

was the head that was chiefly, if not solely, affected. Reading or reciting to one's self gave similar results, and often even in a more marked degree.<sup>1</sup>

"The rise of temperature in this series of experiments was the highest noticed in all the observations given in this article; a few minutes' recitation producing a greater effect than several hours of deep thought.

"In conclusion, I would say that, as regards the particular regions of the head in which the elevation of temperature was most marked, it was generally found that the best results were obtained just above the occipital protuberance. This statement applies to all the experiments that have been related. In the last-mentioned series of observations it was not unfrequently found that the temperature of the forehead *fell*, while that of the back of the head *rose*; but for what reason I have not yet been able to determine."

*Two Attacks of Measles within Six Weeks in the same Patient.*—Dr. MINOT reported to the Boston Society for Medical Improvement the following case of this: A little boy, three years old, sickened December 21st. An eruption, supposed to be that of measles, appeared on the 25th. The diagnosis was, however, at first a little doubtful, as the eruption was complicated by urticaria for two days. After this time it had a perfectly normal appearance; moreover, the child had the catarrh, and other general symptoms of measles. A companion who saw him early in the disease, was attacked with measles exactly a fortnight afterwards. A sister of the first patient, four years old, and a young lady visiting in the family, also caught the disease, at intervals of a few weeks, the symptoms and appearances in each being perfectly characteristic. On Feb. 3d, after a few days' indisposition, the eruption reappeared on the first patient, and went through its course in the usual manner, being accompanied by the catarrh and other symptoms of measles. The interval between the two attacks was six weeks. Singularly enough, of the three individuals who caught the disease from this patient, two, the young lady and the little boy (her brother), had had the disease before.—*Boston Med. and Surg. J.*, May 9, 1867.

*Ear Douche.*—Dr. EDW. H. CLARKE describes (*Boston Med. and Surg. Journ.*, May 30, 1867) an instrument for cleansing the ear, which he thinks preferable to the syringe. "It consists of a glass jar, of the capacity of about a pint, and of a flexible tube three feet long. One end of the tube is attached to the jar, and the other end is furnished with a nozzle appropriate for the ear. By elevating the jar to a greater or less height, a continued stream of water is poured into the meatus with sufficient force to cleanse it thoroughly, and to do so without pain to the patient. I have used this instrument for the purpose of cleansing the ear in a large number of cases, and am satisfied with its action."

An instrument, acting on the same principle, has been used for some years for administering injections per rectum.

*Deep Cervical Tumour, the removal of which involved the exsection of a portion of the internal Jugular Vein.*—Dr. W. W. GREENE, Prof. Surgery in Barkshire Med. College, relates (*The Medical Record*, June 15, 1867) a case of this. The tumour was about the size of a croquet ball, on the left side of the neck, and the seat of almost constant pain. The internal jugular vein was found so firmly adherent to the sac that in the careful attempts to liberate it with the finger and handle of the scalpel, the vessel ruptured and there was an alarming gush of venous blood. A ligature was at once applied to the cardiac side, and the hemorrhage from the other being controlled by pressure, the vein was then carefully isolated, a portion two and a half inches excised, and a ligature applied to the distal side.

<sup>1</sup> The success of these experiments must depend, in a great measure, upon individual peculiarity; and with many persons they would doubtless fail. *Real emotion* must be awakened to produce the rise of temperature. Where this condition of the mind existed, out of more than a hundred observations, I have never known a failure.