

Iodoform has come into general use, and admirably serves a variety of purposes. Its pungent odour is the great drawback to its use, but this can be mitigated in various ways, and a combination with tannic acid almost entirely removes it. Its great solubility in ether renders its application in the form of spray both easy and convenient. Dr. Moleschott recommends iodoform in glandular swellings, cold abscesses, serous effusions, orchitis, and epididymitis. He paints iodoformed collodion over the parts. Mr. Berkeley Hill speaks most highly of its utility in syphilitic ulceration, and specially of the tongue. He uses it, both externally and internally, in the form of a pill ( $\frac{1}{2}$  grain, with extract of gentian, 3 times a day). Wyndham Cottle, of the Blackfriars Skin Hospital, recommends it in venereal sores, buboes, chronic ulcers and as a parasiticide in phloasma and tinea. Amongst specialists, Prosser James recommends it in ulcerations of the throat; Dr. Edward Woakes and Lennox Browne highly laud it in nasal, post-nasal, and aural catarrhs, and Patterson Cassells regards it of use in diseases of the ear wherever there is ulceration. Dr. Fordyce Grinnell, of the Wichita Agency, has found tincture of iodine in 10 drop doses, in sweetened water, as efficacious as quinine in malarial diseases; and several contributors to the American journals have fully confirmed its value. M. Germain Sée, who created such a stir in the therapeutic world by his early advocacy of salicylic acid, again startled the conservative portion of the profession by the announcement that asthma was no longer to trouble humanity, as he had found an infallible remedy in the iodide of potash and the iodide of ethyl. The latter merely relieves the paroxysm, but the former, sufficiently long continued, cures the disease. This is, of course, but the revival of an old remedy, but under the advocacy of so eminent an authority, it demands the careful and serious attention of the profession. Winternitz and Byrom Bramwell also lend it the support of their great authority. Delboeuf found that persons affected with colour blindness (Daltonism) were relieved of their infirmity on looking through a solution of fuchsine. Javal has turned this to account by interposing a thin layer of gelatine, coloured with fuchsine,

between two glasses, which are to be worn as spectacles by Daltonians. Feltz and Bouchut have successfully treated albuminuria by fuchsine and rosaniline, in pill form, in doses of three grains *per diem*. Alexis Horvath, of Kieff, has shown that alcohol is a local anæsthetic, and that it is a useful application in severe burns. Guttman and Fraenkel, in their experiments with peroxide of hydrogen, have found that it is capable of entirely preventing the decomposition of urine. The fermentation of grape sugar may also be prevented by it. Stöhr found that unhealthy sores were greatly benefitted by its application, and that soft chancres healed in half the time and were rendered incapable of inoculation. The diphtheritic secretion was similarly affected. Its internal administration, however, is lethal. Mr. Benj. Bell, of Edinburgh, speaks highly of the tincture of eucalyptus in bronchitis and in various stomach affections. One drop of oil of eucalyptus on cotton-wool has proved an excellent anæsthetic to sensitive dentine, and it is also one of the most satisfactory agents for disguising the unpleasant flavour of cod-liver oil. Several contributors to the *Lancet* and *British Medical Journal* have recorded cases of the successful employment of subcutaneous injections of curara in chorea. Four-tenths of a grain appears to have been an effective dose. No further reports of its happy use in hydrophobia have been recorded. Wharton Sinkler reports favourably on the use of cannabis indica in epilepsy. Mr. Thos. Clark speaks highly of the oxalate of cerium in chronic cough. A. R. Finck, of Philadelphia, recommends oil of amber in arginose affections. Köhler and Schreiber, of Halle, point out that large doses of oil of rosemary (administered to animals) antagonise the pathological irritability induced by strychnia. Its powers of reducing temperature are also remarkable: given by the stomach, it produces a temporary reduction of about 2°, but administered by inhalation, it will effect a reduction of as much as 8°. Sidney Ringer records the beneficial employment of physostigma (one-tenth grain at frequent intervals) in three cases of paraplegia, two of ataxy, and one of writer's cramp. Gubler testifies to the immediate diuretic effect of the citrate and bromhydrate of caffeine administered hypoder-