

excess. The origin of the disease is attributed to intemperance in twenty-three cases, to syphilis in seven, to syphilis and intemperance in two; overwork, business troubles and heredity are the principal remaining causes alleged. In the author's opinion, syphilis stands next to alcohol in this regard. The average age at the time of the attack was forty-one years and eight months, the oldest subject being sixty-three years of age, and the youngest—a female—twenty-one. The average duration of fifty-eight cases that died, two years eight and one-half months; the longest, ten years, of which seven were spent in the hospital.

*A Case of Epilepsy with Double Consciousness.* By the same author. Reprinted from the *Medical News*, February 21, 1891.

The patient, a German, aged fifty-two, is subject to convulsions in series of from three to six, at intervals of a month or six weeks. In his normal state, he is pleasant and industrious. The convulsions are severe, and after recovering from the first he is found to be irritable and sullen. These characteristics increase with each fit, and after they come to an end, he is very violent and abusive, and disposed to refuse food. This condition lasts from five to ten days, and the return to the normal state does not usually occupy more than twenty-four hours. When in his normal condition, he has no distinct recollection of what happens during the period of "second self." Treatment directed to the prevention of the seizures has been unsuccessful.

*The Insanity of Pubescence.* By the same author. Reprinted from the *Alienist and Neurologist*, July, 1891.

The author thinks that the insanity of pubescence, although a distinct psychosis, is often confounded with other forms, through failure to recognize it as insanity in its earlier stages. Its characteristics he finds to be as follows:

- 1st. It is a chronic mental disorder.
- 2d. It is an hereditary psychosis.
- 3d. It is a periodic or recurrent insanity, and, also, as a rule, includes a moral perversion.

He gives histories of three cases which illustrate these points, but does not, to our mind, show satisfactory reasons for separating these cases from paroxysmal insanity occurring at other periods of life.

*Disease of the Mid-brain Region, with Special Reference to Ophthalmoplegia, and a Note on Post-hemiplegic Ataxia.* By B. SACHS, M. D., Professor of Mental and Nervous Diseases in the New York Polyclinic. From the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, March, 1891.

This paper gives histories of four cases, having the common symptom of more or less paralysis of ocular muscles. The first occurred in a child three years of age. There was complete paralysis of all the external ocular muscles, except the internal recti, which were capable of very slight movement. Nevertheless, there was distinct accommodation reflex, and slight reaction of the pupils to light. Vision was much impaired, and the patient staggered in walking, with a tendency to fall to the right. There was slight