dose was one half to one milligramme daily. The amelioration was very marked, but the symptoms returned on leaving off the remedy.—*Glasgow Medical Journal*.

REFLEX VERTIGO TREATED BY CAUTERIZING THE NASAL MUCOUS MEMBRANE.—Hack reports two cases of vertigo caused presumably by an hypertrophy of the lower nasal mucous membrane. The symptom disappeared after applications of the electro-cautery to the diseased membrane.—*Berlin. klin. Wochen.*, Jan. 29, 1883.

ERGOT IN THE TREATMENT OF DIABETES INSIPIDUS.—Dr. J. M. DaCosta, who, in 1875, first called attention to the value of ergot in diabetes insipidus, has reported five more cases, making six in all. Of the six, five have apparently recovered. The ergot was given in doses of from three to six drachms daily of the fluid extract.—*Medical News*, Jan. 7, 1882.

MIXTURES FOR PRODUCING LOCAL ANÆSTHESIA.—When equal parts of chloral and camphor are triturated together, a clear, somewhat viscid, transparent solution results. This solution has considerable solvent power, and will take up a comparatively large proportion of morphia. Chloroform may also be added to it without precipitation of any portion of the dissolved constituents. Thus: $\mathcal{R}$: Chloral., camphor., $\overline{aa}$ 3 ij.; morph. sulph., 3 ss.; chloroform., 3 j.— $\mathcal{M}$. This may be applied with a camel's-hair brush over the area to be incised, allowed to dry, and re-applied as freely as may be necessary to render the part insensible to pain.

Amongst the anæsthetic mixtures for surgical purposes proposed by Professor Redier are solutions of camphor in ether and in chloroform. One drachm of camphor may be dissolved in two drachms of ether, or the same quantity in two drachms of chloroform. A useful anæsthetic mixture is prepared by the addition of crystallized acetic acid to chloroform, in the proportion of one part of the acid to twenty parts. These anæsthetic solutions are applied by the brush freely over the part of the seat of pain, or to be incised. In some instances it may be better to moisten a cloth or some cotton, and allow it to remain for a time in contact with the part. Pure carbolic acid has an anæsthetic effect when applied to the skin.—*Phil. Med. News*, Feb. 10, 1883.

The local (and reflex) anæsthetic power of carbonic-acid gas has been demonstrated by Dr. Brown-Séquard. By directing a current of this gas upon the upper part of the larynx, in certain animals, for one quarter to two minutes, local anæsthesia and slight general anæsthesia was produced.—*Nature*, p. 557, 1882.