

artificial electrode equals the human hand in flexibility and adaptation to the inequalities of the surface of the body, and excessively sensitive persons will bear this mode of application who could not tolerate it in any other way. Electricity is not a mere stimulant, the effects of which soon pass away, but it possesses tonic properties of the highest value in the treatment of various disorders.

*In the treatment of various nervous and functional diseases in which excessive debility is the principal symptom, the tonic influence of general electrization is most decidedly manifest. It is exceedingly useful in all cases of exhaustion uncomplicated with organic disease.*

Localized electrization has reference to the application of a current of electricity to special nerves, muscles and organs of the body, and a variety of electrodes of different shapes and sizes for localized electrization are adapted to the parts to which it is applied. The limits of the present article will not admit of our entering fully into the details of its application to all the various parts of the body to which it may be applied; but we will indicate a few. In applying it to the head one pole may be placed upon the forehead, and the other over the occiput, or a pole may be placed on either mastoid process or on either temple. Less dizziness is caused when the current passes from the forehead to the occiput than when it passes from side to side. Galvanization of the sympathetic may be readily effected in the cervical region by applying one of the electrodes over the 6th cervical vertebra, and the other in the auriculo-maxillary fossa. It is, however, impossible to exclusively localize the current in the great sympathetic; the spinal cord is also affected in the above method. The spine may be galvanized by applying one pole a little below the occiput, and the other at the coccyx, or by placing an electrode on either side of the spine, one above the other, about 2 inches apart. Cutaneous faradization is accomplished by thoroughly drying the skin and applying the current by means of dry metallic electrodes, or by the hand. This method has been found extremely useful in conditions of profound cutaneous anæsthesia. The electric moxa is produced by applying rapidly to one part a dry and finely pointed electrode. It is frequently employed as a counter-irritant in obstinate cases of neuralgia.