be, though it should not be forgotten, and must always be considered, is yet not to be anxiously or discouragingly feared. The first need of lunacy reform in this country is the creation of a mixed board of government commissioners in each State.

Yet another practical difficulty, not always referred to in these discussions, is that of getting as good officers and attendants at small salaries as can be obtained in Europe for the same salaries. In all departments of activity in Europe we find men of much ability, native or acquired, filling humble or badly rewarded stations, who, in this land, might be making themselves wealthy and illustrious. This fact, the result of limited geographical area and excess of competition, is an advantage to those who seek for attendants or companions for the insane, or for superintendents of asylums. A moderate amount of money will purchase a far higher order of talent, and insure greater devotion, there than here. In the Saughton Hall institution they adopt the plan of having educated, cultured ladies, in reduced circumstances, as companions for the wealthy insane. The duty of these companions is to accompany the patients in their drives and walks, be with them constantly in the drawing-rooms, to supervise, in a degree, the nurses, and, in some instances to sleep with those under their charge; and from this plan results of the most satisfactory character have been gained. In this country it would be far more difficult to find cultivated ladies who would be willing to take such positions.

In the treatment of the insane outside of asylums, by general practitioners and students of the nervous system, there has probably been as much advance in this country as abroad; and especially in the treatment of various morbid states of the nervous system that often lead to insanity there has been nowhere such satisfactory progress as here. This is the philosophical method of combating insanity: treating the insane before they are insane; arresting candidates for lunacy before they have stepped on the threshold of the asylum.

In regard to private asylums, concerning which Dr. Bucknill has lately written with so much vigor, these two facts must be admitted: that the system is liable to abuse or to suspicion of abuse, even under the central supervisory commissions, but that they would appear to be in a degree almost, if not quite, a necessity, with which we cannot entirely dispense.

In this respect, as in all respects, we are to study Europe, not to imitate it; what is good we are to keep, what is evil we are to reject; the chances for improvement by invention and discovery we are to resolutely occupy. To aid all these processes of scientific advance in the study of insanity, and in the management of the insane, this society has been organized, and will be maintained.

RECENT AMERICAN ANATOMY ACTS.

BY EDWARD MUSSEY HARTWELL, M. A.,

Fellow of the Johns Hopkins University.

THE Massachusetts anatomy act of 1831 was productive of results in two directions: it lightened the burdens of the teachers of anatomy in that State, and it led to the enactment of similar laws in other States. Connecticut passed a liberal act, modeled on that of Massachusetts, June 5, 1833, but repealed the same

June 5, 1834. New Hampshire legalized anatomy in 1834, but rescinded its action in 1842. Michigan passed "an act to facilitate the study of anatomy" March 9, 1844, but repealed it April 7, 1851. New York is entitled to the place of honor next to Massachusetts on the list of States which have consistently endeavored to promote anatomical science. The New York law of April 1, 1854, has never been repealed; on the contrary, it has been improved, notably by the amendatory act of June 3, 1879.

Referring to the Massachusetts law of 1831, as amended in 1845, Dr. John C. Warren says: "The superintendent of the House of Industry opposed great difficulties to the execution of this law; but he dying in 1847 an ample supply was obtained for the medical school afterwards, particularly in consequence of the influx of Irish paupers and the great mortality among them." Concerning the working of the same law Dr. George Hayward, writing in 1855, says: "The supply has not been, perhaps, as great as could be wished, but with the increase of population and pauperism this objection will pass away." We doubt if in the judgment of the anatomists of the Harvard Medical School "this objection" has "passed away." We incline to the belief that "with the increase of population and pauperism" there has been at least an equal increase of demagogues, and that no class of men in Massachusetts have a more realizing sense than have its anatomists of the relation existing between eternal vigilance and the price of liberty.

The city government of Boston, November 3, 1869, ordered "that permits be issued by the city clerk, until otherwise ordered, to the surgeons of the Harvard Medical School to take the dead bodies of such persons dying at Deer Island, or the House of Correction, the County Jail, or City Hospital, as may be required to be buried at the public expense." The statutory restrictions concerning the delivery of unclaimed bodies are embodied in the remainder of the ordinance. The anatomists of Baltimore, Washington, and New Orleans might fairly consider this Boston ordinance a liberal one, for they are still obliged to dissect without a legal warrant, or not at all. On the other hand, in Germany or France, where for years the dissecting-rooms have been furnished with the unclaimed dead by the police, this ordinance would unquestionably be considered imperfect and illiberal.

It is unfortunate that American anatomists are forced to dance attendance upon public functionaries for "permits," as they are thereby put in the false position of seeking as a personal favor what ought to be furnished them for the furtherance of the public welfare. Possibly the time is not yet ripe for the Massachusetts anatomists to demand that the unclaimed dead of Springfield, Fall River, Worcester, Lowell, in short, the entire State, as well as of Boston, should be delivered to them at their dissecting-rooms; but such a consummation is none the less devoutly to be wished for. Massachusetts led off in legalizing the dissection of bodies required to be buried at the public expense. Would that she might inaugurate an administrative reform which should prevent the present wasteful decomposition of valuable material at the bottom of graves, and preclude the necessity which requires one who is bent on thoroughly learning practical anatomy in all its branches to seek the anatomical institutes of Europe!

The most elaborate, the most liberal, and also the

most stringent of the American anatomy acts have been passed within the last five years. Those of Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, New York, and Iowa are especially noteworthy.

The Michigan act of 1844, which, as we have noticed, was repealed in 1851, required the officers of the state prison to surrender the bodies of all unfriended convicts dying in their prison to any agent of the medical society of the State who should present an order for the same signed by the president of the society. Similarly, the unclaimed bodies of convicts dying in a county jail, under sentence of six months' imprisonment or more, were deliverable to the agents of the medical society of the county in which the jail was situated. In 1867 a new act was passed, which has since been twice amended, — once in 1871, and again in 1875, April 27th.

As this act contains certain provisions not found in any other which has come to our notice, we give it entire. It is found at page 164 of the Laws of Michigan of 1875.

The People of the State of Michigan enact, That any member of either of the following boards of officers, to wit, the board of health of any city, village, or township in the State, the mayor or common council of any city, and any officer or board having direction, management, charge or control in whole or in part of any prison, house of correction, or jail in the State, shall deliver the bodies of such persons as may be required to be buried at the public expense, when so requested by letter or otherwise, to any member of the medical faculty of the University of Michigan or Detroit Medical College, when there shall be deposited with such board or officer sufficient money to defray the expense and trouble of packing and preparing the same for shipment, which shall not exceed the sum of fifteen dollars for such subject. They shall deliver within forty-eight hours after the death of such person, to the express company or freight company at the nearest railroad station, properly placed in a plain coffin as for burial, and inclosed in a strong box plainly directed to the person and place as directed by the consignee making such deposit, to be shipped to such consignee, to be by him used for the advancement of anatomical science, preference being always given to the faculty of the medical department of the University of Michigan for their use in the instruction of medical students, and after they have made their orders and deposit of money as aforesaid; and such board or officers shall take the usual shipping receipt for such packages, and shall notify the consignee of such shipment by letter mailed on the day the packages are delivered to the express company or freight company at the railroad depot. In no case shall the faculty or the regents be entitled to require or receive from any medical student or students for any such body furnished therein any sum of money in excess of the actual cost of procuring the same. Any of the said officers who shall neglect to comply with any such request, after being tendered or receiving the money so required to be deposited, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars (\$100) for each body that he neglects to ship as aforesaid, one half of which shall go to the party making the demand and deposit as aforesaid.

Provided, That the university and each and every medical institution shall not receive into their possession such bodies as are procured in this State other than those provided for by the provisions of this act,

and every individual or party violating this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SECT. 2. No such dead body shall be shipped as aforesaid, if within twenty-four hours after death, or before such body shall be shipped, any relatives or friends of the deceased who will bury the body at his own expense, or shall require to have the body buried; or if such deceased person was a stranger or traveler, the dead body shall in all such cases be buried.

SECT. 3. No such dead body shall be sold or delivered to any person to be taken out of the State, nor shall any such body be shipped away to any person or place out of the State, or be used within the State for any purpose, except for the prosecution of anatomical science. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than one nor more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

SECT. 4. Any practicing physician or surgeon of this State, or any medical student under the authority of such physician or surgeon, may have in his possession human dead bodies, or the parts thereof, lawfully obtained, for the purposes of anatomical inquiry or dissection.

Indiana had not legalized dissection when, in the spring of 1878, the body of the Hon. J. Scott Harrison, a son of the late William Henry Harrison, president of the United States, having been stolen from its grave near to the Ohio line, was found by the son of the deceased, the day after his burial, in a Cincinnati dissecting-room, whither he had gone in search of another body. The only penalty for grave robbery under the Indiana statutes was a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, provided by the act of June 14, 1852. This case of resurrecting led to the improvement in 1879 of the laws of both Indiana and Ohio. Possibly the stringent amendment to the Iowa law, passed March 26, 1880, might be traced to the outrage of the Harrison tomb.

Chapter LXV. of the laws of the fifty-first session of the General Assembly of Indiana is "an act in relation to the use of human bodies for the purpose of dissection; to require a record thereof to be kept, and to punish the unlawful possession or dissection of such bodies and the violation of graves."

SECT. 7. *Be it enacted, etc.,* That every medical school, or college, or incorporated medical association in this State shall keep, in a suitable book to be provided for the purpose, a record of all human bodies, or any parts thereof, received by such school, or college, or incorporated medical association, or by any officer, professor, or student thereof, for the purpose of dissection; in which book shall be plainly entered, at the time of receiving such body, the name of the deceased person, if known, so received, and his or her residence, when in life; the true name and residence of the person from whom said body is received, and the price paid therefor; which book shall be produced and exhibited, upon the demand of any officer who may, under proper process of law, be making inquest in the buildings or rooms of such school, or college, or incorporated medical association, for any dead body alleged to be unlawfully concealed therein, and upon the lawful demand of any court or officer thereof.

Section 2 makes it punishable by a fine of "not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars,

to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail for any period not less than one month nor more than one year." If the person having the custody of the record required by section 1 fail or refuse to produce it, section 3 declares it a felony, punishable by imprisonment for not less than one nor more than five years, for any person to "receive, or have in possession, or dissect, or permit to be dissected, . . . any such body of which the record required by section 1 shall not have been made." Making a false entry in the record is made a felony by section 4, punishable by not less than one nor more than three years' imprisonment in the state prison.

Imprisonment in the state prison for not less than two nor more than five years is the penalty provided by section 5 for the felon "who shall dissect, or have in his possession for the purpose of dissection, any human body, or any part thereof, other than such as are or may be given by law for such uses." Section 6 makes those who "have the supervision of the dissecting-room and of the instruction given therein" responsible "for bodies received or found therein." Section 7 relates to illegal exhumation, which is made a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the state prison "for not less than three nor more than ten years." According to section 9, one who knowingly aids in concealing an unlawfully procured body is liable, as a felon, to imprisonment in the state prison for from one to three years. Section 10 declares that "any person who shall buy or receive, by gift or otherwise, any dead human body, or any part thereof, knowing the same to have been disinterred . . . in violation of this act, shall be deemed an accessory to such offense, and, on conviction thereof, be punished in like manner as is prescribed in the preceding section."

The above act was approved by the late Governor Williams on March 12, 1879, on which day "a bill to promote the science of medicine and surgery by providing methods whereby human subjects for anatomical and scientific dissection and experiment may be lawfully obtained, and prescribing penalties for violation thereof," was also presented to him for approval. Not being "returned by him with objections within three days thereafter," the bill became an act without his signature. Both these acts are to be sought in the session laws of 1879, where they are found as Chapters LXV. and LXVI. respectively.

The most important sections of Chapter LXVI. are as follows:—

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted etc.,* That when the body of any person who shall die in any State, city, or county prison or jail, or county asylum or infirmary, or public hospital, within this State, shall remain unclaimed by any next of kin or relatives of such deceased person for twenty-four hours after death, and be liable to be buried at public expense, and there are no next of kin of such deceased person, or next of kin, if known, shall, upon notice, refuse to receive and bury the body of such deceased person, such body may be used as a subject for anatomical dissection and scientific examination, in aid of medical and surgical science, as hereinafter prescribed: *provided* that when any person shall express a wish to be buried the dead body of such person shall not be delivered for dissection, but shall be properly buried. . . .

SECT. 3. It shall be the duty of every superintendent, officer, or person having in charge any institution or association named in the first section of this act to

keep a book of record therein, wherein shall be entered, on the day of reception, the name, sex, and age of the person received as a prisoner or patient therein, his or her place of birth and of residence, the names of his or her parents, and their residence, if living, and the names and residence of the wife or husband, if any, and brothers and sisters, if any, of such person, and the date and cause of death of such person; if he or she die in such institution; and the body of any person dying, as aforesaid, whose record, thus made, shall afford proof or probable reason to believe that there are next of kin of such person living within the United States, shall not be delivered to any medical college or incorporated medical association, as aforesaid, except upon the neglect or refusal of such next of kin, after due notice, to receive and bury, or pay for the burial of, such body, but shall be decently interred, subject to all lawful rights or claims thereto of such next of kin.

SECT. 4. The dead body of any convict, executed under the laws of this State for any capital offense, may be, by the sheriff, delivered for dissection, or other scientific purposes in medicine or surgery, to the faculty or other proper authorities of any duly incorporated and organized medical college or association within this State in operation nearest to the place of such execution, upon the proper written request of such faculty or college authorities: *provided* that there be no next of kin, known to the sheriff, of such executed person claiming such body, in which case it shall be delivered to such claimant.

SECT. 5. In case of any vagrant found dead, or in case of any person killed while committing a felony, or if any prisoner is convicted of felony and justifiably killed in attempting to escape from prison or from officers of the law having him or her in lawful custody, upon the body of which person an inquest may lawfully be held, and shall be held by the coroner or other officer thereto lawfully authorized, it shall be the duty of such inquest to inquire as to the existence and residence of any next of kin of such deceased person; and if it shall be the verdict of such inquest that the person so found dead or killed had no next of kin the coroner or other officer holding such inquest may, at his discretion, and with the approval of the sheriff of the county wherein such inquest is held, upon the request in writing of the faculty or other authorities of any duly incorporated and organized medical college or medical association within this State, in operation nearest to the place of such inquest, deliver such dead body to such college for the scientific purposes thereof, taking a proper descriptive receipt therefor, which shall be filed with the clerk of the county.

SECT. 6. It shall not be lawful for any officer or agent of any incorporated medical college, nor for any other person, directly or indirectly, to tender or pay to any public officer, or superintendent, or other person named in or intended in the preceding sections of this act, nor for any such officer, superintendent, or person, directly or indirectly, to ask, or take, or receive any money or other gift, or valuable consideration, or reward for the delivery of any dead body as aforesaid; and any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months.

SECT. 7. Any officer, superintendent, or person named or intended in the preceding sections of this act who shall deliver over, or any person who shall, knowingly, receive for dissection or scientific purposes, as aforesaid, any dead body, in violation of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, on conviction, be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the state prison not exceeding three years.

Ohio, as early as 1831, enacted penalties for grave robbery, but did not pass any "act to encourage the study of anatomy" till March 25, 1870, when an inadequate law with the above title was passed. House bill No. 216, Ohio legislature, 1878, embodied an attempt to repeal the act of 1870 in the following remarkable terms:—

"Whereas, by the laws of this State the bodies of criminals, executed for heinous offenses, unless said criminals are poor and friendless, are entitled to decent burial; and Whereas, poverty is no crime, and the poor, honest, friendless man, in life and in death, should before the law be the equal, at least, of the depraved criminal; and Whereas, by the laws of this State the bodies of deceased and unclaimed poor are authorized to be given over to certain colleges and schools for dissection; therefore,—

"SECT. 1. *Be it enacted, etc.,* That an act entitled 'An act to encourage the study of anatomy,' passed March 25, 1870, be and the same is hereby repealed.

"SECT. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage."

The person who introduced this bill, meeting with unexpected opposition, finally withdrew it, saying that he had "only introduced it for fun." The Harrison horror satisfied the Ohio legislators that anatomy could not be regulated by jocose legislation; and an earnest attempt was made to protect alike the anatomists and the dead.

Section 3763, of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, passed June 20, 1879, reads as follows:—

"All superintendents of city hospitals, directors or superintendents of asylums for the insane, or other charitable institutions, founded and supported, in whole or in part, at public expense, the directors or wardens of the penitentiary, and the coroner in possession of bodies not claimed or identified, shall, before or after burial by such superintendents or directors, on the written application of the professor of anatomy in any medical college, or the president of any county medical society, deliver to such professor or president, for the purpose of medical or surgical study or dissection, the body of any person who has died in either of said institutions from any disease not infectious, if such body has not been requested for interment by a person at his expense; if the body of any deceased person so delivered be subsequently claimed, in writing, by any relative, or the legal representative of such deceased person, for private interment, it shall be given up to such claimant. After such bodies have been subjected to such surgical or medical examination or dissection, the remains thereof shall be interred in some suitable place, at the expense of such medical college or society. But in no case shall the body of any deceased person, specified in this section, be delivered as herein provided until after one or more of the relatives of such deceased person, if known, shall have been notified, in writing, by the officer having such body under his control and in no case shall such body be delivered until after the expiration of twenty-four hours from death. The bodies

of strangers or travelers who die in any of the institutions herein named shall not be so delivered for the purposes of dissection; and all bodies delivered, as herein provided, shall be used for medical and surgical study and dissection only, and within this State, and the possession of the body of any deceased person for the above purpose, and not authorized under this section, shall be unlawful, and the detention of any body claimed by relatives or friends for interment shall also be unlawful."

Section 7034, of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, 1880, provides as a penalty for engaging or assisting in an unlawful exhumation, a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not more than six months, or both.

Section 7035 reads: "Whoever, being lawfully possessed of any corpse for the purpose of medical study, uses the same for any other purpose, or removes the same beyond the limits of this State, or in any manner traffics therewith, shall be imprisoned not more than one year."

The New York act of June 3, 1879, may be found printed in full on page 362 of this journal. The act of 1879 extends the provisions of the act of 1854, which applied only to cities having more than thirty thousand inhabitants, to "counties containing such cities." No other change is enacted.

From 1851 till 1880 it was provided in the chapter of the code of Iowa which relates to offenses against chastity and decency that every offender who should illegally disinter, or assist in disinterring or concealing any human body, should "be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding \$1000, or by both fine and imprisonment." By act of March 26, 1880, every such offender is now liable to imprisonment "in the penitentiary not more than two years, or by fine not exceeding \$2500, or by both fine and imprisonment." By the act of April 22, 1872, Iowa allowed, under the customary restrictions, any coroner or undertaker in any county or city in which the population exceeded one thousand inhabitants to deliver to any medical college or school, or any physician in the State, for the purpose of medical or surgical study, the body of any deceased person, except where such body had been interred or dressed for interment.

Section 4019½ of the Iowa statutes, passed March 26, 1880, contains, so far as the writer has been able to learn, the latest American legislation regarding cadavera. It is as follows:—

"Any physician receiving the body or remains of a deceased person for the purpose of medical or surgical study, and any professor or person in charge of a medical college or school at which such body or remains are received for such purpose, shall in a suitable book make or cause to be made a legible record of the time when, the name and description of the person from whom, and the place where such body or remains were received, and whether or not such body or remains were received, and whether or not such body or remains when so received was inclosed in any box, cask, or other receptacle, and if so inclosed shall record a description of such box, cask, or receptacle, sufficient to identify the same, together with the shipping marks or directions, if any, on same; and also a description of such body or remains, including the length, weight, and sex of same, the apparent age of the person at the time of death, color of the hair, or beard if any, and any and all marks or scars on

such body by which same might be identified, and whether or not such body when so received was mutilated so as to prevent identification of same. And such physician, professor, or person shall keep the said record, and on demand exhibit same, as also any and all such bodies or remains of deceased persons then in his charge, for the inspection of any sheriff or his deputy: *provided* such record shall not be required one year or more after such body was received. Any physician or professor or teacher in a medical college or school who uses or allows or permits others under his or her control or charge to use the body or remains of a deceased person for the purpose of medical or surgical study without the record as aforesaid having been first made, or on demand being made by the sheriff or his deputy as aforesaid, shall refuse and fail to exhibit any such record or body in his charge or under his control to such officer for his inspection shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding \$1000, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

The business of graduating medical students who are required to show evidences of at least a cursory acquaintance with *cadavera dissecta* has assumed such proportions as an industry in States without anatomy acts that further legislation for the protection of anatomists is inevitable. As we write, Maryland, which has neither a law forbidding grave robbery nor one allowing dissection, is agitated over the very recent violation of graves in a fashionable Baltimore cemetery. A newspaper even goes so far as to suggest that the legislature "frame a law of sufficient penitentiary penalty to prevent 'body snatching.'"

RECENT PROGRESS IN OTOTOLOGY.

BY J. ORNE GREEN, M. D.

THE TREATMENT OF OTHÆMATOMA.¹

THE common methods of treatment heretofore adopted for hæmatoma auris are:—

(1.) Expectative. (2.) Resolvent (external applications of different kinds). (3.) Surgical (evacuation of the blood by aspiration, acupuncture, incision with packing the cavity and applying a pressure bandage, seton).

The proposition of Gray to ligate the arteria auricularis posterior is not known to have been attempted.

As none of these methods afforded a certain means of cure, and as opinions varied in regard to which of them was the best, Meyer decided to try for othæmatoma the treatment which had been introduced in rational medicine by Metzger, and the result was so favorable that it is worthy of further trial. This treatment consists in systematic kneading of the effusion to assist absorption, and keeping a pressure bandage continuously applied. In three cases in which this was tried the result was very satisfactory: in two of them resorption took place within a few weeks, and a cure was effected without any deformity of the auricle; in the third case resorption had been nearly completed and the cure was progressing satisfactorily when the patient withdrew from observation. The three cases are given in full, and, aside from the method of treatment, are interesting contributions to the ætiology of the disease.

¹ Archiv für Ohrenheilkunde, xvii. 2, Meyer.

The first case was that of a man, aged thirty-four, strong, not plethoric, and perfectly healthy, as was shown by a thorough physical examination. His father, however, was insane (religious melancholia) at sixty-four years of age, and died a year later. One and a half months before the patient applied for treatment, without previous injury of any kind, a hard, insensitive nodule appeared on the left auricle, which increased in size gradually and became fluctuating, without any change in the skin and without pain, tension, or sensitiveness. This was incised and dark fluid blood evacuated. From this time the tumor filled rapidly, became sensitive, and was accompanied by headache. It was again incised three days later and the cavity stuffed with charpie, but the pain increased, extending to the temple, vertex, and nape of the neck. On examination by Meyer, after this, in addition to the hæmatoma occupying the usual position on the anterior surface of the auricle, the whole auricle was much inflamed, and this inflammation was first reduced by applications of lead water. Massage was then begun four times a day, and continued for a quarter of an hour each time, the skin being first anointed with glycerine-salve. Between times the auricle was kept firmly compressed between masses of charpie by means of a firm bandage over the head. Massage was stopped as soon as it produced pain, but, except upon the first day, was well borne for the whole fifteen minutes. One week after beginning treatment the hæmatoma had almost disappeared and the skin was freely movable upon the cartilage, but there was a slight thickening of the ear. Massage and the pressure bandage were continued for some weeks. When seen ten weeks after treatment the auricle was absolutely perfect except a very slight thickening.

The second case was in the same patient, but on the right (other) auricle, one and a half years later. The tumor began in the same way, and the diagnosis was confirmed by aspiration. The same treatment was used, but massage was employed only twice a day instead of four times. In three weeks the ear was well, and when the patient was seen four years afterwards both auricles were perfect.

The third case was that of a woman, aged thirty-four, and the tumor was the result of a blow. She herself appeared perfectly healthy, but her mother had been insane. The same treatment was used, and the tumor had almost disappeared when she withdrew from observation.

In all three cases external evidence of a degeneration of the cartilage, which has been considered by some as the histological foundation of the disease, was absent; the existence of any predisposing disease was wanting, and the only cause to be discovered was in the history of the patients, in both of whom the parents had been insane. In this connection Meyer calls attention to Hun's observation that the appearance of othæmatoma usually precedes a later mental disturbance, and Roosa's that, although persons suffering from vascular tumor of the ear may not always be insane, they generally have brain disease; he considers these points worthy of further investigation.

PERICHONDRIITIS AURICULÆ.

Closely allied to othæmatoma, at least in the external appearances, in the deformity which results without treatment, and often with the best care, and also in the fact that there exists a degeneration of the car-