solution in water and glycerine, and a dose of about $\frac{1}{30}$ of a grain. No results were obtained on temperature, pulse, or quantity of urine; the results were completely negative. Some inconveniences were experienced, however, from the injections, painful inflammations and tedious, lasting abscesses.

These results are quite different from those reported by Otto in a previous number of the same journal, who obtained positive results from digitaline injections, on the pulse, temperature, etc.

THE EFFECTS OF STRYCHNIA ON THE HEALTHY AND THE DISEASED EYE.—By Dr. Hippel. The experiments of the author made upon himself, had for an end the knowledge, whether strychnia produced an augmentation of visual sensibility, and whether it developed any subjective visual phenomena of light and color. Strychnia was administered by sub-cutaneous injections, six of which were made in the temporal region, and one in the fore arm. The doses varied from two to four milligrammes, and the phenomena observed, were as follows:

1. Augmentation of the peripheral sensibility to the color blue.
2. Temporary increase of the visual power.
3. A clearer perception of peripheral points.
4. Durable enlargement of the visual field.

The result of the author's experiments on the diseased eye, is that strychnia produces on the optic nerve, the same effects as those attributed to the constant electric current on the other nerves. Strychnia may still have a very powerful effect on the atrophied optic nerve, even in cases where other means are inefficacious. (*Gaz. Med. Ital. Lombard*) *La France Médicale*, No. 81.

THE COMBINED USE OF MORPHIA AND ATROPIA IN SPASMODIC ASTHMA.—Dr. G. Oliver in the *Practitioner* for February, gives his experience in the use of the combination of morphia and atropia, by sub-cutaneous injection in spasmodic asthma. He maintains that they are superior to morphia alone, in that their good effect is more speedy and complete, and that they produce no gastric disturbance, that they can be safely used, very frequently without injury to the general health, both as a prophylactic and as a curative means, and that the injections are followed by very speedy relief, five, and at the farthest twenty minutes being sufficient to produce relief.

PUPILLARY MODIFICATIONS PRODUCED BY THERAPEUTIC AGENTS.—Dr. Fernand Leblanc passes in review the medicines that act on the pupil; he shows that in certain cases, these modifications may guide the physician in the administration of certain drugs: morphia, as has been shown by