

One of his patients, in a state of delirium tremens, had phantasms of a man in red clothes and with a club foot who played with money and spat fire. He saw other figures of men and animals, who vanished in a cloud with a bad smell. In the morning, while this patient was quiet and undisturbed, Dr. Moravesik got behind him with the tuning-fork. The man then stared before him and looked anxiously around; sweat gathered on his brow; he stamped with his feet, then flung himself on the ground, threw out his arms and legs, opened his dress, and complained that he was troubled by large beetles which he could not get rid of. When the tuning-fork was stilled the patient said that the beetles had suddenly disappeared, and looked searchingly around. It was found that the same apparition could be recalled by again sounding the tuning-fork. Some time after, when the patient had become much quieter, on sounding a hurdy-gurdy behind his back, the beetles again appeared. When the instrument was moved farther from him he looked round in astonishment, and remarked: "There are sitting by a table three persons; one is coming nearer." Being asked to describe the figures, he said: "There they sit and drink; one of them is blonde, the other brown. The one sitting here," pointing to the right, "has a black coat and chequered trousers; the woman wears a grey gown with a white collar."

The Professor considers the appearances to be real hallucinations and not illusions; for, as he explains, the patients rightly perceive the stimulus, recognising it as a humming or a musical tone quite independent of the images, which seem to them to be real and objective. In many cases they have no property in common with the stimulus which arouses them, and sometimes they do not appear in the field of the organ to which the stimulus has been applied. They are thus not the result of a false apprehension in many cases. The peripheral irritation brings no new image into consciousness, but merely reinforces the old hallucinations.

Sometimes he could induce new hallucinations, or revive old ones which had ceased to appear spontaneously.

It is impossible to arouse such images in a healthy subject, a morbid condition of the brain being a necessary condition for peripheral impulses being capable of inducing hallucinations. WILLIAM W. IRELAND.

*The Morbid Fear of being looked at [La Phobie du Regard]. (Archives de Neurologie, July, 1905.) Bechterew.*

Bechterew, who has studied this question in other articles, records in the present paper with full details three new cases of the "phobie du regard," or morbid inability to bear being looked at. In these, as in the earlier observations, the salient facts are that the symptom is constantly related to an insane or neurotic heredity, that it frequently develops as an immediate sequence of sexual exhaustion, particularly when brought about by masturbation, and that it is often associated with other phenomena of morbid inhibition, such as the phobia of blushing or the inability to micturate before witnesses. With regard to treatment, the author says that he has got good results from hypnotism combined with hydropathy and with the use of cardiac tonics and codeia.

W. C. SULLIVAN.