

in an adult female, and half a grain has produced dangerous effects. On no account should the dose be repeated if there be the least sign of narcotism.

23. *Rheumatic Paralysis in Nurses.* By M. TROUSSEAU.—Women when nursing are subject to a kind of rheumatic paralysis. They complain of stiffness and numbness, with painful tension, in the superior limbs; the muscles of the forearms presenting a kind of tonic spasm. They cannot bend the arm without difficulty, and the object which they touch merely occasions a confused sensation. This form of paralysis deserves the name of rheumatic, from its great mobility. It leaves the arms to attack the legs, and when this is the case, the patient is obliged to look where she puts her foot in walking, as she does not feel the soil. When the legs become free the head is attacked. The patient has noises in her ears, swimming of the head, and stiffness of the jaws. The affection will then again leave the head to attack the upper limbs and so on. This malady easily gives way to bleeding from the arm, assisted by a few purgatives. What is singular is, that the blood presents the inflammatory buff without there being any appreciable febrile state.—*La Clinique des Hôpitaux des Enfants*, Jan. 1846.

24. *Glycerine in Squamous Eruptions.*—Mr. STARTIN in a clinical lecture (*Med. Times*, Feb. 8th, 1846,) introduces to the notice of the profession a new remedy for the cure of certain cutaneous diseases. This article is the glycerine, a substance first observed by Scheele, and which, though known for 60 or 70 years, had not been tried as a therapeutic agent until used by Mr. Startin. Its usefulness depends most probably on its property of resisting evaporation, even at a considerable temperature. Mr. Startin says that a common plate wetted with it may be kept in an oven, side by side with a joint of meat, till the meat is cooked, without any sensible diminution in the quantity of the liquid. Hence, when applied to the skin, it remains moist, forming a coating or varnish, not distinguishable from the ordinary secretion of the part. A lotion composed of half an ounce with ten ounces of water, effectually prevents the skin from becoming dry. When used pure, it makes the part stiff and uncomfortable, so it answers best diluted. It is also added with advantage to poultices, and even to baths. Mr. Startin speaks of its use chiefly in Psoriasis, Pityriasis, Lepra, and Ichthyosis, in all which he describes it as producing excellent palliative effects.

25. *On the Efficacy of large Purgative Clysters in certain forms of Obstinate Constipation of the Bowels,—together with a Series of Experiments upon Living and Dead Bodies, undertaken to determine the extent to which fluids may per annum, be injected into the Intestines.* By ALFRED HALL, M. D. (*Month. Journ. Med. and Surg.*, Jan. 1846.)—The object of the author of this paper is to illustrate the efficacy of large injections,—from two to three quarts,—for the relief of obstinate constipation. He relates two cases in which the constipation had persisted for ten days and had resisted ordinary injections and the other usual means, promptly relieved by the injection of five pints of well boiled oatmeal gruel with butter and common salt. Some physicians being incredulous of the possibility of injecting fluids throughout the whole course of the large bowels. Dr. Hall instituted some experiments which demonstrate that fluids may be forced through the ileo-cæcal valve in the dead body, and in one case it seems to have been accomplished in the living. Dr. Hall properly insists upon these injections being administered by the medical attendants and in a slow manner, twenty minutes or longer being occupied in the injection of the quantity recommended.

We have, ourselves, been in the habit for many years of resorting to these large injections in certain cases of obstinate constipation and severe colic, and we can from sufficient experience, confirm all that Dr. Hall has said of the value of this therapeutic means.

26. *Croton Oil in Delirium Tremens.*—Dr. PRANKERD recommends (*Prov. Med. and Surg. Journal*, April 29, 1846,) croton oil as a remedy for delirium tremens, and relates a case treated by him with it. Twelve drops of the medicine was given in less than twenty hours, and Dr. P. thinks with decided relief. He is of