

migraine, tic, hysteria, and neurasthenia. The author confines himself to hysteria and neurasthenia. Hysteria, psychasthenia, and neurasthenia are states of mental unrest under the dominion of obsessions of fear, and states of anxiety and panic, and are to be classified as psychoneuroses. Hysteria he confines to cases which are capable of being produced by suggestion. The stigmata of hysteria have been given a fictitious value, and many symptoms of major hysteria exist in the imagination of the person who has described them. Freud considers hysteria to belong to a group of neuroses that are due to cerebra insufficiency, and is characterized mainly by moral symptoms. There is weakening of the psychological synthesis, causing a disintegration or doubling of personality, initiated by sexual trauma. The psychic traumata are painful emotions, and if not reacted to adequately, there remains an affect-neurosis in the mind. This memory may cause a single, or a series of attacks of hysteria. Adequate reaction may be prevented by the experience being one that has no possibility of reaction, such as death of a friend, or any experience that is voluntarily excluded from the mind, or may be prevented by the attending circumstances. Freud's attitude toward consciousness is that of a working machine. He is not systematic and he omits a description of the mechanism of the normal mind, and believes that a situation is caused which is neither understandable nor removable, and is an obstructive element. Scrutiny of the details of his work show its limitations, and it deserves severe scrutiny. He makes his own set of terms. When applied to specific situations the method fails. To cure the patient we must go slow-

ly over the occasion and pick up the threads of the story. Probably a state of isolation would be demanded to prevent false experiences. The economic importance of the process must be investigated in each case. Objections to Freud's method are that it is too arbitrary, that psychoanalysis becomes a source of auto-suggestion, and that it gives too conspicuous a place to the sexual factor. Neurasthenia is a manifestation of atavism that has not been corrected by education. The name has been much abused and applied to all sorts of nervous states. The mind in perverse action dominates the clinical picture. General treatment repairs the damage, but the disease remains and again causes a return of the symptoms. The average individual exposed to the same causes does not become a neurasthenic. Neurasthenia is a psychoneurosis characterized by lack of initiative and executive capacity; fundamentally the symptoms that are invariable are the mental and emotional ones. It appears only in those who have a neuropathic heritage, as a result of overwork, disease, and dissipation.

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**Treatment  
of Typhoid  
with  
Vaccine.**

Austin W. Hollis, New York, gives (*Medical Record*, October 8, 1910), the result of the treatment of typhoid fever with vaccine at St. Luke's Hospital, in the late summer and fall of 1909. Twenty-one cases were treated with hydrotherapy, eleven with vaccine. The diet was of the high calorie variety, no drugs were used, but strychnine and whiskey were used as stimulants when needed. No baths were given with the vaccines, except the daily warm sponge. Large or small doses of bacteria did not produce different results, and no fever reactions