

other cases were victims of nymphomaniacal impulses. There is, it will be obvious, very little in common between these cases and sexual perversion as described by Gock, Servaes, Krüg, Krafft-Ebing, Ulrichs, and others. Dr. Hammond ("Diseases of the Nervous System") has described a case where shoes were the attraction, and Van Buren and Keyes ("Venereal Diseases") a case where a man was impotent except with women dressed in a peculiar style. As might be expected, impulses of this character are very frequent among hebephreniacs.

---

CONDITION OF PATIENTS ON ADMISSION TO ASYLUMS.—Dr. J. A. Campbell (*Lancet*, July 1, 1882) calls attention to the fact that physicians pay too little attention to the physical condition of patients whom they are about to commit to asylums, and gives a series of cases to illustrate the fact that patients are often brought to asylums in a moribund condition. The necessity for a physical examination of the patient prior to admission, is peculiarly urgent in States requiring jury trials of lunatics.

---

MEDICO-LEGAL RELATIONS OF INSANITY.—Dr. Ira Russell (*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, December 14, 1882), in a discussion of the relations of insanity to law, states he regards Guiteau as being a case of moral insanity. In contradiction of the dictum passed by the New York State Medical Society at the instigation of the Utica "alienist," Dr. Russell states that the first obvious symptom of insanity may sometimes be some moral obliquity. He unfortunately, however, adopts the erroneous change of character theory, but not to such an enormous extent as many of his colleagues. He admits that many cases of insanity can best be treated at home. He very properly claims that the whole mental condition of the individual must be taken into account in judging of the question of responsibility, and that the fact that a single delusion only is demonstrable does not prove that the patient is responsible for an act apparently disconnected with such delusion.

---

RESPONSIBILITY OF CRIMINAL LUNATICS.—Under this title Dr. S. S. Herrick (*New Orleans Medical Journal*, December, 1882) discusses the relation between the lunatic and society. He is of opinion that Guiteau was justly executed, not as a punishment, but for the protection of society. Guiteau was a lunatic, but the episodes of his trial were such as to lead Dr. Herrick to believe with Folsom (*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, May, 1882,) that his escape would have been an encouragement to the criminal class. Dr. Herrick believes that the sentimental cant about the imprisonment of sane men in lunatic asylums has decidedly bad results. The whole article is permeated by a Spartan spirit, and is evidently