those serving under me." As to his schemes of travelling, he persevered in trying to enlist for the Transvaal. He threw himself into this plan, though he was not quite able to see his way clearly through the whole of it. The theft of the clock was due to this idea, which had become fixed. How strongly this scheme had mastered him is characteristically shown by his father's statement that he yesterday said to the latter that he would bring him a free ticket to London, although he knew that his father was decidedly opposed to this. His statement is noteworthy that he now has no "dreaming." He was so full of the idea of going away that he had no time for it. By way of addition to the history it should be stated that the patient also writes poetry. There was little of interest in the specimens examined, which on the whole differed little from the poems of young people of his own age and imaginative power, except that frequently the contents formed the representation of a "dream." The investigation of his bodily condition shows that there is a diminution of the corneal, scleral, and back reflexes; the sense of pain is irregularly decreased over the whole body. Over both flanks there is a zone of complete analgesia; the field of vision is normal. The circumference of the skull is fifty-five and a half centimetres, and it is asymmetric, since the left half measures twenty-seven inches, and the right twenty-eight and a half inches. This asymmetry is also expressed in the bony framework of the face.

This case also is exhibited in a hysterical person, and is specially interesting on account of the clearly demonstrable relation of the dreaming to various other manifestations which also appear in hysteria. In this case also we can trace the beginning of the dreaming to the period of youth, and in particular the nicotine intoxication appears to play an important part. As regards the continuance of the dreaming beyond the time when the smoking no longer forms the actuating cause, one obtains the impression, as in the previous cases, that habit clearly plays an important part. The case further is of note as a confirmation of Havelock Ellis's statement given at the beginning. It is unnecessary to enter here into further details of the phenomena of the dreaming. The agreement with the previous cases is too clear. Only this may be specially noted, that in this case the intensity of the manifestation is very remarkable. This is specially evident in one circumstance, on account of which I attach particular importance to this case. Since French authors have written on the fanciful lying of hysterics, great activity has been shown, during the last ten years, especially in Germany, in the investigation of what Delbrück⁽⁶⁾ first of all fully described as pathological lying, named by him *pseudologia phantastica*. This author speaks on p. 24 of this work of "half-waking dreams of a hysteric," but from other passages it is quite clear that he does not have in his mind the phenomena of reverie described here, but refers to the transition from lies known to be so to those which the liar himself believes.⁽⁷⁾ In the case under consideration an essentially different relation is seen, namely, the occasionally clear transition from reverie to fanciful lying. The patient first falls, against his will, into a state of reverie, and afterwards this appears to him to have the same value as his previous recollections. It is reproduced by a deception of memory, and is then a lie of his fancy. It appears, therefore, that the lies due to fancy and regarded as real facts must be placed on another basis than that which has hitherto been usually assumed, in so far as I can gather from the literature given by Delbrück. Only in Mach's essay "Lüge und Geistesstörung" (*Zeitschr. f. Psych.*, Bd. 48, p. 285) do I find a reference in a case of "pseudologia phantastica" to its relation to day-dreaming. (This case also is noteworthy as showing an erotic character.) But whilst in Mach's case this relation is made out only from the history, in that

now described the relation was the subject of direct clinical observation. I cannot affirm with certainty whether anything similar to what is here related has already appeared in the literature concerned with the fanciful lying of hysterics, but it may be doubted, especially in view of the small amount of attention hitherto bestowed on the subject of reverie.

I may, in conclusion, summarise the results of the study of the cases described. These may be stated as follows:—Reverie is of specially frequent occurrence in hysterics; but it also occurs occasionally in neurasthenia, as Féré has already shown. In by far the majority of cases it manifests itself as a development of a similar condition beginning in youth, and often shows a relationship, as Havelock Ellis first pointed out, to the condition named by him auto-erotism. With regard to the hold of consciousness upon the surroundings there are the most diverse transitions, from the vivid play of fancy to the delirious dreaming states of the hysteric. There are further cases of so-called "pseudologia phantastica," the basis of which must be sought in part at least in true reverie.

(¹) *Jahrb. f. Psych. u. Neurol.*, xiv, p. 280.—(²) "Auto-erotism in Alienist and Neurologist," April, 1898, reprinted in the author's *Studies in the Psychology of Sex*.—(³) *Neuroses et Idées fixes*, 1898, p. 390. I have been unable to obtain access to a work of Partridge in *Pedagog. Sem.*, 1898, v, p. 445, but it is evidently not concerned with the *psycho-pathological* aspect of reverie.—(⁴) *Arch. f. Psych.*, Bd. xxxii, 1899, p. 374.—(⁵) Since the above was written I have been able, by the kindness of the author, to procure the paper of Dr. R. H. Chase on "The Imagination in Relation to Mental Diseases," *Amer. Journ. of Insan.*, vol. lvi, p. 285. As he does not enter into the clinical phenomena of day-dreaming, it is sufficient simply to refer to this paper here. From a reference quoted by him I conclude that Ray has also gone into this question.—(⁶) *Die pathologische Lüge und die psychisch abnormen Schwindler*, Stuttgart, 1891.—(⁷) In my first work (*loc. cit.*, p. 301) I have already directed attention to the difference between reverie and the fanciful lying of hysterical or degenerate individuals.

The Construction of Asylums in Tropical Countries. By
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IN this brief sketch it is my intention to refer to a few of the points which I regard as having an important bearing on the construction of asylums in tropical countries.

Firstly, as to the altitude of the site.