

woman. Every evening about bedtime a restlessness would come on, preventing sleep, purely emotional, not intellectual nor volitional, with no apparent cause. Nutrition and elimination were normal, but there was a general lack of initiative and of nervous energy, nervous debility showing itself as usual by nervous irritability. Hyoscine $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. acted excellently here again, not as an active hypnotic, but allowing sleep by checking cortical activity. This good effect was in this case somewhat transient, disappearing in a few days.

CASE 4, seen in consultation with Dr. C. R. Sneath, was one of very severe hysteria in a girl of about eighteen. The outlying symptoms noted in my casebook, apart from some very peculiar motor and sensory disturbance, with which I shall not trouble you, were as follows: "Ideation—disordered, *bizarre*, hysterical, very introspective and emotional, but not delusional, though very nearly so." Hysterical photophobia, aphonia and paresthesia were exceedingly well marked, and all the reflexes, both deep and superficial, were greatly exaggerated. Dr. Sneath has kindly reported the effect of the hyoscine which I recommended, as follows: "*Pulse*—at first quickened, then slowed and force lessened. After three days' administration of $\frac{1}{100}$ gr., night and morning, the pulse fell, ranging from 56 to 60, and became very soft and irregular. On omitting one daily dose the pulse regained its former action. *Nervous system*—the drug induced quiet sleep, dispelled the very vivid day-dreams, and quieted the tendency to start violently and scream at the least unexpected noise; the photophobia soon disappeared almost entirely (just the opposite effect to that to be expected if one considers merely the enlargement of the pupil and the admission of more light); the muscular twitching still remains in a slight degree, and the patellar reflex is less exaggerated."

CASE 5, seen in consultation with Dr. Adam H. Wright, was one of acute rheumatic exacerbation of an endocarditis long previously existing in a youth of twenty or thereabouts. The heart was excessively hypertrophied, and the sleeplessness and mild delirium which accompanied the circulatory disturbance in the brain were very distressing. Morphine was tried with fair effect, especially when pushed to $\frac{3}{4}$ gr. or 1 gr. each night. Every one knows the reputation of morphine as a steadier of the heart and as a hypnotic in such cases, but on this occasion the addition of the hyoscine is reported to me as having produced a decided improvement on the action of the morphine, better sleep, and less delirium than had been the case during the nights when the morphine alone had been used. The dose was pushed to $\frac{3}{100}$ gr. during the night, with no depressing effect on the heart. Indeed a hypertrophied heart,