5. The attacks occurring after the relapse are much less severe in character than those that the patient has been accustomed to having.

6. This plan of treatment is particularly valuable in ancient and intractable cases.

7. In recent cases of idiopathic epilepsy it cannot be recommended.

8. The opium plan of treatment is an important adjuvant to the bromide plan as ordinarily applied.

9. The opium acts symptomatically, and merely prepares the way for and enhances the activity of the bromide and other therapeutic measures.

10. This plan of treatment permits the use of any other substances which are known to have a beneficial action in epilepsy. J. C.

Epilepsy Cured by Curare.—(*Die Therapie der Gegenwart*, Feb. 1895). Dobronrawo reports the case of a sixteen-year-old boy who had been epileptic since infancy, the attacks being preceded by a peculiar feeling of irritation in the right knee. The fits continued to come on with increasing frequency. One day, having been seized with an attack on the street, he was removed to the hospital. Here the spasms continued at intervals of a few minutes. He was given iodide of potassium, bromide of potassium in large doses, antipyrine, salicylate of sodium, and chloral, but all to no purpose. Finally, after twelve hours, D. administered 6 mgrm. of curare hypodermically. Thereupon the frequency of the attacks diminished somewhat, and then subsided the following morning. During the next day he experienced slight weakness in all the muscles, and an indefinite senseless feeling at the level of the right knee. After this, at intervals of fifteen days, five more injections of from 6 to 7½ mgrm. curare were given. No further attacks appeared, and he has now been well for several months. FREEMAN.

Tetanus Traumaticus Treated With Antitoxin (Tizzoni).—Von Hacker (*Wien. Klin. Woch.*, No. 25, 1894).

Von Hacker reports a cured case of tetanus treated with antitoxin. The patient was a thirteen-year-old boy, who had cut his thumb. He presented the usual symptoms of the disease. He was narcotized, and the wound which was suppurating, thoroughly scraped. On the same day he received 2.35 g. of antitoxin, and after that doses of 0.6 g., as frequently as the exigencies of the case required. At first the condition of the patient became worse, but soon ameliorated, and on the sixteenth day after the first antitoxin injection, symptoms ceased altogether. The total quantity of antitoxin administered was 4.05 g. MEIROWITZ.

Four Cases of Trismus and Tetanus Neonatorum Treated With Tizzoni's Antitoxin.—Escherich (*Wien. Klin. Woch.*, No. 32, 1894).

Of these four cases only one recovered. On the fourth day after birth, the umbilical cord became detached. The wound did not heal promptly and the mother resorted to household remedies. On the eleventh day of its life it was unable to take the breast and was taken to the hospital. It presented the typical picture of tetanus neonatorum with trismus. Evening temperature was 38.8°. The treatment consisted of antitoxin 0.3 g., and sublimate applications to the navel. The following day the tetanic symptoms became worse, and the temperature rose to 40.5°. On the third day, the condition of the child improved, but it was not until the twenty-third day, that the patient was pronounced cured. The following table presents facts pertaining to the four cases:

Case.	Body Weight.	Length of Incubation.	Duration of Disease.	Injections.	Autopsy,
1.	2,260 g.	2 days.	8-10 days.	2 of 0.015 g.	omphal. sept., peritonitis.
2.	2,780 g.	9 "	12-17 "	2 of 0.25 g.	" " " pneumon.
3.	3,418 g.	7 "	11-23 "	3 of 0.3 g.	
4.	3,210 g.	1 "	6-7 "	3 of 0.3 g.	omphal. sept. pneumon.

MEIROWITZ.