

mically in $7\frac{1}{2}$ grain doses. Grützner has been investigating the action of diuretics, and finds that the renal secretion may be increased in two ways, medicinally:—1st, by raising the pressure in the arterial system generally, as by strychnia or digitalis, and secondly, by directly influencing the secreting tissues of the organ, as by urea or the nitrate of soda. The diuretic effects of the resin of copaiha in cases of ascites, &c., has called for remarks by several writers during the year. Jagielski, Lowther, and many others testify to the efficacy of koumiss in the treatment of obstinate sickness and irritability of the stomach; and its great utility as a combined stimulant and food in cases of phthisis and other forms of inanition attended with gastric hypersensibility, has been on all sides attested. The various forms of soured milk, either in the solid or fluid form, promise to prove a valuable addition to our armamentarium in the conflict with disease. Milk itself still holds its place as one of the most, if not the most, valuable of diuretics, and the restriction to a milk diet has time and again throughout the year been found most efficacious in removing serous effusions after other means had failed. The great utility of the wholly milk diet in diabetes and in the various chronic disorders of the bowels is now a matter of everyday experience. Milk has been found to be an excellent solvent, and one of the most agreeable vehicles, for quinine. The researches of Auerbach, of Berlin, demonstrate that the reputed hypnotic properties of lactic acid are absolutely *nil*. Mr. Annandale, of Edinburgh, records a case of writer's palsy cured by hypodermic injection of strychnia on Bianci's plan. Semmola has found electricity the most effective remedy in nervous vomiting, though strychnia has been highly spoken of by a French writer during the year. Huchard highly extols opium as a remedy in cerebral anæmia and diseases of the heart. Mr. Wm. Stewart regards chloral as the remedy *par excellence* in laryngismus stridulus; and Surgeon-major Hall and others bear testimony to its value hypodermically in malignant cholera. Cases of tetanus, too, are this year again recorded in which its use seems to have been of benefit. Atropia has now fully established its power of controlling morbid diaphoresis, and Mr. J. Stuart

Nairne, of Glasgow, points out that the external use of tincture of belladonna is equally effective. He employs ʒij of the tincture with an equal quantity of whiskey, and this suffices for the whole body. Dr. Vinkhuysen, after ample experience, reports quinetum to be superior to quinine for the majority of purposes. Guyot records the successful employment of the sulphate of quinine in chronic diarrhœa. Several writers during the year have recommended hyoscyamine in hydrophobia, and many appear to regard it as the most potent and beneficial remedy we possess in mania. Gelsemium maintains its reputation as an antineuralgic for the trigeminal nerve, and Prof. Massini, of Basle, reports favourably upon it. Its ophthalmic effects are well established, but as to its reputed power of promoting dilatation of the cervix uteri, we have this year seen no testimony. Apart from its ecboic and hæmostatic properties, ergot has lately proved of service in cerebral, spinal, and many other affections. Schumacher lauds it in the treatment of angioparalytic megrim, Siredey in typhoid fever, Molfese in diseases of the bladder, Atlee and Satterthwaite in enlargement of the prostate, and Rendu, of Paris, and DaCosta in polyuria. Digitalis maintains its reputation as a diuretic and as a tonic to the heart, and, at a late meeting of one of the Paris societies, the opinion was expressed, and pretty generally entertained, that cases of cardiac affection in which it would not prove of service are few and far between. It appears to act, as occasion may require, either as a tonic or a sedative to the heart. Desnos advocates its use in congestive dysmenorrhœa when ergot has failed to afford relief. Dr. Martelli reports the favourable treatment of asthma by subcutaneous injections of arsenic (Fowler's solution, 1 part to 2 of water) Whittaker, of Cincinnati, has found 5 drops of Fowler's solution three times a day efficacious in four cases of obesity. Jacquier has found the oxide of zinc of service in diarrhœa. Radeliffe Crocker recommends the oleate of zinc in eczema, especially in the discharging stage. Duhring and Van Harlingen have found Balmanno Squires glycerole of the subacetate of lead beneficial in eczema rubrum of the legs, but it