so annoying, yields as readily to the arsenic. The injurious effect of aperients in these affections leads to the supposition that the source of the dyscrasia is a specific irritation of the alimentary canal, which is only augmented by the stimulus of purgatives, especially the saline.—*Brit. and For. Med.-Chir. Rev.*, Oct. 1848, from *Casper's Wochenschrift*, No. 6.

35. *On the Use of Stomachics in Dyspepsia.*—Your heavy feeder's safety lies in his dyspepsia: cure this and you kill your patient. The man who takes five times too much nourishment into his stomach, would die at once, if the digestive system would convert it into five times too much blood. He that habitually overeats, suffers from a dyspepsia, which prevents more blood than is necessary being elaborated, and is much more frequently the cause of a deficient supply. A certain quack medicine once obtained an extensive reputation for the cure of gout. The Duke of Portland, whom it had benefitted, bought the recipe for two thousand guineas, and made it public. Hence, it was long known as the Portland powder. All who suffered from gout or dyspepsia, fortified their stomachs for the pleasures of the table with this medicine, and agreed that they never felt better or enjoyed themselves more. Somebody, however, at length discovered that no one lived long, after being cured by the Portland powder. All died in the course of two or three years, of apoplexy, or an attack of acute inflammation. The tonic action of the bitter ingredients of this medicine had enabled the digestive system to elaborate a larger supply of blood than was necessary, and the brittle vessels of the brain were burst by the distension to which they were subjected, whilst a predisposition to acute inflammation arose from a redundancy of organizable material.—*Prov. Med. and Surg. Journal*, Oct. 1848.

36. *Belladonna in the Nocturnal Incontinence of Urine in Children.*—M. TROUSSEAU narrates the case of a girl, five years old, who, since her third year had been the victim of this obstinate complaint. No effort was neglected on the part of the parents to remove the habit; but all the means adopted—some of them sufficiently severe—were without effect. A pill, containing one centigramme of the powder and half a centigramme of the extract of belladonna, was ordered to be taken every night at bed-time. During the first week two nights were passed without accidents; and from that time, with two or three exceptions, the complaint entirely disappeared. The treatment was resumed from time to time for nearly a year. This is only one of several cases occurring, as well in his own practice as in that of M. Bretonneau, in which Professor Trousseau has observed marked benefit from the use of this drug.—*L'Union Méd.*, Oct. 14, 1848.

In a more recent number (Oct. 21) of the same journal, Dr. BLACHE, physician to the Hôpital des Enfants, records two very obstinate cases of nocturnal incontinence of urine occurring in individuals, one fifteen and the other eighteen years of age, where mercurial and sulphurous baths, refrigerant and astringent applications, tonic and ferruginous medicines, tannin, ergot of rye, nux vomica, and all other means had failed. Ultimately belladonna was exhibited with complete success.—*Monthly Retros.*, Dec. 1848.

37. *Local Application of Chloroform in Lumbago.* By M. MOREAU.—Three cases of this disease are detailed in which immediate and permanent relief was obtained by the application to the loins of a piece of lint on which some chloroform had been poured. Oiled silk ought to be laid above the lint, to prevent the evaporation of the chloroform. In a few minutes the patient complains of a burning heat in the part, which becomes red, and occasionally vesicles are formed; at the same time the rheumatic pain disappears. The author thinks that the cure cannot be attributed solely to the counter-irritation, as in one of the cases recorded sinapisms had been previously employed, without success. He supposes the chloroform to reach by imbibition the cutaneous and superficial muscular nerves, on which it exerts its anæsthetic power.—*Monthly Retros.*, Dec. 1848, from *L'Union Médicale*, Oct. 21, 1848.

38. *Local Application of Chloroform to a Pelvic Tumour.* By M. LEGROUX.—In a case of pelvic tumour, where the patient suffered from severe pains of the inferior