

ipient meningitis, and cerebral irritation. With acute congestion one should use mild revulsive agents, and, in addition, quinine, aconite, the bromides, and calomel. With incipient meningitis revulsives are also indicated behind the ear or at the nucha. With cerebral irritation, the bromides and chloral will prove beneficial, the latter being given by the rectum. For insomnia with headache, in growing children and those who droop under the confinement of school, a course of bitter tonics, gymnastics, lukewarm baths, and diminution of the hours of study, should be advised. With the neuralgias and chorea, the insomnia may be antagonized by suitable doses of antipyrine. If a child is hysterical, iron, valerian, asfoetida, and warm baths should be used the same as if no insomnia existed. With epilepsy, if the bromides are ineffectual, strychnine and belladonna should be tried. With all the foregoing conditions galvanization of the head will prove most beneficial in adults, but from the anatomical peculiarities of the case, if it is used in children, the current must be very weak, and not employed more than half a minute at a time. Static electricity is not open to the same objection, and gives admirable results if the insomnia proceeds from chorea, hysteria, headache, gastro-intestinal disorder, or disturbed mental balance. When insomnia is due to pain, as in Pott's disease, coxalgia, white swelling, etc., large doses of quinine will sometimes afford relief. If due to the fevers, opiates must be given, but very gradually, for their depressant action must be remembered, and also the fact that they lock up the secretions. With influenza, quinine or antipyrine will relieve insomnia, and with the rheumatic diathesis the same drugs with the addition of salicylate of soda.—*Amcr. Jour. of Med. Sciences*, August, 1890.

A Contribution to the Etiology of Diphtheria. (By E. Klein, M.D., F.R.S.)—This paper, which was read at an ordinary meeting of the Royal Society on May 22 last, contained the substance of a research which had been undertaken by the Medical Department of the Local Government Board, and was communicated to the Society with the permission of the Medical Officer. The paper commenced by stating that the microbe of diphtheria had