

it prevents the destruction of the latter. If it increased the hæmoglobin like iron, we should have an increase in the body temperature, in the pulse, and urine solids, but the latter is shown not to be the case.

FUCHSINE IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

Prof. de Renzi* of Genoa has used fuchsine in Bright's disease extensively. Almost after the first day there was noted a diminution in the amount of albumen in the urine and disappearance of the dropsy. The fuchsine was given in pill form 0.025 gramme twice daily. For some days the urine was coloured. In one case no result was obtained.

Dr. Brochut† of Paris has had ten cases of albuminuria cured by fuchsine. In every case the albumen rapidly decreased in quantity, and finally entirely disappeared after a longer or shorter period. The treatment generally lasted from one to six months, and the dose of the remedy varied from 10 to 20 centigrammes ($1\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ grs.) daily.

Dr. Jas. Sawyer‡ has used fuchsine in many cases of albuminuria—mostly in cases of contracted kidneys,—and says that no remedy has ever given him such good results. No untoward physiological effects have been observed from its use. The mucous membrane of the digestive organs becomes deeply coloured by its use, and also the plasma of the blood. Investigation shows this latter effect to be due not to any change in the hæmoglobin, but to the solution of fuchsine in the blood.

HOMATROPIN.

Bertheau§ has found that in frogs, in doses of 2 to 4 centigrammes, it causes motor paralysis, which affects all the muscles of the body, including the respiratory. Reflex action is first heightened and then decreased. Small doses have no effect on the pulse; large doses slow it, but do not cause any heart

* *Berl. Klin. Woch.*, Sept. 20, 1880.

† *Brit. Med. Jour.*, Oct. 11, 1879.

‡ *Practitioner*, January, 1881.

§ *Berl. Klin. Wochenschrift*, No. 41, 1880.