10. *Nasturtium Officinale*.—Surgeon-Major JOHN WYATT thinks that (*Brit. Med. Journ.*, April 11, 1868) this efficient vegetable alterative in the treatment of cachectic diseases, has not received the consideration it deserves. He says a very efficient preparation has been made by Messrs. Savory and Barker, at his suggestion, and is named “liquor nasturtii.” It contains all the active principles of the plant in a very palatable form. Of course, everybody is aware of the valuable antiscorbutic properties of the ‘cruciferae’ generally, and of the peculiarly palatable relish of the fresh plant on the table; but independently of this well-established character, he does not think that its value is sufficiently appreciated as a vegetable alterative for that numerous class of cases of cachectic blood-diseases which is so often to be observed amongst the poorer classes in densely crowded towns, and which morbid deterioration is probably due, in a great degree, to the deficiency of succulent vegetable element in their vicarious diet. He has during several years past been in the habit of employing the liquor nasturtii as a prophylactic in such conditions, with the best possible results. No official preparation of the plant exists in the *British Pharmacopœia*; but in that of 1788, a preparation called the ‘succus antiscorbuticus’ was to be found; and, in the *Parisian Codex*, there are two valuable preparations—the ‘succus’ and the ‘syrupus antiscorbuticus,’ the chief ingredients of which are the water-cress, scurvy-grass, and buckbean. The memorable campaign in the Crimea practically taught the incalculable value of even such snatches of vegetation as could be procured from the banks of the rivers; and, Surgeon W. says, “Well do I remember the appetizing sight of the little dishes of indigenous salad to be seen so often in the French camps, composed of a small species of water-cress, dandelion, and sorrel; while our men were feeding strictly on the regulation food, and suffering in consequence.”

11. *Carbolate of Quinia*.—Prof. WENZEL remarks (*Jahrbücher der Gesammten Med.*, Aug. 28, 1867), that carbolic acid, which in solution acts as a poison upon the lower animal organisms, is borne in proportionate, though large doses, by the higher animals and man, when introduced into the body in a diluted state. It was administered to some animals with advantage in their food in England at the time of the rinderpest. With bases, even weak ones such as quinia, carbolic acid loses in a great degree its irritating properties at the point where it is applied; when combined in the proportion of two equivalents of the acid to one of quinia, the compound is characterized by a slight sharpness, and a decidedly bitter taste. Professor BERNATZIK proposes a preparation composed in this manner, and he hopes that it will prove an energetic disinfectant for internal use. G. BRAUN has given it with benefit in puerperal diseases, and DUCHEK in several typhous cases, and in one of pyæmia. Pills containing 1 grain of quinia with .6 of a grain of carbolic acid were given repeatedly without causing the slightest inconvenience, and according to these statements 3 to 6 grains of carbolic acid were given daily without injury. The compound was prepared by dissolving 60 parts of carbolic acid with 100 of quinia, in 300 of highly rectified spirit, filtering the solution, distilling and evaporating to the consistence of turpentine, and then mixing some extract of acorus and powdered cassia.

12. *Epispastics as Exciting and Depressing Agents, and their Influence on the Pulse and Animal Heat*.—Dr. O. NAUMANN in former investigations had arrived at the conclusions, 1. That the therapeutical action of cutaneous irritants is brought about only in a reflex manner; 2. That a proportionately powerful irritation of the skin diminishes the power of the heart and arteries, and acts hyposthenically; 3. That a proportionately feeble irritation of the skin increases the power of the heart and arteries, and acts hypersthenically; 4. That the place where the irritant is applied is, for the most part, a matter of indifference in regard to the result required; and 5. That in general an amount of irritation corresponding to the circumstances alone regulates the therapeutical effects. In the present communication Dr. Naumann relates the results he has obtained by the aid of the hæmadynamometer prepared by himself. He finds that an intense irritation of the skin very rapidly produces a diminution of the frequency and especially of the strength of the pulse. This diminution of the