The plan he adopts is to give three grains of the iodide in an ordinary saline draught every three or four hours. In from twenty-four to thirty-six hours the fever and engorgement have ceased, and in from two to three days all tumefaction has subsided, even where abscess seemed unavoidable.

18. *Treatment of Malarious Fevers by Subcutaneous Injection of Solution of Quinia.*—Mr. MOORE, of the Bombay Service, states (*The Indian Annals of Medical Science*, April, 1864) that he has been latterly using quinia hypodermically for the cure of malarious fevers with success.

"I use," he says, "the strongest solution of quinine which can be prepared, viz., thirty grains of quinine, ten or twelve drops of sulphuric acid, and half an ounce of water. Of this, previously strained, I inject from half a drachm to a drachm, the former quantity containing somewhat less than four grains of the active agent. With the exception of a little sulphate of soda, if the bowels are confined, I have used no other remedies, in complicated cases of any type of malarious fever. When the spleen is enlarged, or a leucocythemic condition manifest, I prescribe, as an additional curative agent, one or other of the preparations of iron.

I generally inject beneath the skin of the outer belly of the triceps, and sometimes over the deltoid. The operation, however, is equally effective on the thigh or calf, and in cases of large spleen the action of the remedy appears intensified, by injecting over that organ. I use a small glass syringe furnished with a silver point, and introduce the latter beneath the integument for half an inch or less. The pain is not more than the prick of a needle, and indeed is often less objected to than the bitter taste of quinine. I have never observed the slightest irritation follow the operation excepting when performed with a small trocar and common glass syringe; and when quinine has been used in *suspension*, and not in *solution*. I therefore insist on the use of a proper instrument, and on perfect solution of the alkaloid. If the quinine is not invisible, the preparation is unfit for use; the syringe becomes clogged, and the areolar tissue does not appear able to absorb the solid material which, hence, creates irritation.

The best time to inject is shortly before the expected cold fit, but it may be done during the first stage with the effect of lessening and occasionally stopping the paroxysm. When an accession is expected during the day, injection in the morning will, almost invariably, prevent the attack.

In cases of remittent I have endeavoured to inject during the remission, but do not wait for this period. In severe cases, the injection should be repeated at intervals of four, six, or eight hours.

I believe four or five grains of quinine, injected beneath the integument, are equal in their effects to five or six times that amount taken into the stomach; also that the results are more certain, and that relapsing attacks will be found to be less common; while the economy of the treatment is self-evident.

I have now injected a considerable number of cases in the European General Hospital, Bombay, and elsewhere, and find the number of those who lose their fever after the first injection is upwards of 60 per cent. of all classes of intermittents. Some cases, however, require two, three, or four injections, and remittent attacks a larger number."

19. *Treatment of Albuminuria in Children.*—Dr. W. H. DICKINSON, in an interesting paper (*Edinburgh Medical Journal*, September, 1864), remarks that the only state of disease to which the substance of the kidney is liable during childhood, is that which gives increase of bulk with a smooth mottled exterior, the fundamental change in such cases being an inflammatory state of the tubules, in consequence of which they become choked up by an excess of their own epithelial growth. When these channels are enabled to discharge their contents, the disease will soon be at an end.

The mechanical obstruction of the tubes is the only event to be feared. If the complaint proves fatal, it is in consequence of this occurrence. It is this which interferes with the formation of urine, occasions the accumulation of its components in the blood, and is the source of all the evils to which the victims