visible physiological effects, and that it becomes injurious so soon as these are manifested.

3. That in children its injurious effects are as readily produced as in adults, if not more so, and that such must be looked for, not by its action on the mouth, but in its depressing influence and deterioration of the blood.

4. That it should be used only so far, and with the object of stimulating the nutritive changes of the tissues, not the character of constituents of the blood, and that as such it should be used as a whip or spur only—that is, occasionally, and at intervals, not continuously.

5. That its use in modifying acute inflammatory action is very limited, and requires further observation, but that there is no question as to its power over the products of inflammation, in starting the process of resolution and absorption, where these have been arrested; and that where other remedies fail in producing a change in morbid nutrition, it may succeed in promoting the return to healthy action.

6. That no number of cases improperly treated with mercury, no number of constitutions shattered by its abuse, no number of instances where disease has been cured without it, can in any way invalidate the results of its effects where it has cured when other remedies have failed, or lessen in any measure the position which I here defend of a judicious use of the medicine.

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6. *Food Solvents.*—Dr. ARCHER FARR remarks (*Med. Times and Gaz.*, March 18, 1871) that whilst pepsine and pancreatine are so much vaunted as agents concerned in the process of digestion, he desires to point out that there are certain food solvents having an equal claim upon the attention of the physician, and to which he thinks too slight importance has hitherto attached. He refers to the fact that the gastric juice has been shown to be composed of pepsine and an acid constituent, which last may vary in its nature, but upon the proportion present of which the antiseptic properties of the juice appear to depend. To the acid he considers a certain portion of the digestive power of the gastric juice is attributable, and he observes that the various acids that have been found in the gastric juice are all antiscorbutic. Hence he considers such acids to be classed among the most valuable therapeutic agents at the command of the physician, and is of opinion that indigestion may arise almost or quite as frequently from a want of acid as from a deficiency of pepsine in the gastric juice; hence it often occurs that when pepsine alone has failed to relieve dyspepsia, the desired result has attended the exhibition of one of the non-astringent acids. Some years ago Dr. Farr promulgated the view that the prophylactic virtue of lime-juice and other acids depends upon their action as food solvents, and since that time it has occurred to him that an excellent artificial gastric juice might be made by allowing the lime-juice to represent the acid portion. Accordingly he had prepared a mixture of lime-juice and pepsine, which he with others has used with the best results in cases of dyspepsia. Lime-juice, with either pepsine or pancreatine, forms a very elegant preparation, is most convenient for prescribing, and may be made to keep almost any length of time without deteriorating.—*The Practitioner*, May 1871.

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7. *Therapeutic Value of Glycerine.*—The dermatologists of the present day, Dr. FANTO remarks (*Allgemeine Wiener Med. Zeitung*, No. 17, 1871), agree in attributing great therapeutic importance to glycerine. They have discarded a large number of internal remedies that were formerly employed as curative agents in cutaneous affections, especially those that played so important a rôle as laxantia, and the so-called purifiers of the blood, and have resorted largely in their stead to local treatment. Glycerine has proved useful in many anomalous affections. Thus, amongst others, it is particularly valuable in cases of abnormal secretion of sebaceous substances. This is caused by disease of the sebaceous glands, and has its seat, not as was formerly supposed in the subcutaneous connective tissue, but in the corium itself. The functions of these glands may be disturbed in various ways; sometimes there is an increase, a hypersecretion of these glands. This affection occurs for the most part in infancy, being amongst the most frequent of the anomalies of that age, when it