of copper. The patient was treated with iodide of potassium, about two and a half grains three times a day, during which treatment arsenic was contained in the urine in such quantity that its presence could be easily made evident by Marsh's test.

A female, aged seventeen, inhabiting a small room coloured with Scheele's green, was attacked with languor, anorexia, headache, loss of flesh, attributed to amenorrhœa, and had been unsuccessfully treated by steel and a tonic regimen. Languor increased; she became weaker, paler, and thinner, and finally lost her sleep, and became affected with nausea and vomiting. She was removed from her room, and put on iodide of potassium; after which she recovered rapidly.

A female, aged forty-five, contracted typhoid fever; in five weeks she was convalescent, but did not recover strength. She had extreme anorexia, sleeplessness, excessive muscular weakness, with a clean tongue and natural pulse. This continued more than a month, and became aggravated by tremors of the hands, and racking pains in the feet. She rapidly got better on removing from her room. Arsenic was discovered in the urine.

A female, aged twenty-four, was similarly attacked with typhoid fever; after which, she fell into a state of debility, which lasted for two years and a half. The catamenia became irregular; she lost appetite, became sleepless, and complained constantly of drumming in the ears. Neither quinine nor iron did good; but she recovered immediately on leaving Vienna. On subsequently returning, the old symptoms reappeared, accompanied with gastralgia, itching of the skin, with occasional nausea and vomiting. Arsenic was discovered in her urine. The green colour was removed from the walls of her room; she rapidly recovered.

The author concludes, from his experience, that the arseniate of copper enters the organism by the lungs in the form of dust. "The better the colour is prepared, and the less the walls are swept, the less powder is detached. If, on the contrary, the colour contains little glue, or is old and deteriorated, a larger quantity of dust is detached." The author does not pretend to determine what are the characteristic symptoms of this kind of poisoning. He calls attention however, to the dyspepsia, epigastric pain, the peculiar perversions of cutaneous sensibility, and the headache, as being most distinctive.—*New Syden. Soc. Year-Book*, 1860, from *Wiener Med. Wochensch.*, Nos. 43, 44, 1859.

74. *Impregnation of Snuff with Lead*.—SONNENKALB relates nineteen characteristic cases of saturnine poisoning, dependent on this adulteration, in fourteen of which there was paralysis, the remaining five being characterized by gastric symptoms. In the former cases the upper extremities were, for the most part, exclusively affected; and in those in which there was paralysis of the lower limbs it was with one exception preceded by affection of the upper. In one instance slight and transient paralysis of the left side was preceded by three quasi-apoplectic seizures occurring in the course of five weeks. In eighteen cases the onset of the disease was unaccompanied with fever and increase of temperature. In thirteen there were paralysis and atrophy of the extensors, the supinators remaining entirely free from paralysis, and for the most part from atrophy. In four there was arching of the metacarpal bones; and in one the carpal joint was painful on movement, and its synovia was increased. Lead colour of the gums was observed in twelve cases. In all the nineteen the patient was subject to abdominal symptoms, such as colicky pains, and constipation, &c., often for several years. The periods for which the poisoned snuff had been used varied from six months to twenty years. All improved rapidly, and got eventually well on leaving it off. The author considers that the lead is introduced into snuff entirely from the coverings of lead in which it is packed.—*Ibid.*, from *N. deut. Zeitsch.*, vol. xiii. pt. 2.