

of the zona; then wash the parts with boric water containing a little alcohol; cover with the above paste; powder with starch, and spread over the whole a thick wad of tow. If the pain is too great add muriate of morphine or cocaine to the above formula.

*Treatment of Apparent Death in Drowning.*—M. Laborde recently stated before the Académie de Médecine, that two persons apparently dead from drowning were resuscitated by drawing the tongue strongly out of the mouth and repeating the action many times: there is immediately produced a sort of spasmodic inspiration, and a flood of liquid is thrown out by vomiting repeated and abundant. In one of the cases the ordinary methods of artificial respiration had been used in vain for about an hour. The efficacy of the excitation of the base of the tongue, and especially of its traction, is due to the awakening of the respiratory reflex. The traction should be rhythmic, and imitate after a fashion the function which it seeks to set in motion. It being objected that this method necessitated the persistence of reflexes, M. Laborde stated that the persistence of the reflexes was a *sine quâ non* for the return to life, as well with his proceeding as for that of Marshall-Hall and of Sylvester.

*Cerebral Tumor Twice Extirpated with Success.* Prof. Erb, *Wiener Med. Presse.*—A man of 47 years affected with clonic spasms of the arm, leg and face on the left side. Later, there was hemiparesis of all the left side. A diagnosis of a tumor of the right central convolutions was made, the patient trepanned, and a gliosarcoma of the convolution was found anterior right central; this was extirpated as extensively as possible. After the operation the paralysis became sensibly less; the convulsions disappeared completely to reappear eight months later, with less intensity. A year after the first operation the trepan was again employed; the tumor, which had again grown, was again extirpated as deeply as possible. The convulsions and paralysis amended, but have not disappeared completely.

*Creasote in the Scrofula of Children.*—Dr. J. Sommerbrot, of Breslau, has obtained excellent results in the treatment of scrofula by means of creasote in *high doses*, either in the pure state (in drops which are taken in milk or wine) or mixed with cod liver oil (in capsules). In children less than seven years old the treatment is begun with three drops of creasote a day, gradually increased to eight and even twelve drops. In children over seven years old it is easy to attain in the course of seven or eight days a daily dose of 15 grains. It is seldom necessary to exceed the latter dose, but it can be done without inconvenience if required.

*Treatment of Tuberculosis.*—Dr. A. Marche writes to the *Jour. de Méd.*, that, for over a year, he has treated his cases of pulmonary tuberculosis by means of continuous inhalations. He employs a mixture of 20 parts of eucalyptol, 8 parts of creasote (wood), and 72 parts of alcohol of 900. Two teaspoonfuls of this are put into a quart of water contained in a saucepan. This is kept boiling slowly, by means of a kerosene stove, night and day. When the water has nearly evaporated the pan is refilled and more of the mixture added. Improvement was very rapid even in bad cases. Appetite always returned, sometimes within 48 hours; weight increased, night-sweats disappeared, etc. No intolerance was ever noted.

*Therapeutic Suggestion in Diagnosis and Prognosis.*—M. Bernheim (of Nancy), Annual Reunion of the Society of Hypnology.—The first case has reference to a girl of 14 years, manifestly tuberculous, and with a complete aphonia of three months duration. Was this aphonia due to tuberculous laryngitis, or was it purely nervous? To find out, the author put the patient to sleep, and suggested that she recover her speech on awakening. This resulted in nothing, but after a second sitting the aphonia disappeared completely. The second case was that of an adult nervous very impressionable man, who, following a traumatism of the back of the neck, was affected with a contraction of the muscles of that region to such an extent as to lead several physicians to believe that there was a lesion of the vertebral column. Not being able to find anything the matter with the articulations, M. Bernheim used hypnotic suggestion, and succeeded in obtaining a cure after a second sitting. The diagnostic value of this means is thus demonstrated in these two cases. The failure at the first séance may have been due to fear, which is the enemy of suggestion, constituting, in fact, what we may call a contra-suggestion. M. Gorodichze objected to Bernheim's views, and gave the case of a hysterical young woman who was affected with incoercible vomiting and aphonia. Suggestion was tried, and in a few days the vomiting completely ceased. The same means was then used on the aphonia, but failed completely although pushed with vigor for a month. Treatment was now abandoned, but fortunately, one day, the vomiting having returned, recourse was had to suggestion, which this time not only caused the disappearance of the vomiting but of the aphonia also. Suggestion may, then, fail in purely nervous affections. M. Bernheim explained that, while the cure of a disease by hypnotism proved its nervous origin, the contrary is not true, and a purely nervous malady may not be amenable to hypnotic suggestion.

*Ointment for Hemorrhoids.*—Kosobudski uses the following: