

vere treatment, a part of which consisted in the administration of fifteen grains of calomel within as many hours. In a day or two, one or two aphthæ appeared on the tongue, yet it could scarcely be said that salivation was present. The gargle was used freely and no further annoyance was experienced, although the tongue has ever since presented that patchy appearance not unrequently noticed among delicate children in India.

New Test for Sugar in Diabetes. By John Horsley.—If a freely alkaline solution of chromate of potass be mixed with urine suspected to contain sugar, and boiled, the liquor will assume a deep sap green color, arising from the decomposition of the chromic acid, the reduced oxide of chromium being held in suspension by the potassa,

Such is the sensitiveness of this test, that five or six drops only of saccharine urine diffused through water is sufficient to show the effect, which is infinitely more striking than even Moore's potassa or Trommer's Test.

I would, therefore, recommend a mixture, in equal parts, of a solution of the neutral chromate of potassa and liquor potassæ, to be kept in the Chemical Cabinet of every chemical practitioner, labelled "Test for Sugar." The following two experiments beautifully illustrate the value of this process in the detection of sugar under any circumstances:

First Experiment.—Take a small test tube, and having put into it ten or twelve drops of simple syrup (cane sugar) and diluted it with water, add a few drops of the test mentioned, and apply the heat of a spirit lamp. No effect will be produced.

Second Experiment.—Take another test tube, and having put the same quantity of simple syrup diluted with water, and two or three drops of acid, sulph. dil. and boil for a few minutes; this will convert the cane into grape sugar. If we now add a few drops of the test and apply heat, the effect becomes striking, developed in the change of the color of the liquid to an intense green.

When the quantity of sugar is very small, a piece of white paper at the back of the test tube will show the color more distinctly.—*London Chemist.*

GERMAN.

POISONING BY STRYCHNINE.—Poljota, assistant at the Veterinary School at Charrow, publishes in the Russian Medical Times his experiments on horses, in which he shows that these animals can bear large doses of strychnine when an opening has been made into the trachea. The cause of death from strychnine is interruption of the respiratory process by tonic spasm of the glottis, hastened by over-activity of the heart. For the general spasms of the other muscles, Poljota employs chloroform with success.—[*Medizinische Neuigkeiten* for October.]