

the treatment in order that, on the one hand, independence be fostered, and on the other, social co-operation encouraged.

JOHN D. W. PEARCE.

*The Place of Occupational Therapy in the Management of the Functional Psychoses.* (*Occupat. Ther. and Rehabil.*, vol. xii, p. 227, Aug., 1933.) Noble, T. Douglas.

It is pointed out how mental illness arises from psychic traumata, and how in treatment effort is made to modify the patient's attitude to these mishaps. The functions and relationships between the psychiatrist and occupational therapist are discussed. Notes of three cases are given showing how patients' difficulties have been analysed psychologically, and at the same time how occupational therapy in the form of work and play has expanded the interest of previously shut-in patients. To an English psychiatrist the American methods seem characteristically rapid, one patient being actively occupied in therapeutic work within four weeks of admission.

F. H. HEALEY.

*The Treatment of Severe Chorea by Sulphate of Magnesium* [*Tratamiento de la corea grave por el sulfato de magnesio*]. (*Arch. de Neurobiol.*, vol. xiii, p. 307, March-April, 1933.) Albo, W. L.

The salts of magnesium occupy an intermediate position between substances which act by paralysing the centres and the strictly narcotic drugs. The likeness to chloroform is well known. The author has employed sulphate of magnesium in the treatment of chorea for some fifteen years with good results. He considers that the drug should be given subcutaneously in every case of chorea of any gravity, reserving the endolumbar mode of administration for cases which do not yield quickly to treatment by the hypodermic route. It is absolutely necessary to use pure crystallized sulphate of magnesium.

M. HAMBLIN SMITH.

*Malarial Therapy in Non-syphilitic Psychoses* [*Malariaterapia delle psicosi non luetiche*]. (*Arch. gen. di Neurol., Psichiat. e Psicoanal.*, vol. xiii, p. 121, July, 1932.) Levi-Bianchini, M., and Nardi, J.

The writers report results on 476 cases of non-syphilitic psychoses of varying types. They compare the fever in the two groups of syphilitic and non-syphilitic psychoses, and find that there is a great similarity. Malarial therapy gave good results in about 25% of schizophrenics and in about 44% of manic-depressives. In the group consisting of acute and chronic post-infective, arteriosclerotic and endogenous psychoses they obtained about 10% good results. The treatment failed completely in epilepsy, in post-encephalitic bradyphrenia and oligophrenia. The authors consider that malarial treatment is indicated in all psychoses associated with general psychomotor excitement.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

*Autohæmotherapy in Chronic Mental Diseases* [*L'autoemoterapia nelle forme croniche di malattie mentali*]. (*Il Cervello*, vol. xii, p. 263, July, 1933.) di Mauro, S.

The author treated six cases, three of dementia præcox, one schizophrenic, one epileptic and one melancholic. In some cases there was a transitory improvement, but the results were generally poor.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

*Ovarian Therapy in Vasomotor and Nervous Disturbances of the Menopause.* (*Irish Journ. Med. Sci.*, sixth series, p. 478, Aug., 1933.) Fisher, M.

A discussion on the causation of the symptoms of the menopause, with special reference to the endocrinological basis. The author has treated 25 cases with a proprietary ovarian extract. Benefit is claimed in all the cases. Notes of 10 of the cases are given. The relationship between the oral and the parenteral dose of ovarian hormones is discussed.

F. H. HEALEY.