

STRETCHING THE INFERIOR DENTAL NERVE FOR TIC DOULOUREUX.—M. Longuet, of Bourges, treated a patient, aged forty-one years, who had suffered from neuralgia of the inferior dental nerve for four years, by cutting down and stretching it. There was relief for about a month. The pains then returned.—*Société de Chirurgie de Paris*, séance, Jan. 31, 1883.

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TREATMENT OF TETANUS—TRAUMATIC TETANUS CURED BY A MIXED TREATMENT.—Sédan, of the French army, relates the history of a man, aged twenty-four years, who was thrown from a carriage and injured on the head, the result being the development of tetanus of a very severe form. He was put upon the following treatment: (1) One centigramme of extract thebaïque every hour until further orders. (2) At the same time one table-spoonful of a mixture containing about a gramme of bromide of potassium and two thirds of a gramme of chloral. (3) Each morning, an enema containing six grammes of tincture of assafoetida and the same amount of valerian. (4) In the evening, injections of morphine to procure sleep, if needed. Cure followed in about six days.—*Gazette des hôpitaux*, March 1, 1883.

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TRAUMATIC TETANUS CURED BY CHLORAL AND BROMIDES.—Dritier reports a case of traumatic tetanus in a boy aged eight. Half-gramme doses of chloral hydrate were given every two hours, alternating with the same amount of bromide of potassium.—*Centralblatt für Nervenheilk.*, Dec. 15, 1882.

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PARALYSIS FROM ERGOT GIVEN IN THE TREATMENT OF LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA.—Professor J. Grasset, of Montpellier, cautions against the use of ergot in the treatment of tabes. A patient, aged thirty-eight, had had well-marked symptoms of this disease for two years. He then had an amelioration of symptoms and was doing well. Under the advice of M. Charcot he took ergot, alternating it with nitrate of silver. The dose was a quarter of a gramme daily, increased by 0.05 centigramme until a gramme daily was taken. He had reached the second day with his gramme dose when he became entirely paralyzed and unable to move. The ergot being stopped, he speedily recovered from the general paralysis. Grasset cites the observations of Tuczek, showing that ergot may itself produce a sclerosis of the posterior columns.—*Le progrès médicale*, March 17, 1883.

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STRYCHNIA IN SMALL DOSES AS AN ALTERATIVE STIMULANT TO THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Dr. E. T. Bruen writes: When strychnia is given as an alterative stimulant to the nervous system, the dose may be advantageously made very small, pro-