

removed the lens with capsule. About the fifth part of the vitreous humor escaped. I reduced the iris, and put the bandage on. Two days after, the iris was protruding; I made the excision, and in five days the cicatrix was complete. The patient never had any pain during the healing process, and four weeks after the operation the sharpness of the sight was number one.

In conclusion, I will venture this remark: It is to be hoped, and I feel confident of it, that in the future, and before a long time, the only operation performed will be the extraction in the capsule, without any iridectomy — *Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal*.

THERAPEUTIC ACTIONS AND USES OF TURPENTINE.

Dr. Warburton Begbie read a paper on this subject before the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh. He gave a brief sketch of the ancient history of the drug from the time of Hippocrates, with a notice of the various forms in which the oleo-resins of the conifers are used or have been used in therapeutics. Oil of turpentine was described as being irritant and stimulant, quickening the circulation and augmenting the temperature of the body. In larger doses it produces a sort of intoxication, in drachm doses it is hypnotic. Externally it is a valuable rubefacient, and is absorbed by the skin so as very soon to be recognized in the breath, and by its characteristic violaceous odour in the urine. The production of this violaceous odour in its perfection seems to be a test of the integrity of the urinary organs, as it is less marked in disease of the kidneys. The therapeutic actions and use of turpentine are various. 1. As a cathartic it is uncertain, but along with castor oil it is useful in cases of obstinate obstruction and tympanitis. 2. As an anthelmintic it is chiefly used as a cure for tapeworm, also, in the form of enema it destroys ascarides and lumbrici. 3. Though turpentine sometimes causes hæmaturia, it cures certain passive hæmorrhages. It is useful in purpura, probably acting through the nervous system; and it is also useful in hæmoptysis, hæmaturia, and uterine hæmorrhages. 4. As a stimulant, it is especially valuable in adynamic fevers; as in the stupor of typhus, in certain kinds of delirium, and in the latter stages of enteric