psychosis recurring in periods. Melancholia, according to Mendel, may last from a week to a year; the mean duration is nine months. Recovery has, however, resulted in a case of six years' duration; sixty to eighty per cent. of recovery. In Mendel's opinion melancholia may end in recovery, in secondary monomania, or dementia, or in death from any intercurrent affection, generally phthisis. Treatment should be directed to the removal of the cause. Mendel finds morphine of value in nearly all cases. He gives it in $\frac{1}{2}$ of grain dose gradually increased till $\frac{3}{4}$, thrice daily. If after two weeks' use no effect is produced, the use of the drug should be abandoned.

PSYCHICAL SYMPTOMS FROM POTASSIUM BROMIDE.—Dr. W. A. Hammond (*Journal of Psychological Medicine*, 1868), Dr. Böttger (*Allgemeine Zeitschrift für Psychiatrie*, 1877), and Dr. Beard (*JOURNAL OF NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASE*, July, 1881), have reported cases in which potassium bromide produced symptoms resembling those of progressive paresis. Dr. Beard has also reported a case in which the drug produced melancholia with frenzy. To these should be added the cases recently reported by Drs. Janeway and Winters (*New York Medical Journal*, August 18, 1883), in which visual hallucinations had preceded the other symptoms of bromism.

FOLIE DU DOUTE. — Dr. Tamburini (*Rivista Sperimentale di Freniatria*, Anno ix, Fasc. 1) classifies in a very able and critical article, the various types of imperative conceptions under the following heads: First, the metaphysical, in which the patient is impelled to wander in endless queries of a transcendental nature. Second, the realistic variety, in which the patient is troubled by doubts respecting trivial matters which render him unable to act. Third, the scrupulous variety, in which the patient is troubled by a morbid conscientiousness respecting matters unrelated to the domain of ethics. Fourth, the frightened variety, in which the patient has a morbid fear of compromising himself by very unimportant acts. Fifth, the calculating variety, where the patient is obliged to continually calculate. Sixth, the tactile variety (mysophobia, etc.), in which ideas of defilement, not necessarily or even ordinarily of an hallucinatory or even delusional character, occur. Ball, as has been pointed out by Tamburini, errs in applying the phrase *avec delire du toucher* to this variety, as the essential psychical feature is an imperative conception arising in a normal mind.

ACUTE HALLUCINATORY CONFUSION FROM LEAD-POISONING. — Moeli (*Charité Annalen*, Jahrgang viii) reports the case of a twenty-eight-year-old painter, who, at the outset of an attack of lead colic became anxious and excitable, cried out that he was going to be killed, and had hallucinations of seeing bugs flying at