unfitted for the profession which they were following. By a change to a suitable employment a great improvement took place. The article concludes with this sentence: "Altogether I believe that the employment therapy for nervous people is a test of great patience and endurance." Whoever feels that he has the necessary patience and interest will be able to help many people. The method as yet cannot be used in a large way. SCHWAB.

71 DES INJECTIONS SOUS-ARACHNOÏDIENNES (Subarachnoidal Injections). A. Sicard (La Presse Médicale, May 17, 1899, p. 229).

The author, believing that Quincke's spinal puncture should be of therapeutic as well as diagnostic value, has undertaken to study experimentally the results of injections into the membranes of the spinal cord and of the brain. In performing these operations he has always exposed the dura mater in order to be certain that the needle punctured it. Various difficulties were experienced in different regions. Intracranial injections were rendered more difficult on account of the resistance and elasticity of the dura mater beneath which the liquid would accumulate in masses. In order to reach between the atlas and occipital bone, it is necessary to destroy a large amount of tissue, and lower in the spinal column there is often danger of severe hemorrhage, and difficulty in keeping the wound clean subsequently. However, as soon as the cannula is properly inserted, the injections can usually be made readily. He found that liquids injected into the subarachnoid cavity were usually absorbed, but somewhat slowly. Various substances were employed, and it was found that in dogs considerable elasticity existed; permitting an injection into a dog weighing 15 kilograms of as much as 200 ccm. of saline solution, without the production of any symptoms. If, however, the injection is continued until as much as 250 or 350 ccm. has been employed, death usually occurs, occasionally with convulsions. Injections of oily substances, such as olive oil, to the amount of 30 ccm. usually produce difficulty and sometimes paralysis of the respiration. Injections of large quantities of air usually produced epileptic convulsions. Small quantities were usually absorbed. Various toxic substances, such as morphine, were injected, and it was found that they produced paralysis often localized to the point in which the injections were made, particularly in the lumbar region of the cord. An injection of microbes merely showed what an important part the cerebrospinal fluid played in their distribution. In the case of a patient suffering with tetanus, anti-toxin was injected into the lumbar region without any bad effects, and the patient remained alive for three days. Sicard calls attention to the recent employment of cocaine as a general anesthetic by injecting solutions of the drug into the subarachnoid space of the cord, and has repeated these experiments with success upon animals. SAILER.

72. BROMIPINA NELL' EPILESSIA (Bromipine in Epilepsy). P. Bodoni (Rivista di Patologia nervosa e mentale, 4, 1899, p. 390).

Bodoni reports on eight cases of epilepsy treated with this drug. By reason of its slow elimination and because it is irritating to the stomach, he believes it to be inferior to the bromides as usually prescribed, and that it is therefore not to be especially recommended.

JELLIFFE.