which was most frequent in paretic dementia. Lesion two consisted in bluish discoloration of the optic nerve in its outer half and in toto, and was frequent in alcoholic cases. Of twenty-eight paretic dement, fifteen gave positive results. In eight of these, lesion one was found, in atrophy of the optic nerve, in one neuro-retinitis exudat.; in three cases lesion two was found. Pupillary aberrations occurred twenty times. Pupillary reaction was normal in seventeen cases, not taken in one, and abnormal in ten cases—in one of which one side reacted normally, the other did not. Facial paresis was found in fourteen cases. In four cases mydriasis and facial paresis were on the same side; in five cases, on opposite sides. Two cases of mania presented the first lesion, and in two, pupillary indifference. Of twenty-nine cases of monomania, there were four presented lesion one; three, lesion two; one, retinal anæmia; one, retinal hyperæmia; and one, retinitis. Of the one hundred and seventy-one, eighty-four presented anomalies; of these, eighteen presented lesion one; forty-two, lesion two; nine, retinitis; seven, hyperæmia opt. et ret.; six, atrophy of the optic nerve; two, anæmia opt. et ret. It will be obvious that these findings, while of interest, are scarcely en rapport with the patients' mental condition, and are accidental complications.

Origin of Hallucinations.—The Medical Press and Circular reports the following case: A drunkard labored under an hallucination of hearing. He rose every morning determined to keep sober for the day. Unfortunately, the road to where he worked passed by a certain public-house, and at some distance from this fatal spot he became conscious of two voices crying in his ear; the one, "He will not go in," the other, "He will go in." As he got near the door, the voice of the tempter increased in force till it quite drowned that of the good angel. The matter always ended by his going in and taking a drink, when the hallucinations ceased as if by enchantment. Goethe has shown that it is possible to produce hallucinations at will, by thinking intently on the subject of the hallucinations. In certain persons very active reproductions of memory take an hallucinatory form. These hallucinations would not be accepted by normal individuals as real occurrences. In a man affected by alcohol or by insanity, correctional power would be lost, and the conduct of the individual would be guided by the hallucinations. In the present instance, the struggles of the drunkard with himself were transmuted into auditory perceptions, temporary in character, and of the variety known to alienists as causal hallucinations. Hallucinations of this kind and origin are not infrequent among progressive paretics.

Moral Imbecility.—Dr. T. Woods (Lancet, October 21, 1882) reports the following case: W. is six years and seven months old; his genital organs are as fully developed as in the adult, and his