

this substance into the cerebral arteries. It may, therefore, be admitted that in diarrhoea emetica acts by substituting a true inflammation leading to spontaneous cure for pathological inflammation; its effect under these conditions will be in all respects comparable to that of purgatives or of nitrate of silver. A vaso-motor action can no more be admitted in the perspirations, and we must believe either that by eliminating itself by the sudoriparous glands it tends to dry up their secretion, or that it acts by the revolution it produces in the digestive tube.—*London Med. Record*, Jan. 27, 1875.

12. *Therapeutic Use of Nitrite of Amyl*.—Dr. FÜCKEL recommends the use of nitrite of amyl in cardialgia, in an article in the *Deutsches Archiv für Klinische Medizin*, 1874. In all cases not complicated with gastric ulcer, the inhalation of a few drops was followed by the disappearance of the pain in a few minutes. The pain, it is true, sometimes returned in half an hour or later; but it was less severe, and always ceased on another application of the remedy. The author also met with nearly equally satisfactory results in the neuralgic disorders accompanying menstruation. He also relates a case of so-called rheumatic tetanus, in which the attacks ceased after the inhalation, three times daily, of two drops of the nitrite of amyl.—*Brit. Med. Journ.*, Jan. 30, from *Centralblatt*, No. 57, 1874.

13. *Apomorphia and its Physiological and Therapeutic Properties*.—There has been much discussion for some time past respecting apomorphia and its physiological and therapeutic properties. Apomorphia, or rather the hydrochlorate of apomorphia, has chiefly an emetic action. It appears from many experiments made in the first instance in Germany and England, and more recently in France, that apomorphia produces vomiting, by what channel soever it reaches the organism, but that its effects are more prompt and more certain when it is introduced directly into the blood by intravenous or subcutaneous injection. If given by the mouth, the dose must be increased, and the effects are less certain. From the assemblage of facts known up to the present time, it would appear that apomorphia may be employed in subcutaneous injection without producing local accidents such as inflammation of the skin, consecutive abscesses, etc.; nor does the process seem to be very painful. The principal results obtained according to the reports of the medical men who have employed it, and who agree as to its principal points, are as follows: During the two or three minutes immediately following the injection, the patient does not feel anything. Soon a sensation of weight at the stomach, followed by a slight pain in the head, comes on. Then salivation becomes copious, the body is covered with perspiration, one or two efforts at vomiting, without any result, occur, and at the third, or more rarely the fourth effort, the patient vomits three or four times successively; then comes a period of calm. The vomitings return after an interruption of five or six minutes, followed by another interval of calm, and the same scene is repeated five or six different times, to terminate definitely at the end of about half an hour, and to give place to a very quiet sleep, lasting from half an hour to an hour. Such, in brief, is the usual order of the effects produced by the hydrochlorate of apomorphia; according to M. CHOUFFE's paper on the subject, published in the *Gazette Hebdomadaire* for December, 1874, which contains all that is known on this new therapeutic agent.

The hydrochlorate of apomorphia has been injected in doses of from six to twelve milligrammes ($\frac{3}{10}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains), according to circumstances. Some experimentalists have fixed the dose at ten milligrammes ($1\frac{1}{2}$ grain) for an adult male, eight milligrammes ($1\frac{1}{2}$ grain) for a woman, and six milligrammes ($\frac{3}{5}$ grain) for a child. According to M. Chouffe, one centigramme ($1\frac{1}{2}$ grain) ought to be considered as the average dose for an adult. It must, however, be noted that a state of impending syncope, of such a nature as to cause grave apprehensions, has already been observed in several patients. A case in point is reported in the *Gazette des Hôpitaux* of January 16, by Dr. Brochin, with the intention of warning practitioners against one of the possible dangers of this new drug. A woman, forty years old, went into the hospital at Geneva, on October 22, complaining of gastric troubles without fever. After some days,