

the most prompt and invariable results, even when silver-coated pills, which had been kept for upward of a year, were used. Pills or pearls, containing fifteen centigrammes of quinine hydrochlorate, may be administered for prophylactic purposes—two daily, in a little water.

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VICTOR HORSLEY'S OPINION OF ELECTRIC BELTS.—In a lecture delivered before the London Institution, on "Truth and Falsehood as to Electric Currents in the Body," Professor Horsley said, among other things: "The actual currents in the body are only secondary phenomena accompanying some other manifestation, and they are indeed so feeble as to require the use of extremely sensitive instruments for their detection. The statement that 'electricity is life' is only one of the numerous impostures promulgated for making money in this connection, for, with the exception of certain animals, such as the electric eel and the torpedo fish, where the electric currents are necessary to enable the animal to obtain food, currents of electricity have no primary importance in the life of the animal. There is an immense amount of falsehood in relation to popular ideas as to what is and what is not the legitimate use of electricity in medicine. The application of suitable currents, which must possess considerable intensity, is legitimate enough for producing contractions and stimulating the parts to which they are applied; the use of galvanic or faradic currents as aids to diagnosis is also sound science. But when it is remembered that the resistance of the skin is extremely high, and that a considerable

current must be employed to overcome this resistance ere any stimulus can be established in the body, the whole fabric of the popular delusion upon the subject becomes apparent, and the extraordinary nature of the play upon the popular ignorance by such means as the widely-advertised electric belts is equally evident; and it is this want of knowledge which led the public to believe in the horrible impostures that were sold for promoting the physiological processes of the body."—*Bulletin of Pharmacy*.

UNCONTROLLABLE VOMITING OF PREGNANCY.—Bonnet (*British Med. Jour.*) relates a case where the patient was twenty-two, and single. Her first pregnancy went on to term; but, in her second, labor was induced at the fourth month in consequence of hyperemesis. During the early part of the third pregnancy vomiting became very severe, lasting a month, and reducing her to an alarming extent. When just over six weeks pregnant a laminaria tent was introduced; on January 14, 1890, the vagina was plugged with iodoform gauze. For twenty-four hours the vomiting ceased. Next day the tent was removed, and the sickness returned. On January 17, two tents were introduced as high as possible. The vomiting again stopped, returning when the tents were taken out. Then five tents were progressively introduced, and left in place for three days. The sickness stopped and did not return. The uterus showed no signs of contracting throughout the course of the above treatment. The patient took food well and grew stout. Seven and a half months later she was delivered of a healthy child at term.