

was successfully treated by eight grains of strychnia spread over a space of about eight weeks, after leeching, counter-irritation and mercury had been tried in vain.

*Fever—Intermittent.*—Dr. Marshall reports (*Memphis Med. Recorder*, Jan.) 152 cases of periodic fever, all of which were cured by a solution containing gr. j. of sulphate of quinia and gr. jss. of sulphate of zinc, with enough of elixir vitriol to effect solution. This remedy was given in drachm doses four or five times before the expected paroxysm, the patient being kept in bed and supplied with warm drinks. The zinc often caused considerable nausea. It was in some cases combined with the tincture of jessamine, without appreciable advantage. The jessamine alone proved insufficient to effect a cure.

*Gleet.*—Dr. Lazowski (*Rep. de Pharm.*) having noticed the good effects of ergot in paralysis and atony of the bladder, was led to employ it in *blenorrhœa*, which affection he attributes to a relaxed and atonic condition of the prostate and canal of the urethra. He professes to have cured many cases of long standing gleet by this means. The advantages of the ergot were still more manifest when it was combined with iron: R. Pulv. ergot, 3j.; Ferri sulphuret., gr. j.; Vanillæ pulv. et camph. pulv. aa., gr. 4. Ft. chart. xx. A powder morning and evening.

*Hæmorrhoids.*—In cases in which piles bleed profusely, and induce debility and anæmia, Dr. Oke (*Assoc. Med. Journal*, Aug., 1853,) has found turpentine the most efficacious remedy in restraining such hæmorrhage. He recommends the following formula: Ol. turbinth, 3ss.; tinct. kino, syrup. zinc., aa. ʒj.; aq. cinam., aq. font., aa. ʒij.; mucilag. acac., q. s. This dose may be repeated two or three times a day.

*Pneumonia.*—Dr. Fiebig (*Organ für die gesammte Heilkunde*, ii. 3, 1853,) employs *acetate of lead* in those cases of pneumonia in which the usual treatment is insufficient. This salt is also indicated, according to Dr. Fiebig, in tuberculous subjects, in the aged, and in cases in which pneumonia is complicated with abundant diarrhœa.

*Purpura.*—Mr. Grantham reports (*Assoc. Med. Jour.*, Sept. 9, 1853.) three cases of purpura hæmorrhagica of a very serious description, in which gallic acid, administered in five grain doses every two or three hours, proved to be a very valuable remedy. The compound rhubarb pill was given as an aperient and the dietetic and general treatment was carefully attended to.

*Tetanus.*—Prof. F. Knowles, of the Iowa Medical College, reports (*Iowa Med. Jour.*, Feb.) three cases of well-marked traumatic tetanus which were cured by the administration of tincture of lobelia every ten minutes, together with a decoction of capsicum. As soon as cricoid was excited, the symptoms were mitigated, and in a few hours all spasmodic action ceased!

*Phthisis.*—Dr. Turnbull (*Assoc. Med. Jour.*, June 24, 1853.) warmly recommends the use of sugar of milk in the treatment of tuberculosis. He was led to use this remedy partly by the consideration of the fact that asses' milk, which has always enjoyed a reputation in pulmonary disease, was chiefly remarkable for the large proportion of milk sugar which it contains, and partly by deductions from the views of Liebig in