on waking and tends to lessen or to disappear in from one to six hours. (2) It is usually a dull, heavy ache or a frontal or temporal throbbing; less often is it vertical, occipital, or unilateral; rarely is it neuralgic. (3) It is chronic and intractable, but may exhibit itself as the common occasional headache to which many are subject. (4) It is associated with a deficient coagulability of the blood. The subjects of this form of headache are usually of the lymphatic type. The expression is heavy and listless, the face is full and the eyes puffy, anemia is often present, and the whole bearing indicates mental and physical lassitude. Symptoms which are often associated with the headache are pain after eating, constipation, oedema of face or extremities, dyspnoea, chilblain or urticaria, and neuralgia. As treatment the author has employed the following in a number of cases with success: A calcium salt has been given in order to increase the coagulability of the blood; the lactate is to be preferred and may be administered in a mixture containing 15 grains of this drug, half a minim of tincture of capsicum, and an ounce of chloroform water, to be taken three times a day before meals. If the lactate cannot be obtained the chloride may be substituted, 15 grains in an ounce of camphor water. Calcium lactate may be combined with bitters and with iron and strychnine, but not with alkalies or alkaline carbonates. The constipation should receive appropriate treatment and the admixture of a certain amount of milk to the diet is advisable. The regimen should be simple; alcohol, shell-fish, and strawberries should be avoided. The author suggests that the calcium salts may be useful in neuralgias when accompanied by diminished coagulability of the blood, and in migraine. He had treated six patients suffering from chronic nephritis with these salts and in five the headaches and oedema were greatly lessened.—*The Lancet* 1906, No. 4299, p. 143.

Drugs in Uric Acid Conditions.—JAMES F. GOODHART believes that all the uric acid solvents, so much vaunted, appear to be equally useless for that purpose, but considers that salines have their value, if given with discrimination, for facilitating the excretory power of the abdominal glands; in this way, water is probably one of the best remedies, but should not be drunk to excess, since the popular belief that water being harmless, and may be drunk in any quantity, is very possibly untrue. In the author's opinion a half-dram of potassium bicarbonate in a glass of water taken at bedtime to stem the nightly tide of uric acid is one of the most useful recommendations, aside from tonics, cures at watering places, and change of scene and air.—*The Practitioner*, 1906, No. 1, p. 9.

The Action of Drugs in Diabetes.—KARL FLEISCHER considers it difficult to decide what action drugs really exert in diabetes, since the elimination of sugar by the urine is subject to spontaneous variations, due to intercurrent conditions, the general state of the patient, and to emotional influences. In his opinion opium produces the most permanent results. Its derivatives are less potent. The theory that diabetes is due to abnormal fermentation has led to the administration of various substances in the hope of preventing these. Most of the drugs given with this idea are of little use, although some of them may prove to a slight extent beneficial.