

Various lime-salts are found microscopically in the stools, but none of clinical importance. 5. Undigested food is also found in the fæces. Starch-granules are rare, even where the food is a plentiful starch-diet. They occur in larger quantity, however, in the stools of convalescents from typhoid fever. Muscle-fibres are commoner than starch-granules, being more difficult of digestion. 6. Mucus appears either as distinct masses or intimately mixed with the fæces, and detected only by the microscope. 7. Cylinder epithelium appears frequently; but round cells, such as are seen in the bronchical section, are comparatively rare. 8. Blood and the eggs of intestinal parasites appear frequently, the blood, although apparently fresh, being almost always disintegrated.—JAMES ANDERSON, M.D., in *London Med. Record*.

SCHULZ ON THE PARALLELISM IN THE ACTION OF CONIIN AND CURARE.—This writer has been induced by the great differences in specimens of curare and curarin to experiment with hydrobromate of coniin as a substitute (*Zeitsch für Klin. Med.*, Band iii). The effect is similar; paralysis of the motor nerve extremities with slight muscular contractions, as with curare. The heart's action persists to the end; the nerve-centres are not directly affected; and the sensorium, as in the well-known case of Socrates, remains clear till shortly before death. The hydrobromate is readily soluble in water, and keeps better than the pure alkaloid.—*London Medical Record*.

FOOT ON HICCOUGH LASTING TWENTY-SIX WEEKS.—In the *Brit. Med. Jour.*, Dec. 1881, p. 983, Dr. A. W. Foot details the history of a lad, aged 15, whom he was called to see after he had been hiccoughing, without ceasing, except during sleep, from Nov. 5, 1880 to April 6th, 1881. The attack came on quite suddenly. He had previously suffered from shorter attacks on two occasions. A month's treatment with hemp and iodoform cured the patient. The average rate of hiccoughing was 840 per hour, and it lasted, without intermission, except during sleep, for twenty-six weeks.—RICHARD NEALE, M.D., in *London Med. Reco d*.

NICOTINISM.—Dr. Allen McLane, Hamilton, in his work on nervous diseases, says, that for the person who presents decided nervous symptoms, traceable to tobacco, no better treatment can be suggested than the continuous use of a tonic containing iron, quinine, and strychnine, such, perhaps, as the following:—

R. Strychniæ sulphatis..... gr. j.
 Quiniæ sulphatis ʒj.
 Tr. Ferri chloridi ʒv̄.
 Acidi phosph. dil.
 Syr. limonis ā ā ʒij.
 M. Sig.—One teaspoonful in water thrice daily.

Dr. Hamilton's prescription for Epilepsy:—
 R. Strychniæ sulph. gr. i.
 Fl. ext. ergotæ ʒss.
 Sol. potass. arsenit. ʒij.
 Sodii bromid ʒss.
 Tr. Digitalis. ʒij.
 Aquæ menth. pip. ad. ʒiv.
 M. Sig.—A teaspoonful before eating in a half tumblerful of water.

SMITH ON CHLORAL IN BELLADONNA-POISONING.—In the *Lancet*, Oct. 1881, p. 589, Dr. Protheroe Smith reports a case of belladonna-poisoning from inadvertence, the dose being from half an ounce to an ounce of the liniment, which was taken at 5 A.M. The lady was seen at 9 A.M., and a mustard emetic caused free vomiting. She was treated with opium, stimulants, and food. Next day, at 11 A.M., she remained still incoherent, restless but with a fuller pulse. At this time half a drachm of choral-hydrate was given. In half an hour she regained consciousness, and, after enjoying a refreshing night's rest, was next day quite herself again.—*London Medical Record*.

Prof. Drasche, of Vienna, in a lengthy article shows that many cases of severe neuralgia are caused by diabetes. These neuralgic affections are worse at night, and are usually symmetrical. He recommends morphia and quinine in large doses, with cold packs, and bathing; and a milk diet long continued, greatly improved the condition. The sugar first began to disappear and then the pains.—*Wien. Med. Woch.*