

of diseases where electricity is indicated, each one of its forms, Galvanism, Faradism, or Franklinism, may at one time or another possess a positive value over the others. This is illustrated in the treatment of neuralgia. The well-known power of the galvanic current to relieve many forms of pain has been repeatedly emphasized, and the inference has been that Faradism is of but little value for this purpose. The truth is that Faradism is not only invaluable in many forms of pains, but in certain conditions relieves, where Galvanism is not only useless, but may even aggravate the symptoms. The effects of pressure in the various forms of neuralgia, are exceedingly useful, as giving symptoms indicating the proper current. In the great majority of cases of neuralgia, where firm pressure over the affected nerves aggravates the pain, the galvanic current is indicated, whereas, where pressure does not cause an increase of pain, the Faradic current has the greater power of relieving pain. For hysterical hyperæsthesia, the Faradic current is infinitely superior to the Galvanic. Special characteristics of the cases regulate the measure of benefit to be derived from one form or another of electricity, and yet it is impossible to point to many diseases where one current is to be used to the absolute exclusion of the other; but it is possible to name a variety of conditions where, as a rule, one method of treatment and one form of current is superior to another. In the class of cases commonly spoken of as general debility the Faradic current is indicated. It is selected for its tonic effects. Very much, however, depends upon the method of its use. General Faradization is of the first importance. With regard to individual conditions that seem to demand the Faradic current alone there is not much to be said. There are but few distinct organic or functional diseases that in every phase of their manifestation demand alone and always a special form of electricity. Asthenopia, accompanied by hyperæsthesia

of the retina and ciliary nerves, is one of the few distinct conditions which seems to demand the Faradic current alone. According to his experience, Galvanism is practically excluded in these cases. The paralysis following diphtheria is another condition for which Galvanism is of but little service.

The author then related the history of several cases. For special irritation or special neuralgia so-called, Galvanism is almost exclusively indicated. Galvanism is specially serviceable in certain sequelæ of cerebro-spinal meningitis, such as severe pain, sometimes beginning in the eyes and extending over the head to the neck and lower cervical vertebrae, associated with a stiffness of the muscles of the neck, etc. Exophthalmic goitre requires Galvanism. For the restoration of the senses of taste and smell, Galvanism succeeds where Faradism fails. Galvanism is superior to Faradism in the treatment of skin affections. For the relief of the pain of herpes zoster Galvanism is eminently efficacious. Galvanism, according to his experience, was preferable in the treatment of extra-uterine pregnancy. For chorea, if the appetite is good and nutrition unimpaired, and the strength vigorous, central Galvanism was almost invariably indicated; on the contrary, if the patient is weak, anæmic, and nutrition impaired, general Faradization is indicated.

In amenorrhœa the same principle holds good. In dysmenorrhœa both currents, either alone or in alternation, have proven efficacious, although the Galvanic is most frequently indicated. With regard to Franklinic electricity, he should say that while its constitutional tonic effects are unequal to those which follow general Faradization, where this method is carried out properly and with due attention to details, yet as an adjuvant or supplement it was invaluable. Occasional cases of nervous exhaustion, as well as other forms of disease, after improving to a certain