

worked as a domestic proved beyond a doubt that she had hallucinations of hearing for some time before she was admitted to this Institution.

Present.—Drs. English, McNaughton, Webster, Childs and Jeffries.

To distinguish the excitement of the catatonic from the excitement of the manic phases of manic-depressive insanity is in many cases a difficult task. In the catatonic excitement the clouding of consciousness is less marked than in the manic excitement, the patient being partially oriented even in the greatest excitement, while in the extreme manic states there is complete disorientation. The catatonic speech abounds in verbigerations such as given above in the senseless rhyming spoken by our patient. The emotional attitude of the manic is exalted, frolicsome and irritable, while that of the catatonic is silly and childish. The movements of the catatonic are purposeless and frequently repeated, while in the manic one finds pressure of activity and the movements are always purposeful and dependent upon ideas, impressions and emotions and always appearing in new forms. In catatonia the excitement in speech and that in movement are not equal as a rule, because the patient may be very productive while lying quietly in bed or he may be quite active and not utter a word. Another important point is that the increased activity of the catatonic is more apt to be limited to his immediate surroundings, while that of the manic is limited only by his confines; and further, the individual movements of the catatonic tend to be manneristic and unnatural and associated with silly impulses, while those of the manic are more natural and comprehensible.