

following event or by suggestion from psychiatrists at First Aid Stations. The conflict in these cases is often very superficial.

JOHN GIFFORD.

A Case of Systematised Delusions of Persecution, recovering after three years. [Sur un Cas de Délire de Persécution, disparu au bout de trois ans.] (L'Encephale, February 10th, 1920.) Antheaume, A., and Trepsat, L.

This man, æt. 32, single, a keen mountaineer and "a good sport," of an unassuming disposition and with none of the paranoiac's pride and disdain, was, after serving at the Marne, exempted on his friends' appeal, to resume his old employment at a smelting works. There he at once became excited: voices accused him of skulking; he was to be shot; he could hear the gendarmes coming up the stairs. Soon he was of exalted birth, a substituted child, the victim of a plot. His persecutor ("the man who had taken his place") was continually watching him, following him, threatening him, calling him a traitor and a coward, and accusing him of unspeakable crimes. After fourteen months in the asylum, being now calmer though still very deluded, he was discharged to the care of his mother. He made determined efforts to rejoin the army, but was repeatedly rejected on account of his medical history, till, with the help of a recommendation from Dr. Roubinovitch, he got into the ranks of the artillery. He obtained some promotion, and was sent to the front. When on leave, he went to consult his old asylum physicians. All this time the delusions and hallucinations continued very active, though he "knew how to elude" his persecutor. At last, sudden great responsibilities, amid the carnage of the retreat from the Aisne, cured him, and he has been well ever since. From this case the authors conclude that the prognosis in systematised delusional insanity with voices is not so hopeless as is generally supposed. They tell us to note the therapeutic value of responsibility, and to beware of keeping such patients too long in asylums.

SYDNEY J. COLE.

4. Treatment of Insanity.

The German Institute of Psychiatric Research. (Journ. Nerv. and Ment. Dis., June, 1920.) Kraepelin, Emil.

In this paper, which appears to have been written while the war was still in progress, Kraepelin alludes to some of the many psychiatric problems urgently calling for investigation, points out that each new discovery infallibly raises a number of new questions which no one can foresee, and remarks on the inadequacy of the existing facilities for research—now supplemented by a new research institute. Even under the limitations imposed by the war, the funds necessary for establishing this were raised in less than two years. A temporary home was found for it in the Psychiatric Institute at Munich, which has numerous laboratories. Later it will come into close relations with a new admission hospital for the insane, which Munich proposes to erect. For a building of its own, the institute has a site already granted by that city. It