To make the results the more striking, Dr. Lunier has arranged the 89 French departments into four groups, according to their geographical position, and the events which occurred in them from 1st July, 1870, up to the end of 1871.

The first group contains the departments still occupied by the Germans, and those evacuated since 1st April, 1871.

In the second group are collected the nine departments which were occupied only towards the end of 1870, and were evacuated in March, 1871.

The third group includes the 11 departments bordering upon the invaded region.

In the fourth group are the 48 departments which only indirectly and at a distance experienced the influence of the events of 1870-71.

There are 14 asylums in the first group of departments. Into these, during the year preceding the war, from 1st July, 1869, to July, 1870, 2,202 patients were admitted; but the number fell to 1,533 in 1870-71. Of 809 men admitted during the second period, 146, that is 18·05 per cent., became insane in consequence of the war. The proportion among the women was 12·77 per cent.

During 1869-70, the admissions into the asylums situate in the second group of departments were 866; in the following year they fell to 783. Of the latter number 440 were men, and of these 21 per cent. had their mental derangement attributed to the events of the war. Among the women the per centage was 15·45.

In the third group, which includes Paris, no change occurred in the number of admissions. It must be remembered that for a considerable period Paris was in a state of siege, and for four-and-half months only patients from the city and outskirts passed through the Bureau d'Admission at St. Anne. Here the admissions were 2,982 from 1st July, 1869, to 1st July, 1870; but the number fell to 2,599 during the following year.

In the fourth group of departments, 48 in number, the admissions fell from 4,141, 1869-70, to 3,862 in the following year. In about nine per cent. of the male, and 5·33 per cent. of the female admissions the mental disease could be attributed to the influence of the war.

(As this paper is of extreme length and not yet finished, we delay any further epitome until M. Lunier completes his communication.)

Jaundice and Insanity.

Dr. Fabre concludes a paper on this subject by a few observations on the influence of intercurrent icterus on the mental symptoms in cases of insanity. He says:—

The reciprocal influence which the mental disease and the intercurrent affections may have exercised upon each other, will appear from a special examination of each of the observations.

In the first case the jaundice supervened in a lunatic already enfeebled, and consequently predisposed by a subacute attack of alco-

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holism, with delirium of persecution, and hallucinations of sight and hearing. Before the invasion of the intercurrent affection, slight mental improvement had occurred, and on this the icterus had no modifying influence. D. is actually in a stationary condition; he is conscious of his previous state, and his hallucinations become more and more rare; his intellectual faculties are generally enfeebled.

The second case was affected, when the icterus appeared, with monomania, with predominance of ideas of persecution and demoniacal possession. She also presented signs of general feebleness, with purpura and scorbutic symptoms. We have already remarked the singular coincidence of the physical with mental improvement in this case.

It is beyond doubt that, in this patient, the attack of mental derangement was induced by physical enfeeblement, a kind of marasmus consecutive to a dropsical affection.

Without wishing to attribute to the jaundice all the credit of the recovery from the mental disease, is it not permitted to suppose that the treatment directed against the icterus also favourably modified the general condition of the patient, and consequently caused complete amelioration of the mental state? It is well, indeed, to remark that dropsy, adynamic hæmorrhage, and jaundice are three diseases possessing a character in common, disorder of the circulation, and that the return of this important function to a normal state must have resulted in the disappearance of those affections which the disorder had occasioned, mental derangement among them.

We observed in the third patient only a temporary diminution of the excitement which she habitually exhibits. This comparative calm continued during the whole period of the icteric symptoms. Since that time A. has become excited as before, and her mental condition has not otherwise varied.

The fourth patient laboured under general paralysis. In him no itching was observed, and we may attribute the absence of this symptom to the analgesic condition of the case. Excitement, depression, and alternation of excitement and depression may be observed in general paralysis. We could give examples of these three forms of the paralytic affection, of which the first is characterised, in regard to the intellectual disorders, by predominance of ideas of grandeur; the second by prominence of hypochondriacal ideas; and the third by the alternation of these mental symptoms. It is this third form which we observed in P.

At first, and, according to him, his health had never been better, purgation produced an astonishing effect; the patient was with great difficulty kept in bed.

Some days afterwards, and when the jaundice began to disappear, P., now calmer, nevertheless complained constantly, no longer wished to rise, and said he suffered from affections of the limbs, though examination failed to discover them.

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This period of depression has since given place to one of excitement.

L., who was the subject of the fifth observation, had just recovered from a long attack of excitement when jaundice appeared. The state of calm has since been complete and has not varied.

Finally, M. is a case of periodic excitement. The intervals are very short. Since his recovery from jaundice, this patient has continued calm, and has not presented any signs of that violent excitement which renders him occasionally very dangerous.

In *resumé*, we may say that jaundice had a favourable influence upon the progress of mental disease.

In one case the excitement ceased during the whole period of the icteric disorder.

In several patients it was suspended for an uncertain time.

Finally, in one patient the recovery from mental derangement coincided with that from the jaundice, and may, in our opinion, be attributed to it.

On a Case of Multiple Nervous Disorders following Fright.

We do not intend to follow Dr. Desmares in his reflections on this case, but simply to give its leading features, very much as related by him.

The patient is a girl of 11½ years of age, and with a good family history. For some time before the nervous symptoms appeared she suffered from intermittent fever and glandular abscess in the neck.

In February, 1871, she one day saw one of her school companions have an epileptic fit; this scene greatly alarmed her, and caused an impression on her mind which continued several days. She was still under this influence when the first symptoms of her disease appeared. Attention was first aroused by a singular tendency to sleep: the child, who till then had been lively and active, suddenly ceased to play and work; she remained motionless all day, plunged in a kind of hebetude, and immediately that she was left alone she fell into a profound drowsiness. During the night she was disturbed by frightful dreams, during which she saw a man who ran after her and wished to kill her. In a short time convulsive symptoms appeared; epileptiform attacks with premonitory cry and bloody foam at the mouth. These seizures occurred every day for about a month, and during this time the child's intelligence and memory became enfeebled with such rapidity that she soon forgot all she had learned. In April there was a remission until June; the attacks became less strong and frequent, and immediately a corresponding improvement appeared in her intelligence. But during June the fits returned more violently than ever; often more than twenty were observed in a single day. During the intervals the child remained almost completely deprived of the use of her limbs, particularly on the right side. She became so demented that she no longer recognised her parents; they were obliged to dress and feed her, and often the excitement produced by these movements caused the return of convulsions.

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