

own cultivation. This plant possesses sedative and anodyne properties, and in large doses produces a rather peculiar state of intoxication. It is used by medical men to produce sleep, alleviate pain, arrest spasm, increase the appetite, and exhilarate the spirits. Used by consumptives in the above preparation, its action will very much resemble that of a mixture of camphor, opium, and soap, which was much employed as a remedy in consumption some years since. It may benefit a consumptive person by its influence in relieving cough, in producing a temporary increase of appetite, in lessening acidity of the stomach, in checking diarrhoea for a time, &c., but it possesses no power to cure the tuberculous condition of the lungs, upon which the disease depends. Nervous cough, the cough of dyspeptic persons, as well as that originating from chronic laryngitis, will, probably, be more materially benefitted from its use than the true consumptive cough. And the great secret of success with this remedy is, that patients who have been troubled with cough for a long time, are generally prone to consider the lungs at fault, and that there may exist a lurking disposition to consumption; hence, whenever a cough of any kind is removed under the influence of this mixture, it receives the praise and support of the cured individual, as an infallible remedy for consumption.

As in the preceding case, the advertiser furnishes the mixture to those who desire it, and as the Cannabis Indica is rarely to be found, except among the druggists in large cities, the demand from country people undoubtedly renders it a profitable speculation.—*College Journal of Medicine.*

MEDICINE IN AUSTRIA.

The following article has been handed us by a gentleman in this city, with a request that we would transfer it to our columns:—

[From the National Intelligencer.]

A friend has placed in our hands for publication the following extract from a letter written by a young American phys-

ician now in Austria to his correspondent in this city. As it is not of a controversial character, though the preferences of the writer are distinctly marked, and contains points of interest to the medical faculty as a whole, we gratify our friend by inserting it.

After fourteen months' residence in Vienna, in the diligent pursuit of medical science, the doctor submits to his examination and receives his diploma from the most celebrated and ancient university in the Austrian Empire. He then continues thus:—

"As regards homeopathy in Vienna, it is in as favorable a condition as one could wish for. The hospitals here are well arranged, always presenting cases of much interest, and maladies by no means of a slight nature. I have had an opportunity here of not only seeing every variety of disease treated homeopathically, but I might also add that I have seen the most grave diseases in the great general hospital treated *dietetically*. The world-renowned Professor Skoda, although not believing in homeopathy, does not believe in allopathy; and, although he gives medicines in some cases, they are always confined to two or three medicaments, viz.: chiva or quinine in febris intermittens, opium to still pain, and mercury as a specificum for syphilis. In pneumonia, typhus, &c., he trusts to nature, or prescribes, perhaps, as a remedy, an inert medicament, pro forma, as he often says himself. In his clinic, therefore, I have seen the most grave diseases taking their natural course without any interference.

"The other professor of the medical clinic, however, is not of the same practice as Skoda, although in the same university. He gives allopathic remedies in some cases, and sometimes homeopathic remedies, where experience has taught him their success. In other instances, he allows nature to effect a cure.

"I refer now to the celebrated Professor Oppolzen, who attended Prince Paskiewitch, the Viceroy of Poland, who died in March last. The Emperor