HEREDITARY INSANITY.—Dr. R. H. Chase, in *Maryland Medical Journal*, 30th March, holds to the view that insanity in many forms is hereditary. He regards the child as inheriting many of the peculiarities of the parents, and these peculiarities show themselves in the nervous system more readily than anywhere else. The prognosis in cases of insanity with a history of inheritance is not good. Experience shows that if the insanity comes on suddenly, the chance of recovery is much better than if the incubation is slow and insidious. In all cases of insanity in the parents, the greatest care should be taken to secure the best of health by good food and careful sanitary conditions. The utmost care should be taken in the training of the child's temper to regulate it and maintain as good a balance as possible. The teachers for such cases should be of an even temper.

SPEECH DEVELOPMENT IN AN ADULT AFTER OPERATION FOR TONGUE-TIE.—Dr. G. Hudson Makuen reports in the *Times and Register* for 6th April an interesting case where a young man, aged 19, was unable to use articulate speech, and had made very little progress in learning, at which he was very much discouraged. The opinion had been given to him that his trouble was central or cerebral. He had made many attempts to talk and recite in school, but his teachers had to guess the meaning of his jargon. He had learned to write, and was obliged to use this means of communicating his thoughts. The frænum was found to be very short, so that he could not protrude the tongue beyond the lips. The frænum was freely divided. He was placed under a teacher, who gave him several hours' drill daily on vocal culture. Several adhesions that had formed were broken up. There was considerable glossitis. In one year he had acquired a perfect use of speech.

A YEAR'S WORK IN DERMATOLOGY.—Dr. J. Abbott Cantrell, in *Philadelphia Polyclinic*, 6th April, makes some remarks on the experience of the year on certain drugs. (1) With regard to bismuth subgallate for such conditions as excoriations, intertrigo and moist eczema, he contends that it is not worthy of much confidence. It is not clear that it acts as a germicide. It appears to be decidedly irritating, and sometimes almost caustic. (2) Alumnol has been employed in the same class of cases. It may be used as a powder from 10 to 20 per cent., and ointments of varying strengths. In eczema and intertrigo of an acute character it acted well. In more chronic forms of eczema, ulcers of non-syphilitic type, in non-parasitic