

The effects of electrical irritation of the hippocampal lobule in the monkey and other animals are such as may be most reasonably interpreted as indicative of subjective olfactory sensation, namely, a peculiar torsion of the lip and nostril on the same side. Occasionally, however, the reaction is bilateral, and especially so in rabbits. It is an exceedingly difficult thing to determine whether smell is lost by destruction of the same region. Ferrier has found it very difficult to determine the appreciation of odors by monkeys from any outward signs of like or dislike. To most, what we consider very disagreeable odors, mixed with their food, they seem perfectly indifferent. The only odor which they seem uniformly to dislike is aloes. Ferrier, therefore, almost exclusively used aloes to test both the smell and taste of these animals.

Munk observed that in a dog which seemed unable to discover by the sense of smell pieces of meat which were scattered before it, after death the whole of the hippocampal gyrus on each side was found converted into a thin-walled transparent cyst, full of fluid. The hippocampal lobules were implicated, as well as the rest of the hippocampal gyri.

Clinical and pathological evidence of the localization of the senses of smell and taste is as yet comparatively scanty. There are clinical cases which plead in favor of the direct relationship of the olfactory centres. A case has been reported in which smell was impaired on the same side as the lesion, namely, a tumor which caused erosion of the uncinate convolution, and which did not appear to have, directly at least, affected the olfactory tract.

Several cases have been recorded of olfactory, aural or crude sensations of smell, in association with lesions implicating the region of the uncinate gyrus.

The smacking of the lips and tasting movements which are sometimes observed along with crude sensations of smell—"the dreamy states" of epileptic attacks—are probably discharges of the gustatory centres; but we have still fewer pathological facts bearing upon this point than on the situation of the olfactory centres.

THE ANTISEPTIC TREATMENT OF TYPHOID FEVER.—"According to Dr. Petresco, who has

been employing bisulphide of carbon in the treatment of typhoid fever, the difference in the mortality of cases treated in this way from that of cases treated according to more usually recognized systems is very considerable. The mixture prescribed was of the strength of two per cent., the vehicle being mint water. Of this mixture, from three to four ounces were ordered daily. The mortality of typhoid in Bucharest is generally from twenty-five to thirty-eight per cent., but under the bisulphide-of-carbon treatment, Dr. Petresco lost only ten per cent. of his cases. Even more remarkable were his results with B-naphthol, of which from forty-five to sixty grains were given per diem. Under this treatment he lost only four per cent. of the cases. Sometimes wet sheet packing was combined with the internal medication, sometimes not. He states that not only was the mortality diminished under bisulphide of carbon or B-naphthol, but that the whole course of the disease was rendered milder, and there was a remarkable immunity from serious complications."—*Lancet*.

CAMPHORIC ACID AS AN ANHIDROTIC.—*Lyon Médical* gives an abstract of an article by M. Lcu, published in the *Bulletin Médical*, setting forth the results of certain trials of camphoric acid, given internally, to control the profuse sweats of phthisical patients. It was usually given at bedtime, in doses of thirty grains; sometimes that dose was given in the afternoon and a slightly larger one in the evening. It often happened that the anhidrotic effect was not shown until the third day, but generally the effect of a single dose lasted for several days. Out of sixty-five trials on thirteen patients, sixty per cent. were completely successful, and in twenty-two per cent. the sweating was moderated. The drug is soluble without difficulty in water, but dissolves more readily in alcohol. Its taste is said not to be disagreeable. Some trials of an alcoholic solution in the form of a lotion, for localized sweating proved satisfactory.—*New York Med. Jour.*

LOCAL TREATMENT OF HERPES ZOSTER.—Duhring.—My ordinary treatment is to envelope the parts as tightly as possible with a linen or cotton bandage, the inner surface of which has been dusted with starch, and then laid on so