

ings and paralyzed control, masturbation, sexual perversion, morbid indecision, etc., and finally sums up the whole subject as follows :

1. That many morbid and hurtful uncontrollable cravings exist apart from those for drink, morphine, chloral, or cocaine.

2. That there is a distinct class of "inhibitory neuroses" that may be accompanied by little intellectual or emotional disturbance. The objects of the morbid cravings are often accidental.

3. Some of the most morbid cravings and examples of loss of control are found connected with the reproductive function, in regard to which, too, perversions of object are also very apt to accompany such morbid cravings.

4. For the existence of many cases of such reproductive loss of control, prostitution is probably responsible, and the unnatural habit of masturbation for many more.

5. The reproductive instinct is, in some cases, morbidly transformed into uncontrollable impulses toward suicide and homicide.

6. Cravings to break and destroy, accompanied by little intellectual disturbance, that cannot be controlled are often met with.

7. The state of morbid inaction is often closely allied to morbid impulse, one sometimes taking the place of the other.

8. There are cases where there is a morbid loss of control over general conduct, in ordinary matters, and cravings to do quite harmless acts.

9. There is a morbid condition of brain automatism, apart from hypnotism, in which there is little or no power of inhibition, but at the same time no active cravings, the conduct being regulated by the will of others, or by chance suggestion from without or within.

10. Loss of control often precedes, for some time, the other mental symptoms of an attack of active insanity.

11. Inhibition may be lost in one direction only, while in most others it may be very strong—gambling being often an example of this.

12. All brains must have some "excitement" to keep them healthy, the important question being how to select the kind of excitement that will not lead to morbid craving, and that can be easily controlled.

13. Morbid indecision may be an example of paralyzed control.

14. We may have morbid and uncontrollable muscular action, not purposive, and not attended by ideation or emotion at all.

15. It is a fact that in man's medical psychology that control is almost always lessened at night or in the darkness as compared with the day, the night being the time for morbid indecisions, fears, superstitions, and a tendency to mistake the subjective for the objective, his higher powers then undergoing a process of partial "dis-

solution." Man, in fact, is a less evolved being as regards his inhibition at night than during the day, and his brain is far more liable to disturbance of the controlling functions in disease.—*Quar. Jour. Inebriety.*

## MEDICAL NOTES.

Dr. Brubaker recommends the use of the following preparation for *pruritus* :—

R.—Acid. hydrocyanic. dilut. . . . . fʒij.  
Sodii borat. . . . . ʒj.  
Aquæ rosæ. . . . . fʒviij.—M.

Sig.—Use as a lotion.

Prof. Da Costa states that, in the treatment of *hepatic calculi*, all sugars and starchy foods must be avoided, and recommends sodii phosphas, in one drachm doses, three times a day, in hot water.

Dr. Brubaker recommends the following prescription for *spasmodic cough* :—

R.—Acid. hydrocyan. dilut. . . . . fʒj.  
Tinct. sanguinariæ. . . . . fʒiv.  
Syrup. senegæ. . . . . fʒss.  
Syrup. tolu. . . . . fʒij.  
Aquæ laurocerasi. . . . . q. s. ad fʒviij.—M.

Sig.—fʒj t. d.

Prof. Da Costa, in the beginning of an attack of *influenza*, lays great stress on giving ten grain doses of quinine, three times a day ; and as there is great depression, whisky throughout the disease. Symptoms are to be treated as they arise.

Prof. Da Costa states that, in the treatment of *chronic interstitial nephritis*, nitro-glycerine may be given in doses of two to three, or increased even to thirty drops (if necessary), three times a day. At the same time give ergot, in a half-drachm or drachm dose, three times a day.

Prof. Da Costa recommends the following treatment for *cerebro-spinal fever* : Bromide of potassium, ten grains every two hours ; also opium, the very best. In cases where headache is very severe, local bloodletting by leeches or cupping is of great benefit. Laxatives should always be given.

The following prescription is claimed by Dr. Brubaker to have a greatly beneficial effect in *asthma* :—

R.—Liquor. potassi arsenitis. . . . . gtt. ij.  
Potassii iodidi. . . . . gtt. x.  
Syrup. tolu. . . . .  
Aquæ. . . . . aa fʒss.—M.

Sig.—This dose t. d.

—College and Clinical Record.