cured by small-pox. Schläger reports several cases in which variola occurring during insanity caused a cessation of psychical symptoms. Merrigi reports one epileptic lunatic and two chronic confusional lunatics who improved after having been attacked by variola. He and Lombroso cite three chronic confusion lunatics who recovered. Kiernan states that in the spring of 1875, small-pox made its appearance among the workhouse men employed about the New York City Asylum for the Insane. One patient, a case of confusional insanity, was attacked by it, and during the initial fever (the same in extent with that of a workhouse variolous patient who became delirious), became perfectly capable of carrying on a clear, coherent conversation. He was transferred to the Riverside Hospital, and during a three weeks' stay there was perfectly rational; he died from a complication.

PSYCHOSES OF CHICAGO.—Clevenger, Special Pathologist, Cook County Asylum for the Insane, (*Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*, November, 1883,) states that the psychoses of the patients tried and found insane in the city of Chicago, from August, 1882, to August, 1883, were as follows:

PSYCHOSIS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Melancholia	22	146	168
Mania	122	36	158
“ Recurrent	8	1	9
Dementia	18	1	19
Epileptic Insanity	14	5	19
Imbecility	6	1	7
Monomania	7	2	9
Hebephrenia	3		3
Alcoholic Insanity	7	2	9
Senile Dementia	5	7	12
Paretic Dementia	6	1	7
Katatonia	2		2
Stuporous Insanity (Acute Dementia)	1		1
Idiocy	1		1
Undiagnosed	7	7	14
Melancholia, Recurrent	2		2
Circular Insanity	1		1
Hysterical Insanity		5	5
Mental Deterioration		1	1
Delirium, Grave	1		1
Total	233	215	448

These are exclusive of the cases sent to the State asylums, perhaps one half as much again.

“PHTHISICAL INSANITY.”—Under this title Dr. A. Campbell

Clark (*Journal of Mental Science*, October, 1883) relates three cases marked by exaltation and delusions of suspicion. They were all subject to spurts of excitement, coupled with mental exaltation, during which ideas or delusions of self-importance are peculiarly prominent. They were a prey to strong suspicions, which, in Dr. Clark's opinion, often arise from a necessary snubbing of their exalted notions. One works himself into a violent passion on finding his letters to the Bank of England have not been forwarded, and the muscles of his face quiver with excitement. He threatens vengeance, and looks it every bit, but in a few minutes he lapses into a state of gloom which gradually deepens, and for days his expression and manner are those of deep suspicion, sullen defiance, and violent hatred, the evidence of which may come out more forcibly after weeks or months of dismal brooding, and be awakened into a flame of actual violence by the stimulus of some very trivial incident, which *per se* would scarcely cause disturbance at all. In another case the patient, who for months proved amenable and sociable though nursing a dangerous grudge against outsiders, suddenly stopped work because a proposal for his release could not be entertained. He then and thereafter nourished a grudge against Dr. Clark for months, and only burst into actual violence long after, when in most minds the memory of the initial circumstance would have been obliterated. He made a complaint about his food the cause for an attack on Dr. Clark, but admitted a few weeks later that his only grudge was the one resulting from his non-liberation. While these cases are not clear evidence as to the influence of phthisis, they show, as has been claimed (*American Journal of Neurology and Psychiatry*, May, 1883), that lunatics can pretend sane motives for a crime in order to disguise their insane motives for the same.

GUITEAU'S MENTAL CONDITION has been discussed by Lutaud (*Annales d'hygiène publique*, 1882), who concludes that Guiteau was under the domination of delusive conceptions; that his mental composition was complicated by bad education and religious fanaticism; that Guiteau inherited a strong tendency to insanity. He did not count on being condemned for his crime. He did not fail to see that the homicide would be regarded as a crime, but hoped it would be regarded as justifiable from its good after-results. Whether he believed in his inspiration is not certain. He was a mixture of a criminal and a lunatic, and should not have been hanged, but should have been sent to an asylum for the criminal insane. Karrer (*Centralblatt für Nervenheilkunde*, No. 18, 1883) regards Guiteau as "a mentally abnormal man," but does not give a very clear idea of what he means by this. His article is of a decidedly dilettante German nativistic character. The editors of the London *Times and Gazette* (September 8, 1883) express their astonishment at the evidence given by the prosecuting experts, and say if Guiteau was hanged on such expert