

rapid, and to last only a short time. If, on the contrary, we require to push it to the point of muscular relaxation, it cannot be so considered. If accidents occur they will probably be in connection with the respiration, and will be such as we may ward off, and which do not take us by surprise. like those due to chloroform. M. Berger thought that some caution was required when the anæsthesia had to be long continued. He had been struck with the ease by which death occurred in animals, which was more rapid in rabbits than with any other anæsthetic. In one case of anæsthesia in man, under M. Gosselin, the bromide of ethyl did not give good results on account of the agitation during the anæsthesia and the subsequent vomiting. M. Verneuil had seen a case where general anæsthesia was produced, even before it was wanted. He was about to remove a small tumour from the vicinity of the nose in a woman fifty years of age, and recourse was had to a spray of bromide of ethyl as a local anæsthetic, but he had scarcely commenced before the inhalation of the vapour caused general anæsthesia. As a local anæsthetic he considered the bromide of ethyl valuable, and had obtained good results from its use. M. Lucas-Champonnière had given the bromide in small doses to lying-in women: the results resembled those of chloroform, but were more disagreeable both to the patient and the attendants. M. Nicaise had seen very good effects from local anæsthesia by bromide of ethyl, when it was desired to use the thermo-cautery or red-hot iron.

It is evident from this debate that the use of this substance as an anæsthetic requires further experimental observations. Sufficient has been adduced to show that it has a certain value, but we are not, at present, disposed to accept it as superior to those tried agents, chloroform, ether, bichloride of methylene, or nitrous oxide. A more thorough investigation than appears yet to have been accorded, will place bromide of ethyl in its proper position.—*Dublin Med. Press, June 9, 1880.*

THE STRONGEST MAN IN THE WORLD.

At Reno, in Nevada, according to one of Mr. R. A. Proctor's letters to an English journal, there now lives a man who is probably the strongest in the world. His name is Angelo Cardela. He is an Italian, age 38 years, 5 feet 10 inches in height, and weighing 190 lbs. He is a laborer, of temperate habits, but not objecting to the moderate use of malt liquors and light wines. In personal appearance he is not remarkable, but "merely a good-natured-looking son of Italy, with a broad, heavy face, a noble development of chest and shoulders, and large fleshy hands." His strength was born with him, for he has had no athletic training. This strength does not reside in his hair by any means, but apparently as much in

his bones as in his muscles. At any rate, he differs from other men chiefly in his osseous structure. Though he is not of unusual size, his spinal column is double the ordinary width, and his other bones and joints are made on a similarly large and generous scale. He has been known to lift a man of two hundred pounds' weight with the middle finger of his right hand. The thing was done as follows: The man to be lifted stood with one foot on the floor and arms outstretched, his hands being lightly grasped by two friends, one on each side, to preserve the balance of the body. "This slight assistance," we are assured, "had no tendency to raise the body being merely to keep him from toppling over." Cardela then stooped down and placed the third finger of his right hand under the hollow of the man's foot, on which he was balancing, and with scarcely any perceptible effort raised him to the height of four feet, and deposited him standing on a table near at hand. It is said that two powerful Irishmen, living near Verdi, in Washoe County, Nevada, waylaid Cardela with intent to thrash him; but he seized one in each hand, and beat them together till life was nearly hammered out of them. He is, however, of a quiet and peaceable disposition. His strength seems to have been inherited, for he states that his father was even more powerful than he is himself.

RINGWORM OF THE SCALP.

Dr. MacLeod (Dundee), after failing to cure an obstinate case of ringworm by various remedies—as ascetic acid, carbolic acid, oil of cade, oil of stavesacre, etc.—found it yield readily to a mixture of iodine and oil of tar in the proportion of two drams to one ounce painted over the patches three or four times. This plan has been recommended by Professor McCall Anderson.—*Lancet.*

PROF. BALL'S PRESCRIPTION IN EPILEPSY.

Ammon. bromid., sod. bromid., aa equal parts; take two to five grams twice daily (with food). Ext. bellad., tinct. oxid., aa .02 gram; make a pill; two pills to be taken morning and evening.—*Ibid.*

IODIFORM AND GOITRE.

In 1843 Bouchardat recommended iodoform as a substitute for tincture of iodine and iodides, and gave it in pastilles and pills. In 1848 Glover followed his example, curing two women who had goitre by internal and external treatment combined. He gave it internally in the dose of thirty to forty-five centigrams (4.6 to 7 grains) a day in three or four pills, making inunction upon the tumor at the same time with a pomade containing iodoform.—*Trousseau's Therapeutics.*