

exhibited in large doses; repeated several days in succession; the symptoms gradually disappeared, and the patient recovered.

*Prussic Acid in Tetanus.*—Prussic acid has lately been applied to the treatment of tetanus by Dr. David H. Trezevant, of Columbia, S. C. Although in the case described the patient did not recover, the prussic acid had a decided effect in moderating the spasms of the affected muscles. Dr. T. says, "This acid appears to exert a much more decided effect upon the muscles of deglutition and those of respiration, than upon the limbs." If subsequent experiments prove this to be a fact, will it not be a valuable auxiliary in the cure of asthmatic affections, and the whole train of anginas? The remedy certainly deserves a trial in tetanus.

*Acupuncture.*—M. Meyrank has also published the results of experiments tried at la Pitié by Dr. Bally. From him we learn that Dr. B. used it in rheumatism, and in general obtained success from it, provided there existed no inflammatory fever. He also prescribed it with success in a case of pleurodynia succeeding to pleuritis, and with relief in a case of chronic inflammation of the pericardium. In this case, Mr. Beclard introduced four needles in the region of the heart, one of them penetrated as far as the left lungs, and probably touched the pericardium.

M. J. Cloquet has in like manner tried experiments amounting to several hundreds, at the Hospital Saint Louis. For an account of many of these we must refer to an essay on the subject, by M. Morand, a translation of which has lately been published in Philadelphia by Dr. Franklin Bache.

MM. Pouillet and Jules Cloquet have established on sure grounds, the fact of galvanic changes, effected in acupuncture. The electro galvanic phenomena were always visible in their experiments when oxydizable metals, as steel were used. None, however, were visible in experiments made with needles of platina, gold or silver. Hence the inference of galvanic, and not mere electric movements in the cases under consideration.

*Cornine.*—Mr. George W. Carpenter, a very intelligent chemist of Philadelphia, has lately succeeded in obtaining an alkaline principle from the bark of the *cornus florida*. To this substance he has given the name of cornine. Doctors Morton and Reynel Coates of this city, have employed this preparation in intermittent fever, and speak highly of its efficiency. The dose is the same as that of sulph, quina.