

its use. He had given it in many cases, and in large quantities, and though it had been taken perseveringly by the patients for a long period of time, he could not say that in a single instance the disease of the lungs had been arrested by it. The onward march of these cases towards a fatal termination appeared to him to be as rapid as those in which the oil had not been given. The wife of a gentleman connected with the public press, now under the care of Dr C., had used it daily for the last three years, and she believes with very decided advantage. But though in her case the affection in the lungs is of a very chronic character, still the frequent attacks of hæmoptysis to which she is subject, and the physical signs revealed by auscultation indicate that her disease is making a slow but constant progress.

Dr Wood had never met with any one remedy or combination of remedies which had proved so efficacious as this in pulmonary phthisis. It is too soon, however, to say that in any case it will permanently cure the disease. He has certainly seen cases presenting, apparently, all the phenomena—the general symptoms as well as the physical signs—characteristic of phthisis, get well under its use. The patients have, at least, lost their cough and fever, their respiration has become natural, and they have acquired strength and flesh. In one case which occurred in hospital, auscultation indicated the existence of a cavity at the summit of one lung, and deficient respiratory murmur in the other. The patient was pale, extremely feeble and emaciated, with hurried respiration, cough, and copious expectoration, hectic fever, and night sweats. Although in this case Dr W. expected little, even temporary, benefit to result from any plan of treatment, still he thought it his duty to place him under the use of cod-liver oil. At the end of six or eight weeks, he was surprised to see the patient able to sit up, and considerably improved in all respects. From that time the unfavorable symptoms gradually lessened, the cough and expectoration abated, the respiration became more free and easy, the hectic fever and night sweats disappeared, the pulse increased in strength and diminished in frequency; and, at the termination of four months from the commencement of treatment, the patient had become fat, ruddy, strong, and to all appearance, entirely well. Upon an examination of the chest, a deficiency of respiration was detected in the vicinity of that

portion of the lung in which a cavity had existed—which is precisely what we should have anticipated. This is the most striking case which he has met with of the cure of pulmonary disease under the use of cod-liver oil.—*American Journal.*

*Appearance of Albuminous Urine in Diabetes.*—M. Rayer makes this question the subject of some practical remarks in a paper read before the Biological Society of Paris. He alluded to a case which he saw in consultation with M. Landouzy, which had improved, to a certain extent, under the use of alkalies, with abstinence from farinaceous matters, when albumen was detected in the urine. There were, however, no other signs of Bright's disease; and the appearance of albumen was a phenomenon for which M. Rayer had no ready explanation. MM. Dupuytren and Thenaud considered that when albumen appeared in the urine of a diabetic patient, it was indicative of improvement, being, as it were, a transition stage between the saccharine state and that of health. M. Rayer, however, is disposed to regard the change as not salutary, as in cases witnessed by him, though the sugar disappeared, the occurrence of œdema showed that the change was not for the better. In fact, in more than one case, although there was no recurrence of sugar, the patient died of one or other of the consequences of albuminuria. A case related by Dr Christison also proves that the appearance of albumen in the urine may be an indication of a serious complication, to be followed soon by other symptoms of renal disorganization. The case was that of a man aged 40, who had been the subject of diabetes for two years. Unexpectedly it was found that the urine coagulated by heat and nitric acid, and that its specific gravity became lower, until at length it was as low as 1.010, without any traces of sugar being present. The man soon after died from diarrhœa, and after death his kidneys were found in an advanced stage of granulation. It may therefore be taken as a pathological fact, that though in some case the substitution of albumen for sugar in the urine of diabetics may be a good sign, in others it may indicate a serious complication.—*Dublin Med. Press.*

*Treatment of Pneumonia.*—Dr Dietl, an Austrian physician, who appears to have been very undecided in his therapeutic