

lessened. Dr. Erlenmeyer believes that the failure is probably due to insufficient stretching of the nerves.

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ABSINTHISM.—M. Lancereaux, in a recent communication to the Paris Academy of Medicine, Sept. 7th (reported in *La France Médicale*), in which he states the conclusion derived from his investigations that in the syndrome of acute absinthism we do not have the genuine epileptic attack, but rather the convulsive phenomena of hysteria, and that this resemblance between hysteria and absinthism exists not only for the acute form of the latter, but also for its chronic form.

M. Dujardin-Beaumetz referred to his own experiments on pigs (see last number of this JOURNAL), to some of which he had also administered absinthe. In these latter he had developed symptoms of excitement, but nothing like epilepsy.

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DUBOISIA IN EXOPHTHALMIC GOITRE.—M. Dujardin-Beaumetz has substituted duboisia in hypodermic injection for atropia, in the treatment of exophthalmic goitre. In the two cases in which he has employed it he obtained a great decrease in the palpitations and the vascular pulse. He noticed, moreover, a ready cumulative action of the drug, although he used quite small doses, from a quarter to a half a milligram, or more. A few days sufficed to develop indubitable signs of intoxication analogous to that produced by belladonna. The solution employed was as follows: neutral sulphate of duboisia, .01; distilled cherry laurel water, 20. Each charge of the syringe, containing one cubic centimetre, contained half a milligram of the duboisia salt.

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DIRECT CAUTERIZATION OF A NERVE FOR NEURALGIA.—Dr. Augustus Brown reports to the *British Med. Journal*, Nov. 6th, a case of very severe neuralgia of many years' standing, relieved at once by a rather novel operation. The pain was paroxysmal and was located in the mental nerve on the right side just at the point of its exit from the foramen; from there it extended backward to the front of the ear; then upward to the vertex, forward to the frontal nerve, down the right side of the face and neck to the arm, and backward to the scapula. The gum above the painful point was congested and harder than on the opposite side; the tongue was white and tremulous. All the teeth were gone (the patient

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