

applied to the nose and are continually moved about. The strength of the current he has regulated by the amount of burning complained of by the patient. Five to eight elements of an ordinary battery suffice. If the patient is very sensitive, the anode may be applied to the zygoma and the nose gently stroked with the cathode. This application is followed by an intense redness of the skin, which lasts for an interval of two to forty-eight hours. Too strong currents must be avoided on account of the excessive irritation they produce. The applications are repeated at intervals of two to three days. The method requires patience, and a considerable number of applications (at least ten to fifteen) and the author has had to hold as many as thirty sittings. The author has used the method in twenty-one cases, and always with success, and gives a report of two of the most obstinate cases.—*Cincinnati Lancet Clinic*.

LOCOMOTOR ATAXY.—Dr. Forbes Winslow says: In June I was consulted by the friends of a man aged thirty-four years, who was suffering from marked symptoms of locomotor ataxy. The complaint had been gradually developing for the last two years, and the supposed cause was a fall from his horse in the hunting field. There was complete want of co-ordination in his movements, he was quite unable to walk without the assistance of two sticks, and when seated in a chair he could not raise himself without assistance. Phosphate of soda in combination was injected into the neighborhood of the spinal column. After the twenty-fifth injection marked improvement became visible, and on the completion of the fiftieth injection my patient was completely cured. He could run up and down stairs, all the want of co-ordination had disappeared, there was positively nothing wrong to be detected in his gait, and all sticks and mechanical helps were thrown aside. Since I first became cognizant of the treatment I have tried it in other cases, and in all the disease appears to be yielding to its use. It has been tried with the utmost success in Belgium, and the above is in itself so important as to warrant my publishing it.—*Med. Brief*.

THE PUPILS IN ANÆSTHESIA.—In using chloroform it is advisable, after the patient has become apparently insensible, to watch the pupils as a guide to the state of the medulla. After complete anæsthesia is induced, the pupils, which were previously contracted, begin to dilate. This dilatation is the danger sign! It indicates the cardiac respiratory centres are beginning to be inhibited, or probably paralyzed, by the anæsthetic, and warns the operator to suspend, temporarily at least, the inhalation. Often cases are witnessed wherein chloroform is being administered in which all the limbs, apparently flaccid, when raised and

let fall, drop to the table as if dead, yet retain consciousness of pain. In such the pupils are well contracted; a few moments after the contraction they will begin to dilate, and then all sense of pain is abolished. At this stage the danger of chloroform, and also of ether, is, indeed, considerable, if the anæsthetic is carried too far; for then the protective living wakefulness of the medulla is being dangerously overcome.—*Medical Brief*.

TREATMENT OF ASTHMA.—Prof. Dieulafoy. 1 *Early stage of paroxysm*:

R—Cocaine muriat, grs. xv.
Aque dest, 3v.

M. ft. sol.

Sig: Apply this to the interior of the nasal cavity. May be applied to the nasal cavity of the throat by means of the spray.

If this does not cut short the attack one fluid dram of pyridin may be poured on a handkerchief and kept near the patient, also stramonium leaves and nitrate paper may be smoked.

2. *At height of paroxysm*:

R—Morphine muriat, grs. iss.
Aque dest, 3iiss.

M. ft. sol.

Sig: Inject half a hypodermic syringe of this solution, and repeat in a quarter of an hour if necessary.

3. *Inter-paroxysmal period.*—Administer twenty to thirty grains of iodide of potassium in twenty-four hours. Of course its continuance is governed by effects. May in some cases with advantage alternate the potash treatment by giving it for two weeks and then give belladonna for two weeks. At the same time a course of arsenic should be given at intervals.

4. If there be *emphysema* inhalations of compressed air.—*Am. Pract. and News*.

TREATMENT OF INEBRIATES IN SWITZERLAND.—The Foreign Office has published a useful paper in the miscellaneous series of reports giving a translated summary of laws in force in Switzerland regarding the treatment of inebriates. The laws and regulations in the twenty-two cantons appear to differ but little from each other in their essential points, and are considered in principle as effective measures against intemperance. Habitual drunkards are liable to fine and imprisonment, and compulsory confinement in homes or houses of correction; while considerable responsibility is incurred by publicans who supply strong drinks to children, to those already intoxicated, or to those who are by reason of their intemperance forbidden to enter taverns. The report for the year 1892 of the Ellikon Home for Inebriates shows that for 1891 of those under treatment 37.5 per cent. remained