analogy between phosphorus and arsenic. If phosphorus, however, were as manageable and as little disagreeable as arsenic, it would probably, according to Dr. Broadbent's experience, be found superior in efficacy.—*Medical Times and Gaz.*, April 29, 1871.

9. *On the Effect of Iodine in Passive Congestions.*—Dr. J. B. SCHMITT adduces (*Schmidt's Jahrbücher der Gesammten Med.*, Dec. 1870) a number of cases of illness in which he employed iodine with the most satisfactory results. In all these cases passive congestion very probably lay at the foundation of hemorrhage, and this appeared to be the indication for the use of iodine. One of the cases was that of a female, who was chlorotic and suffered from nervous headaches, and whose menses returned every fortnight accompanied by depressing diarrhœa. After all ordinary remedies had been employed without effect for seven years, iodine was given every two hours in the form of pill, and in the dose of six milligrammes (a milligramme is $\frac{1}{1000}$ th of fifteen grains). There was very soon a decided improvement in the symptoms, and the diarrhœa also ceased. The use of the iodine was continued for a considerable time, and the menses returned only every four weeks and the patient was cured. When the inconvenience appeared likely to return it was prevented by the use of the iodine. In other cases of profuse menstruation, Dr. Schmitt employed the remedy with equal success, as also in giddiness, headache, and epistaxis resulting from anæmia. He thinks that small doses are more useful than large ones, a drop of the tincture being a sufficient dose. He found iodine especially serviceable in some cases of diarrhœa which appeared to depend upon paralysis of the ganglionic nerves, and in cholera, the cause of which is, perhaps, to be sought in this lesion. (Reference is made to the experiments of Samuel, who found, after extirpation of the solar plexus, great congestion of blood in the intestinal mucous membrane, and a decidedly increased secretion in the intestines.)—*Brit. and For. Med.-Chir. Rev.*, April, 1871.

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10. *War-typhus and Diarrhœa.*—RUDOLF VIRCHOW, in an article on this subject (*Virchow's Archiv*, Jan. 1871), begins with the statement that the late war has disproved several dogmas which many thought to be established, and one of these is that severe pestilences in armies on the field belong to history. At the beginning of the war this dogma seemed proved, the armies were exceptionally healthy, but when Metz had been invested then there was a change. The region around Metz, as it has been the seat of repeated campaigns, has also been the scene of repeated war pestilences, and, in the present case, already in the middle of October 50,000 had been sent home sick or wounded from before Metz, while at the capitulation 25,000 were found in hospitals inside the city. In previous publications Virchow has shown that in former wars it has been generally exanthematic typhus or our common typhus fever, which has been the pestilence that formed the scourge of armies on the field. But in the case of the American war this general rule was departed from: there it was chiefly typhoid fever, or abdominal typhus, which attacked the armies, and the late war has agreed with the American in this respect, the fever which prevailed in the armies on the field was chiefly typhoid, though in addition there were a few cases of relapsing fever. The discussion as to the distinction between typhoid and typhus fever, or, as the Germans name them, abdominal and exanthematic typhus, is pretty fully gone into, and the essential character of typhoid is made to depend on the infiltration of lymphoid cells into and around the follicles of the intestine and into the mesenteric glands. After such infiltration has taken place resolution may occur, and the disease go through its course without ulceration either in the intestine or in the mesenteric glands. The anatomical