provement were ten and eight years respectively. C. D. CAMP (Phila.).

CLINICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE DIGESTION IN THE INSANE. BY D. M. COWIE and FLORENCE A. HILL. (The American Journal of Medical Sciences, September, 1905.)

Twenty-two cases of various types of depressive insanity were carefully examined and full histories of the cases with details of the methods used, and their results are given in the original paper. In 81.8% of these cases there was a hyperacidity of the gastric contents, which was due to a true hyperchlorhydria. There was also increased peptic power and rapid evacuation of the stomach. That the increased secretion is due to a neurosis or psychosis and not to proliferative glandular changes is evidenced by the presence of increased secretion, associated with degenerative changes in the glandular elements and in the entire mucosa. Many of the insane are suffering from various forms of gastro-intestinal disease, which might be overlooked because delusions connected with the digestive tract are so common in these patients, whereas, if properly treated, it is not improbable that the mental symptoms will decrease. C. D. CAMP, (Phila.).

NOTES ON OTETIC EPILEPSY. BY B. ALEX. RANDALL. (The American Journal of the Medical Sciences, August, 1905.)

Many of the cases of epilepsy reported as due to the presence of cerumen or other foreign bodies in the ear are hysterical rather than epileptic, but this case the author considers to have been a case of genuine epilepsy clearly otetic in origin and maintenance. A boy eight years old first developed epileptiform attacks following acute suppuration of the left ear. The attacks were of short duration and slightly more marked on the right side of the body than on the left. On examination the left ear was found to contain a polyp mass, which was removed, and the attic and antrum curetted smooth. This operation gave no relief, the minor attacks being as frequent as twenty in one night. About two months later a complete exenteration of the left mastoid was performed, much granulation and unhealthy bone were found, but its inner depths were everywhere sound. In the following two months there was a marked diminution in the frequency and severity of the attacks since followed by complete cessation.

C. D. CAMP (Phila.).

DIPHTHEROID ORGANISMS IN THE THROATS OF THE INSANE. BY J. W. H. EYRE and J. F. FLASHMAN. (The British Medical Journal, Oct. 28, 1905.)

As a result of the examination of the throats of sixty cases of general paralysis of the insane and of seventy-eight of various other forms of insanity, the authors arrive at the conclusion that the percentage incidence of diphtheroid organisms (17.8%) and of genuine *B. diphtheriae* is not in excess of that noted on the healthy sane and that genuine *B. diphtheriae* are no more frequent in the throats of general paralytics than in the throats of patients suffering from other forms of insanity. They were unable to trace any causal connection between *B. diphtheriae* and general paralysis of the insane.

C. D. CAMP (Phila.).