coming only a few days' start, the little family took ship for America with light hearts and great expectations. Arriving in New York, they set aside barely sufficient to take them to their destination, and spent the remainder in improving their appearance so that they should not bring discredit upon their rich kinswoman. On reaching Ovid they recognized Willard from the description given in the sister's letter. The cruel disappointment of the brother and his wife was pitiable. Instead of finding a wealthy sister to welcome them to her palatial abode, they found her in a hopeless condition and an inmate of an insane asylum. Letters of the insane should be kept and submitted to some central authority. More than one asylum physician has lost his life from attempting to evade the sending of improper letters of lunatics.

INSANITY FROM MEASLES.—Dr. M. J. Madigan (*Gaillard's Medical Journal*, October, 1882) reports the following two cases, which tend to support the views of Kräpelin and Clouston as to the influence of measles in the production of insanity :—Case 1 : R. K., aged 22, single ; no ancestral history obtainable. Has always been inclined to "nervousness." Was perfectly well up to two days before coming under observation, when he was attacked by what was thought to be a severe cold, which was soon followed by high fever and the measles eruption. In twenty-four hours the temperature of the patient suddenly sank and he began to complain that his sister had poisoned him. He heard at times, and chiefly on rising in bed, voices denouncing her crimes. On recovering from the measles all these symptoms disappeared. Case 2 : T. O., 26 ; single ; father epileptic ; mother has chorea. The patient had been a bright, healthy boy up to the age of sixteen, when he was attacked by measles. During the entire bronchial symptoms he coughed violently and immediately complained of a violent pain in the head. For three days thereafter he was delirious. He recovered, apparently, from this delirium ; that is, he became quiet and peaceable, but was completely demented, having lost all knowledge of both recent and past events, and was unable to carry on an extended conversation, in which condition he remained. Dr. Wick (*Cincinnati Lancet and Clinic*, March 10, 1883) reports a similar case.

INSANITY FROM SCARLATINA.—Dr. Wick (*Cincinnati Lancet and Clinic*, March 10, 1883) reports a case of insanity from scarlatina, which corroborates the views expressed by Kräpelin (*Archiv für Psychiatrie*, Band xi.), Rabuske (*Deutsche medicinische Wochenschrift*, March 19, 1881), and Kiernan (*JOURNAL OF NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASE*, April, 1882). The patient was a young man. The eruption was considerable, and the case typical in its nature. When the fever subsided the patient suddenly displayed casual hallucinations of a depressing nature, and was restless, sleepless, and loquacious. The psychosis lasted a week, the patient making a good recovery.