

the occiput and in the nape of the neck. I might remark in passing that pain in the nape of the neck and in the occiput is almost invariably caused by defects of the ocular muscles, whereas frontal pain is generally due to refractive troubles, while pain on the top of the head generally arises from digestive disturbance. She had also marked chorea, which was bi-lateral and affected the whole body, and had been under treatment for some time without benefit. Vision 15/20, with $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ R. hyperphoria. Two days later I performed a partial tenotomy of the right superior rectus. For a few days she appeared rather worse than better, for there seemed to be considerable reaction after the operation, possibly due to nervous shock. The chorea gradually disappeared, and when I heard last from her, on November 28th, had entirely disappeared for some weeks.

I would like to state in conclusion that I have had many cases of epilepsy referred to me to examine for heterophoria, but while I have found heterophoria in many of them I have always declined to operate because of the small degree of defect. Perhaps I have been wrong in this, but I have held that one is not justified in operating unless the amount of ocular defect is at least two degrees. I would point out that a decision should only be arrived at after two or three examinations on as many days, because while on one day a large defect is registered on the next it has disappeared. A constant average of at least 2° is in my opinion necessary to justify operative interference. In both the cases related general causes had been eliminated and general treatment used before operation.

KLEPTOMANIA.—Kleptomania, as a system of mental disorder, has long been recognized by alienists. Marc, who reported many cases half a century ago, recognized that people, in circumstances which should have placed them beyond temptation, stole from shops articles to them almost valueless, whose number and uselessness indicated mental disorder in the thief. According to many alienists, kleptomania is always a manifestation of degeneracy, an episodic symptom-complex. There are kleptomaniacs of this type who steal purely for the sake of stealing. At the same time, as Lacassagne points out, in the vast majority of kleptomaniacs, kleptomania is a morbid manifestation of certain neuroses and psychoses rather than a psychosis by itself. In many cases of so-called kleptomania, stealing is a manifestation of viciousness or feeble morality. Kleptomaniacs steal, but not all thieves are kleptomaniacs.—*Journal of the American Medical Association.*