

affections of the buccal mucous membrane—such as all forms of stomatitis; and particularly the different kinds of gingivitis from that connected with dentition (as when, for example, it attends the eruption of a wisdom tooth,) to ulcerative stomatitis. Aphthæ, and divers other ulcerations of the buccal mucous membrane, are also, he says, rapidly modified by this agent. But, the affection for which he specially recommends the acid is “alveolo-dental osteo-periostitis.”

CARBOLIC ACID AS A PRESERVATIVE.—Allusion was made in the last number of the *Journal* to the use of carbolic acid and glycerine as a substitute for alcohol in preserving animals and morbid anatomical specimens. The remark has led to many inquiries regarding the method of employing it for these purposes. A mixture of equal parts of good commercial glycerine and water, to every gallon of which is added one ounce of the crystals of carbolic acid, constitutes a good preserving liquid for all animal substances. The use of pure glycerine, with about one half-pint of alcohol, and half an ounce of carbolic acid added to each gallon, makes an excellent mixture for preserving the tissues of soft animals, where it is important to preserve the *color*, as well as the tissues. Glycerine is now afforded by manufacturers at very reasonable rates: we can furnish a most excellent condensed glycerine suitable for these purposes by the barrel, or in carboys, at fifty cents the pound. Since the decline in alcohol, in consequence of the modification of the excise duties, it is sold at a price which will enable naturalists and physicians to use it as a preserving agent without too severe tax upon their resources.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry*.

ERGOT OF RYE IN NEURALGIA.

EDITORS MED. AND SURG. REPORTER:

Case 1. Tic Dououreux. Mrs. M., aged 28, was attacked Nov. 24, 1868, with tic of a very severe nature, on left side of face, extending down the neck. Catamenia had not made its appearance for two months. Ordered her to take infusi ergotæ, a tablespoonful every hour. The pain began to abate before the elapse of four hours, and at the end of eight, all pain had disappeared. Catamenia appeared at proper time, and since she has had no symptoms of neuralgia.

Case 2. Tic. Was called to see Mrs. H., half a mile in the