

after having made a fortune in Australia, returned to England to spend his life in the wildest excitement, intrigues, and debauchery of every description. He died within four years from the outbreak of the malady, after having undergone the most frightful tortures which man may be called upon to endure, and after having seen an originally herculean constitution undermined and wasted in a comparatively short time.

The treatment of both diseases must be persevered in systematically for a considerable time if any real success is to be achieved. Rest is of great importance, and we must endeavour to arrange all conditions of life as favourably as possible for the patients. Of specifics we have two, viz., nitrate of silver and ergot of rye. Some great cures have been effected by the use of either of these medicines, more particularly in the earlier stages of the complaint; but, in the majority of cases, and at a later period, their effect is disappointing. Nitrate of silver should be given in doses of from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain, and must be stopped after 120 grains have been given. The urine should be tested frequently and the remedy omitted if albuminuria be induced by it. Ergot is given either as Bonjean's ergotine, in doses from 1 to 5 grains, or as the liquid extract, in doses from 20 to 120 minims. I have completely cured two cases of ataxy with drachm doses of the latter preparation, three times a day; and at no period during its administration, which in one instance extended to six, and in another to eight months, were there any symptoms of ergotism. Damiana likewise appears to have a special influence on the cord in these cases; I give it in doses of 20 to 60 minims of the liquid extract. Iodide of potassium, strychnia, and arsenic are generally ineffective. The constant galvanic current is useful for the relief of pain, paralysis of the ocular muscles, anæsthesia, and vesical debility. If used sufficiently early, it appears capable of arresting the disease. It is, however, essential for success that a gentle and perfectly steady current should be used, by large electrodes, for a short time; and that all shocks, Voltaic alternatives, or powerful and prolonged applications be avoided. A judiciously directed hydrotherapeutical treatment, and the thermal brines of

Rehme and Nauheim in Germany, and Droitwich in England, are also useful. For the relief of the pain of ataxy, I can strongly recommend the salicylate of soda, in twenty grain doses several times a day. It often acts better than the hypodermic injection of morphia or chloral, but is likewise, as all other remedies, occasionally disappointing. Special attention must be given to the state of the bladder and rectum. For catarrh of the bladder with ammoniacal decomposition of the urine, the salicylate of soda in the doses just mentioned is useful; while for constipation, the Hunyadi János water and allied remedies may be given. Where symptoms of general debility and impaired nutrition are prominent, phosphorus and cod-liver oil, alone or in combination, have proved to me most valuable.

For lateral sclerosis, ergot and nitrate of silver likewise deserve a trial. For the relief of the muscular rigidity and twitches, the bromides of sodium, potassium, and ammonium may be given. I have sometimes usefully combined them with extractum physostigmatis, in doses from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain, and succus conii. The motor debility is often successfully combated by galvanization of the cord and suffering nerves; and the use of sulphur baths at a temperature of 98° or even 100° may prove serviceable.—*American Journal of the Medical Sciences.*

Good medical conduct needs a rare mixture of self-respect and humility, of unselfishness and reverence for others, of acuteness and simplicity, and of all the magnanimity that comes of the largest knowledge of human nature. This is a great demand. But there is something in the great school of medical education and medical practice which begets it alike in great physicians and in general practitioners.—*London Lancet.*

The *London Lancet* says that there is reason to believe that it is the intention of Mr. Calender, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, to proceed to the United States early in December, with the intention of seeing the practice and teaching arrangements of the distinguished surgeons of America.