meeting of the French Association for the Advancement of Science (Medical Section), in Rouen, September, 1883, Dr. Apostoli made a communication upon the above subject. His method of treatment consisted in applying faradic electricity to the uterus by means of his "double uterine excitor." Both poles of the battery were in multipara introduced into the uterus; in virgins they were applied to the neck. A current of gradually increasing strength was employed. The average duration of the séance was ten minutes. In some cases one pole was applied to the uterus, the other to the hypogastric region.—*Revue médicale*.

UPON HYSTERIA AND ITS TREATMENT.—Liebermeister has written a careful monograph upon this subject. He looks upon hysteria as a psychosis affecting chiefly the lower or emotional mental sphere. He especially insists upon the importance of psychical treatment. It is easy to recommend psychical treatment, but not so easy to apply it in private practice.—*Volkmann's klin. Vortr.*, No. 236, 1883.

LARGE DOSES OF CHLORAL IN CHOREA.—Mosler relates his successful experience with chloral in severe and obstinate forms of chorea. Two grammes within an hour were given. Similar good results have been obtained by others. Frerichs has given doses of five grammes; Bouchut, 3 grammes daily for twenty-seven days; Verdallé ninety grammes in eleven days to a girl eleven years old. Gairdner had a case in which four grammes were given by mistake to a girl eight years of age. After some toxic symptoms, great improvement in the disease resulted.—*Zeitsch. f. klin. Medicin*;—*Memorabilien*, 1883, 5 Hft.

CHOREA TREATED BY NITRITE OF AMYL.—Dr. Attilio Tosoni, of the civil hospital at Brescia, gives a review of the therapeutics of chorea, and reports the history of an obstinate case in a girl of sixteen, which finally yielded to fifteen inhalations of nitrite of amyl.—*Annali universali di medicin. e chirurg.*, vol. 265, fasc. 793, 1883.

NOTHNAGEL ON THE TREATMENT OF CHOREA.—In the course of a clinical lecture on chorea, Professor H. Nothnagel remarked that when the disease followed articular rheumatism, salicylate of soda was given; but this treatment had to be pursued empirically and carefully, as nothing was yet known of the nature of the disease. Opiates had no effect, neither had Calabar bean. Nowadays potassic bromide was almost always given, but without any good result. As calmatives, and for the purpose of procuring sleep, morphia and chloral might be given. He had convinced himself by numerous experiments that propylamine was useless. Arsenic, in the form of Fowler's solution, was still the most effective remedy. It could be given by itself or in water. He sug-