

A Cerebral Tumour in an Epileptic Visible in a Radiogram [*Une tumeur visible a la radiographie chez un épileptique*]. (*Fourn. Neur. et Psychiat. Belg.*, May, 1927.) Moniz, E.

This paper describes the discovery by X-ray of a cerebral tumour in an epileptic, æt. 17, the epilepsy having lasted for nine years and being Jacksonian. The author states that in all cases of epilepsy with increased intracranial pressure radiograms should be obtained.

W. D. CHAMBERS.

Mental Deficiency: Its Mental and Physical Characteristics. (*Med. Journ. of Australia*, February 19, 1927.) Bostock, J.
Mental Deficiency: Causes and Characteristics. (*Med. Journ. of Australia*, March 5, 1927.) Bostock, J.

Addressed to general practitioners, the first paper is a clinical account with illustrative cases and photographs, and the second mainly a survey of our knowledge of the ætiology of this subject. Dr. Bostock holds that it is more profitable to look upon amentia as a spontaneous variation, and believes that "he who regards mental deficient as throw-outs and experiments in the making of human life will approach them on a better basis of truth than if they are considered to be mere social rubbish." This, he maintains, is incidentally one of the reasons why mental deficiency institutions should be within easy distance of a medical school, that students may come to them for study and research. "At the present time priceless material is being wasted. . . . The variations are remarkable, and would repay by more than a cursory glance the student of any speciality. . . . As the mental and physical changes run parallel, the study of amentia is worth while for every branch of medicine."

H. FREIZE STEPHENS.

4. Treatment.

Types of Therapeutic Response observed in the Malaria Treatment of General Paralysis. (*Amer. Journ. of Psychiat.*, October, 1926.) Kirby, G. H., and Bunker, H. A.

In this paper are given details of the results of treatment of 93 cases of general paralysis by malaria, the types of clinical response being fully summarized in nine tables.

The authors conclude that of the 93 cases, 13 showed no effect whatever from treatment, 15 showed temporary results, and 65 showed a therapeutic influence which had persisted unmodified for two and a half years.

They further state that :

(1) The better the therapeutic result obtained, the more likely it is to be of a more or less enduring character.

(2) Of 41 patients followed for more than a year, who received no further anti-syphilitic treatment during that period, a well-marked modification in the strength of the spinal fluid Wassermann took place in 13, in 11 the Wassermann reaction was definitely modified, in 17 it remained unchanged.

(3) Patients of the "manic" type exhibited by far the greatest tendency to a favourable response to treatment.

It would appear to the authors that among the clinical factors which seem to play a part in the results obtained by the malaria treatment, the so-called clinical type of general paralysis appears to rank first in importance, the behaviour of the body-weight subsequent to treatment second, and the duration of the symptoms prior to treatment third.

WM. McWILLIAM.

Some Results of a Second Induction of Malaria in General Paralysis of the Insane. (Fourn. of Neur. and Psycho-path., January, 1927.) Nicole, J. E., and Steel, J. P.

The authors put on record observations on 20 patients who had had induced malaria for the second time, and express the results in tabular form. They conclude: "In view of a number of cases where there has been little or no mental improvement subsequent to the first therapeutic malaria, and yet where definite progress followed a second attack, it seems well worth while to renew malarial treatment in suitable patients."

WM. McWILLIAM.

Occupational Therapy in an Out-Patient Clinic for Mental Cases. (Occup. Therap. and Rehabil., April, 1927.) Emery, M.

This article records the experiences of the Occupational Therapy Department of the Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, during the past two and a half years. The department is under the direction of a professional therapist and a number of volunteers. Basketry is the main occupation, while others followed are those of book-binding, paper construction, chair-caning, furniture painting and hooked rugs.

WM. McWILLIAM.

Waste Material Available in a large Mental Hospital. (Occup. Therap. and Rehabil., April, 1927.) Theis, H.

The opening paragraph of this article commences: "The problem of using waste material has been forced upon some of us, or all of us at one time or another," and considerable help is given the occupational therapist in the solution of this administrative problem. Different types of waste material and the uses to which they may be put are described.

WM. McWILLIAM.

Occupational Therapy from the Standpoint of the Private Mental Hospital. (Occup. Therap. and Rehabil., April, 1927.) Chapman, R. M.

Early in his article the author takes as his view-point that "mental disease . . . is an expression of maladjustment," and on this develops his argument. To him the essential elements in an occupation department are the intelligent director endowed with qualities of leadership; occupational aides with valuable personalities; and a close co-operation between the physicians