

two hours in water at 104° F. twice a day. After three months the man was very much better; no fits had occurred after September, and the affected nerves were much less sensitive to pressure. The arm and hand were stronger, and were being treated by massage and movements. The authors consider this to be one of the rare cases of true epilepsy reflexly produced by severe peripheral irritation; the patient's family history was such as to suggest a predisposition to nervous disorders. Dr. Pierre Marie, on the other hand, states that he has never been able to accept the convulsions described by Brown-Séquard in his experimental animals as comparable to epilepsy in human beings. He is inclined to attribute the phenomena displayed by Mairét and Piéron's second patient to hysteria or neuropathy rather than to epilepsy.—*British Medical Journal*.

TREATMENT OF DYSENTERY.

S. Kartulis (*Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*, January 15, 1916), at a recent discussion of the treatment of acute dysentery, held by order of the Director of the Medical Services of the British Mediterranean Expeditionary Force at Alexandria, Egypt, laid stress on the fact that emetine is not able alone to cure all cases, sometimes not acting at all on the living ameba in the intestine, even if used repeatedly. Some time ago, Kartulis found that tannic acid, injected subcutaneously in a dose of two c.c. of a twenty per cent. solution, was capable of killing the ameba in the walls of amebic liver abscesses. Applying this measure later to amebic dysentery, he found that, in the absence of all internal treatment, it caused disappearance of the symptoms and of the ameba from the stools, the results being the same as from emetine injections. Treatment of dysentery by combined emetine injections and tannic acid enemata was taken up, with excellent results. Kartulis, in an acute case, at once injects one-half grain of emetine intramuscularly, if possible twice a day. Two enemata of the following composition are ordered taken daily, to be retained fifteen to twenty minutes:

R	Acidi tannici	ʒi (4 grams)
	Iodoformi	gr. xlv (3 grams)
	Sodii chloridi	ʒiiss (6 grams)
	Arrowroot	ʒvi (25 grams)
	Aquæ destillatæ	ʒxxxiv (1000 c.c.)
	M. ft. enema.	

These enemata are usually well borne. The emetine and enemata are continued for three or four days. In most cases the severe symp-