

lyzed by alcoholic anæsthesia. Reasoning is impossible, for the "data of consciousness" are dim, imperfect, or absent.

The author concludes by observing that alcohol in small quantities will render consciousness dim, feeble, unreliable, while in larger portions it will disorganize the powers of consciousness, or will totally wreck and destroy it.

ON THE DIAGNOSIS OF NEURALGIA IN AND ABOUT THE EYES.

Dr. A. D. Williams calls attention to a symptom attending neuralgia of the fifth pair, which he justly considers quite important, viz.: the tenderness of the skin after the attack has passed off, or even while the pain is present. Touching of the scalp or slight pulling of the hair is painful. The eyeball may also be tender to the touch. Other aids to diagnosis are the frequent periodicity of neuralgia, and the fact that if any considerable inflammation is present the pain is *probably* not neuralgic.—*St. Louis Med. and Surg. Journal*, Feb., 1890, p. 109.

IODOFORM IN CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

"In the Tchernigov weekly 'Zemsky Vrach,' No. 10, 1889, p. 151, Dr. G. Levitsky, of Vostrovskaja, calls attention to excellent effects in cerebro-spinal meningitis obtained from the internal administration of iodoform given in the form of two-grain pills, three times a day. He reports a striking case, that of a woman suffering with an exceedingly severe form of the disease, in which, after all other means had utterly failed, the administration of the drug was almost immediately followed by a steady improvement. On the third day of the treatment contractures of the right, and on the fifth of the left, upper limb disappeared; by the end of the fourth week the patient was practically well. The drug was therefore discontinued. A relapse, however, rapidly followed, but yielded at once to another course of iodoform; a complete and permanent recovery taking place ultimately. In all, *one ounce* of iodoform was taken in the course of two months. No untoward accessory effects were ever observed."—*Canada Med. Record*, Jan., 1890.

THE BROMIDES IN EPILEPSY.

"Dr. Moritz Gauster, whose extensive experience in the treatment of this disease enables him to speak authoritatively, concludes as follows: (1) The bromide treatment in