

muscle twitchings remained with these doses entirely unchanged. Even with such doses it was impossible to provoke attacks from the occipital lobe.

In two cases the animal received in the course of seven days a certain amount of aurum bromatum, and two days after the last dose the influence of accumulated small doses was observed, from which it was seen that a dose which introduced once would produce a slight effect, as, for example, 0.030 pro. kg. perot, after four weeks' administration, would have a distinct and pronounced effect, as no epileptic attacks could be induced. The irritability of the single centres presented no deviations from the normal worthy of remark. There was no action upon the general condition remarked; a decrease of sensibility to pain was only remarked with doses of 0.15-0.20 pro kg.

#### TETANUS IN GASTRECTASIA.

Dr. M. Loeb (*Deutsches Archiv f. klin. Med.*, Bd. 46). The patient in question was a man, sixty-four years of age, in whom already seven years ago a dilation of the stomach was diagnosed, and, as there was hæmatemesis, an ulcer or carcinoma was thought to be present.

In March, 1889, the patient fell sick with rigors, violent vertigo, frequent and violent vomiting, and pains in the muscles of the calves and jaws. These were followed by painful, tetaniform spasms of the legs and arms; there was reflex rigidity of the pupils (Trousseau's sign) and spasms of the facial muscles. After two hours the attack had passed over. The next day there was a second and shorter attack of tetanus; then general restlessness, increasing confusion of the sensorium, delirium, arrhythmia of the pulse, and cold perspiration. Death on the fourth day of the disease.

Post-mortem examination revealed a high degree of dilation of the stomach, caused by a stenosis of the pylorus, which stenosis was due to a gastric ulcer; emphysema of the lungs; otherwise no pathological, organic changes. The brain was unfortunately not examined.

The writer is of the opinion that the poisoning was caused by the absorption of decomposed substances from the dilated stomach, these acting secondarily with toxic effect upon the central nervous system. Cases of tetanus in gastrectasia have, as a rule, an unfavorable prognosis; out of thirteen cases, collected by the writer from the literature, ten ended fatally.