PERISCOPE.

other subject remained practically the same. This subject was then treated in the same way as the other, when he made rapid improvement. It was also observed that the ability to localize by requesting the subject to place his finger of the other hand upon the spots touched was not near so good as the power to discriminate between the sensations of one or two points. Also, it was found, that while simultaneous touching with two points required them to be one and one-half inches apart to produce the sense of doubleness, only one-half inch difference was required to produce the same effect by two points successively applied. Expectant attention was found to deceive every time. The conclusion is that the elements of number and space involved in the sensations are not cutaneous, but are the results of a mental process which is improved by training.

CLINICAL.

ALCOHOLISM IN NURSELINGS.

M. Vallin (Jour. de Méd., Nov. 10th, 1896) believes that very injurious effects are commonly produced in infants by overindulgence in alcohol on the part of the wet nurses, and cites many instances in support of his opinion. Nearly all cases observed resembled each other. An infant several months old, will, without appreciable cause, become nervous, agitated and irascible. Offering the breast fails to calm it. During sleep it grinds the teeth, suffers from nightmare, or there may be complete insomnia. After these crises of agitation, a deep, prolonged, almost comatose sleep comes on, during which the face is distorted, and the limbs twitch with sudden jerking movements. Soon follow convulsions, sometimes feeble and localized, and sometimes general and almost incessant. After several days these symptoms disappear, to return at irregular intervals, probably in coincidence with new excesses on the part of the nurse. Vallin believes the majority of wet nurses drink at least one bottle of wine a day, and generally beer in addition. This amount he considers excessive, yet it is commonly exceeded. He would recommend the following as the proper allowance of liquid for a nurse: Half a litre of wine daily, taken while eating; one litre of milk, pure or diluted with water, during the intervals between meals, and fresh water at discretion, sweetened with some fruit syrup.

TREMOR FOLLOWING LA GRIPPE. M. M. de Buck and de Moor.

(Jour. de Médecine, Nov. 10th, 1896).

While the nervous manifestations consecutive to grippe are almost innumerable, tremor is of very rare occurrence in this connection, and few cases have been published. In the present instance the patient exhibited tremor, twice, after two attacks of influenza, a year apart, the second time much more marked than the first. The tremor involved the right arm and leg, was continuous while the patient was awake, but ceased during sleep. It was considered to belong to the category of hysterical tremor, being in a latent state until revealed by the grippe acting with predilection on the nervous system. The treatment consisted of subcutaneous injections of spermine. Every day 25 centigr. of hydrochlorate of spermine, dissolved in a generous solution of hydrochloral of sodium, were injected. After three injections a notable amelioration was observed. This treatment was continued for a fortnight, when the patient was able to resume his work.

RABIES.

R. Lee Seward (Virginia Medical Semi-Monthly, Oct. 9th, 1896) reports a case of what seems to be a typical rabies. The patient was a negro, aged thirty-five, who had been severely bitten in the face by