

the economy prepared for another dose of the venom, which is thus to be antagonized little by little. Finally, it will be requisite to shift the band higher up the limb, to avoid the too great constriction of the damaged member. The further management of the case, with regard to stimulus, must be left to the physician, who will remember that in most cases of severe poisoning, he has to deal finally with a blood which has lost a part or the whole of its power to coagulate. He may find in the mineral acids, tonics, as quinine, and the continued use of stimulus, the necessary means for carrying his patients through the later stages of the malady."

*Creasote as a Local Application in Diphtheria.*—A correspondent of the *American Med. Times* (March 9, 1861) calls attention to the efficacy of creasote as a local application in diphtheria. "One or two applications," he says, "remove the fetor, and its continuance cures the throat." He employs ten or more drops of the creasote in a gill of warm water, as a gargle, or if the patient is too young for that, he applies it with a swab.

*Recurrent Sensibility of the Anterior Roots of the Spinal Nerves.*—Dr. AUSTIN FLINT, JR., relates (*New Orleans Med. Times*, March, 1861) two experiments performed by him which show that the anterior roots of the spinal nerves are not exclusively motor, but that they possess a certain degree of sensibility; that this sensibility is recurrent, or is derived from the posterior or sensitive roots, because, after the division of these roots, it is immediately lost. In this he has confirmed the experiments of Magendie, in 1822 and 1839, experiments which he failed to repeat with success since that date, which were repeated in 1846 by Bernard, and later still by Schiff.

*Traumatic Tetanus; Inoculation with Corroval; Death.*—Dr. E. T. MULLOHLAND records (*Maryland and Virginia Med. Journ.*, Jan. 1861) a case of traumatic tetanus in a coloured boy, in which various remedies having been administered without benefit, subcutaneous injection of corroval, at the suggestion of Dr. Hammond, was resorted to, but without producing the least impression on the tetanic spasms.

Prof. Hammond was of the opinion that no benefit is to be expected, in cases of this character, from the use of the corroval, and he supposed that death might have been indirectly hastened by the action of the substance in question upon the tissue of the heart. The mode, however, in which this event took place was sufficient to show that it was not due to the immediate effect of the corroval.

The case, he thought, was likewise instructive, as showing how radical a difference exists between traumatic tetanus and tetanus caused by over-doses of strychnia, and should prevent us forming conclusions as to treatment, applicable to both conditions.

*Oxalate of Cerium in the Vomiting of Pregnancy.*—Dr. W. H. JONES reports (*Chicago Medical Journ.*, Feb. 1861) five cases in which he employed the oxalate of cerium in the vomiting of pregnancy, and with results entirely in accordance with those obtained by Dr. C. Lee. See his paper in the October No. for 1860 of this Journal.

*Tracheotomy in Croup.*—Two cases of this, with successful results, are recorded in the *Boston Med. and Surg. Journ.*, Feb. 1861. The first is by Dr. JAS. AYER, of Boston. The subject of the case was a girl 5½ years of age, in whom the disease had run on for several days in spite of the usual remedies. Asphyxia being imminent, the child was etherized, and tracheotomy performed by Dr. Cabot, with instantaneous relief; and under very careful treatment the patient recovered.

The second case occurred in a boy two years and seven months old, and is related by Dr. SAMUEL CABOT, JR. Suffocation being imminent, Dr. C. opened the trachea, and by careful subsequent treatment the child recovered.