

from a deep sleep through the sensation of a touch. If an attempt was made to take him out of his cage he showed signs of anger, snarled and barked in a more or less normal manner. He walked around in his cage without falling, or, if he fell on a slippery surface, he got up again without assistance. These movements were particularly energetic when the animal was hungry. The hearing, although very dull, was preserved, and he could be waked out of a sleep by a loud noise. In the same way the sight, although nearly gone, was sufficient to perceive a bright light. He could not smell at all; but his taste was not destroyed, as was shown by his declining to eat meat strewed with quinine. He could eat and drink—that is his tongue, jaw and pharynx moved like those of the normal dog; but food had to be put in his mouth, as he never made any attempt to get it himself. There was entire absence in all those characteristics which are understood as intelligence, reflection or understanding, but he could not be considered as a mere reflex mechanism. He had as much perception as a new-born infant. He is uneasy when he is hungry, and appears satisfied after being fed. He becomes angry if he is waked from sleep or if he is pinched. The author believes that these experiments may modify many commonly accepted theories of the functions of the cerebral cortex.—*Boston Med. and Surg. Journ.*, September 8, 1892.

Black Eye.—There is nothing to compare with a tincture or a strong infusion of capsicum annum, mixed with an equal bulk of mucilage or gum arabic, and with the addition of a few drops of glycerine. This should be painted all over the bruised surface with a camel's-hair pencil, and allowed to dry on, a second or third coating being applied as soon as the first is dry. If done as soon as the injury is inflicted, the treatment will invariably prevent the blackening of the abused tissue. The same remedy has no equal in rheumatic, sore or stiff neck.—*Medical Times*.