tion of boric acid. Three times as much was required to produce the same effect as equal weights of the fresh gland, and upon returning to the fresh gland, even, improvement was not so rapid as during the first treatment, a result which the physicians attributed to the fact that the thyroid in the latter instance had been procured from an animal of somewhat more mature age.—Le Med. Mod., Dec. 14, 1895.

MITCHELL.

The Bichloride of Mercury Hypodermically as a Cure for Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.

Consalvi, of Cassli, Italy, reports the results of this method of treatment in nine cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis occurring in an epidemic of grip. Only one case, that of a girl, aged seven, proved fatal, and in this case there was temporarily an improvement following the injection. The dose varied from .005 milligrams to .01 centigram, according to the age of the patient, administered once in twenty-four hours in the beginning and later once in forty-eight hours. The oldest patient treated was nineteen years, the youngest fourteen months. Most of the symptoms were relieved after the first two or three injections though muscular rigidity persisted in some cases until after the seventh or eighth injection. In one patient an acute mercurial stomatitis developed after the tenth injection and in another (both girls) a bloody diarrhoea of short duration seemed to be the result of the mercury. Other therapeutic measures employed were leeches, ice, calomel in purgative doses and bromide or morphine to quiet the patient when necessary with iodide of potassium during convalescence.—La Semaine Med., Jan. 15, 1896.

PRITCHARD.

Treatment of Epilepsy.

Dr. P. Dignat in the Bulletin Général de Therapétique (Nov. 30, 1895), sums up his studies on the use of vesicants along the seat of aura in epilepsy as follows:

1. The circular vesicants applied along the course of the aura, either at the point of departure, or immediately centract of it constitutes one of the most efficacious forms of treatment for certain forms of partial epilepsy, with motor or sensory aurae.

2. The treatment is applicable to partial epilepsy not due to cranial injury, cerebral syphilis, or any organic cerebral lesion.

3. Observation has shown that this procedure succeeds in cases where other modes of treatment have failed.

4. Finally, this method is absolutely inoffensive and devoid of secondary symptoms such as arise, for instance, after long administration of the bromides.

KRAUSS.