

fessor Haughton, of Dublin, on the use of nicotine in tetanus. It can, scarcely, however, be said to have afforded a fair test of the value of that alkaloid, inasmuch as it was not employed until the ninth day from the commencement of the symptoms, and when the disease was in active progress. Its influence over the severe spasm and its capability, in some cases at least, of alleviating acute suffering and procuring sleep will, I conceive, place it in a high rank among those means by which this fatal disease is henceforth to be combated. It may not be unworthy of remark that the treatment with aconite was during the early period satisfactory; and that much of that peculiar resistance to the specific action of powerful agents which characterizes this disease was manifested during the exhibition of the latter remedy.—*Medical Times and Gazette*.

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*Discharge of a Portion of the Ileum per Anum.*—Dr. Bare relates the case of a woman who, jumping from a fence, felt something give way in the abdomen, causing severe pain. When he saw her four hours afterwards, the pain, seated below and to the right of the umbilicus, had become excruciating, and the skin being cold and clammy, the pulse thready and 122, and the thirst incessant. Believing this to be an example of intussusception of the ileum, Dr. Bare studiously avoided all means calculated to increase peristaltic action, gave large doses of opium and morphia, with an occasional blue pill. Demulcents, with laudanum, were also injected. On the third day the bowels were evacuated by means of a more stimulating injection, and the abdomen being distended, a large blister was applied. On the fifth day, air passed through the intestines. On the seventh day, castor-oil and laudanum were given; and from the eight to the tenth days, excessive diarrhoea prevailed, requiring acetate of lead and opium. The patient's strength was kept up by injections of chicken-broth; and on the thirteenth day a portion of intestine, about thirteen inches long, was discharged. From this time the patient gradually recovered, and six months after only suffered from indigestible food as it passed the stricture.—*American Quarterly Journal*.

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*Syphilitic Disease of the Brain.—Recovery.*—A woman aged 30 was lately admitted into the Lariboisière Hospital, with a well marked pustular syphilitic eruption on the arms. During several weeks she complained of very severe occipital headache, she had obstinate vomiting, in consequence of which, the iodide of potassium, which had been given her, produced no effect. The patient now began to grow feeble; she stumbled, walking became more and more difficult, and at last she was con-