

Turpentine was administered at first in doses of 10 grammes, divided into two enemata; one was given morning and evening; then it was gradually increased to 20 grammes, 25 grammes, 80 grammes; this last dose was continued for fifteen days. The following was the formule adopted; essential oil of turpentine, 10, 20, 25, 30 grammes; yolk of an egg, water, 100 grammes; to be divided into two enemata; add to each enema five or six spoonfuls of gum water or linseed. The enema to be retained as long as possible.

In the second case the opium was likewise given in pills, in the dose of five centigrammes continued for three days. The essential oil of turpentine was administered by the mouth, in capsules, for six days; the patient took every day six capsules, each containing 1 gramme of the essential oil; she took two, morning, noon, and night.

M. Boufils details the following as the physiological phenomena which were noted as occurring in both cases:—

In the second case, immediately after taking the capsules, the patient felt a sensation of intense heat at the pit of the stomach; a few minutes afterwards there was a very complete general reaction, characterised by heat of surface, general perspirations, increase in the volume and frequency of the pulse; then followed in succession confusion of vision, vertigo stupefaction, and after some time, itchiness of the skin.

The physiological phenomena were less pronounced when the turpentine was administered in enemata; they consisted in an immediate sensation of heat in the abdomen, a general but moderate reaction, slight vertigo, some confusion of ideas, slight disturbance of vision, and slight itchiness of the skin. Such were the phenomena which existed in the first case.—*Dublin Hospital Gaz.*, and *Braithwaite's Retrospect* ..

Fæces.—FÆCES consist partly of undigested, partly of indigestible substances; their odor depends on volatile fatty acids: butyric acid, and capric acid also called fæcin. Sulphuric acid is employed as a test for fæces in cases of strangulated hernia, &c., after having first mixed them with water; the fatty acids are thus volatilized, and are then recognized by their smell. Sulphuretted and phosphuretted hydrogen are formed in the intestinal canal, and are partially absorbed by the fæces. The color of normal fæces is yellowish brown, from caprophæin, which is a product of biliphæin. Biliphæin does not occur as such in them. Caprophæin immediately strikes a red color with nitric acid. If the flow of bile into the intestinal tube be obstructed, the fæces assume a pale color. Soluble salts are found only in very small quantity in the fæces;