then follows a progressive weakening of motor power, and finally a complete loss of voluntary movement and a diminution of the reflexes. With large doses there comes a period of excitement, followed by complete loss of motion and sensation, paralysis, muscular resolution, and death. 2. In guinea-pigs and rabbits, with small and medium doses, tremors, hyperæsthesia and diminution of voluntary movements follow. With large doses we have first isolated spasms of the muscles of the face, thorax, and anterior extremities, then general tonic-clonic convulsions, loss of voluntary movement, and death. 3. In rabbits are observed the classical *rabies tanacetica* of Peyraud—grinding the teeth, attempts to bite the foot, and chewing their paws. 4. In dogs after subcutaneous injection of small or moderate doses there follow local irritation, renal irritation, with bloody urine, and tremors. With large doses these symptoms are accentuated with consecutive paralysis. 5. After intravenous injection follow convulsive attacks, at first tonic, but later tonic-clonic, paralysis, coma, and death. 6. In dogs the paralytic form of tansy-rabies prevails. 7. In pigeons small doses produce a temporary excitement; large ones, general tonic-clonic convulsions, and death by asphyxia.—*Gazzetta degli Ospedali e delle Cliniche*, 1900, No. 9, p 81.

The Electrostatic Treatment of Paralysis.—DR. WILLIAM BENHAM SNOW summarizes as follows: 1. In an instance of paralysis the nutrition of the parts should be maintained by an agency which will preserve the balance of the nutrition of exercise and the nutrition of restoration, that degeneration may be retarded. 2. Such agents must be searching, potent, and of a character which will induce no chemical or unfavorable alterative action of the tissues. 3. Use electrostatic sparks and currents, having high voltage and infinitesimal quantity or ampèrage, exercise the parts, promote metabolism, and, when systematically applied, thereby one maintains the parts in the best condition. 4. When the character of the lesion does not preclude the possibility of recovery, early treatment will prevent degeneration, hasten recovery, and give excellent final results. 5. There is not any contraindication, at any state of a paralysis, to the intelligent administration of electrostatic treatment, because it lessens hyperæmia and congestion, relieves nervous irritation, and tends to restore the normal equilibrium of the system in general and of the parts affected.—*The Post-Graduate*, 1900, No. 3, p. 358.

Night-terrors.—DR. FRANCIS HUBER would proscribe threats, ghost stories, goblins, giants, the usual thrilling nursery literature, exciting games, and dark or poorly-ventilated rooms. Heavy, indigestible meals at night and the use of tea, coffee, or alcohol in any form favor the occurrence of this symptom in those predisposed. The causes being varied, each patient must be studied. The mode of life must be investigated, the habits inquired into, nervous or mental strain avoided, and the influence of parents, companions, and attendants subjected to close inquiry. The literature, games, and diet are worthy of attention. Pale, anæmic, and weakly children must be strengthened by tonic treatment. The presence of some person in an adjoining room and a dim light may increase the confidence of the child. In neuropathic children the bromides or chloral may render good service.—*Pediatrics*, 1900, No. 7, p. 279.