

not stated whether M. Gille proved the presence of iodide of iron in the oil. It is probable that some reaction occurs between the oil and the iodine, prior to or coincident with its action on the iron.

Saccharated Iodide of Iron.—The Hanover Pharmacopœia gives a formula for this preparation. Sixteen parts of iodine, four of iron filings, and sixty-two of water, are gently heated together until the solution becomes green, when it is rapidly filtered, and mixed with forty-eight parts of pulverized sugar of milk. This mixture is then to be evaporated by means of a water bath, until it acquires a thoroughly dry consistence. Thirty-two parts of sugar of milk are then to be added, and the whole rubbed in a mortar into a fine powder. When properly made, it is a yellowish white powder, soluble in seven parts of water, and requires to be kept in closely stopped bottles. This powder contains rather less than one per cent. of iodide of iron.

Coating Pills.—M. Calloud suggests a new material as preferable to flaxseed and sugar:—Take of tragacanth, in pieces, 50 parts; distilled water, 100 parts; pure sugar of milk, in powder, 1000 parts.

Make a mucilage with the tragacanth and water, squeeze it through a linen cloth as in making lozenges, mix it with the sugar of milk to form a paste, spread this on plates, dry it in a stove and pulverize it. The pills are coated by moistening their surface with water and immediately rolling them in the powder. The moist fixes a portion of the powder on their surface, and forms a coating.

PERISCOPE.

Spontaneous Gangrene in a child eight months old. By James Sidey, Esq.—The gangrene had appeared on the head, face, and hands, and the appearances were well illustrated by a series of casts. The right ear and the entire hairy scalp were of an intensely black colour, and on both cheeks patches existed about the size of a half-a-crown piece. The right thumb and the backs of both hands were similarly affected. The child was noted to have been restless and feverish on May 22nd, and on the 23rd a slightly darkened ring was found to have formed round the thumb about the middle of the first phalanx; in a few hours the whole thumb was gangrenous, and the dorsum of the hand became involved. On the ear, the gangrene commenced with the appearance of flea-bite, and subsequently extended rapidly to the scalp, assuming a remarkably regular form, and giving the child the appearance of wearing a black skull cap. The pulse was observed to be very feeble, and the mouth unaffected. Death took place in twelve hours from the first appearance of the gangrene on the thumb, the child being sensible and continuing to suck well up to a few minutes before death. Its previous health had been tolerably good. The only medicine it had been taking prior to the su-