and it has merely then to be dissolved in order to get the particles themselves. By this method he has found after heavy rain 6 milligrammes of corpuscles in a cubic metre of air, and as much as 23 milligrammes in dry weather. As to the nature of the dust, organic matter generally formed the third of it, silicious matter another third, the remainder consisting of various matter, including sulphate and oxide of iron.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

SILVERING LIQUID :—

Nitrate silver.....	4 parts.
Dissolve in	
Distilled water	75 parts.
Add	
Chloride ammonium.....	2 parts.
Hyposulphite soda	8 parts.
Prepared chalk.....	8 parts.

Mix, and apply with a chamois, or soft cloth, with friction.
—*Druggists' Circular.*

CAMPHORATED PHENOL.—In a note on this subject the *Campania Medica and Gazetta Medica Italiana-Lombardia*, November 8, after noticing the chemical and therapeutic properties of carbolic acid, Bufalini goes on to speak of its behavior when combined with camphor. In making experiments with carbolic acid for the purpose of preserving animal substance from putrefaction, Bufalini met with a peculiar phenomenon when it was in contact with camphor. When about equal parts of carbolic acid and camphor are dissolved in alcohol, in about twelve or thirteen hours there arises to the surface of the solution a yellowish stratum of oily appearance; it does not mix with the liquid or water, nor is the camphor contained in the alcohol precipitated by water. All this indicates that a chemical combination has taken place, forming a substance which Bufalini calls camphorated phenol. In preparing this compound, Bufalini prefers the two following methods:—In the first, one part of carbolic acid in two of camphor, broken into small pieces, are mixed in a vessel and allowed to stand for some hours, when a reddish-yellow, oily liquid will be formed; this is camphorated phenol, which is purified by washing with co d water. The second method consists in dissolving three parts of carbolic acid in ten of alcohol, and five of camphor in twelve of alcohol, mixing the solution in a wide-mouthed vessel, and allowing the mixture to stand for a day or two; the camphorated phenol rises to the top, and may be removed by simple decantation. Prepared in either of these ways, camphorated phenol is a liquid of oily appearance, reddish-yellow or wine-red in color, having a smell of camphor, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. Regarding its therapeutic uses, the author gives the following as his conclusions: 1. Camphorated phenol produces the same effects as carbolic acid, but is less dangerous. It may be used both externally and internally—*e. g.* in enteric fever and other infectious disorders. 2. It has the power of modifying unhealthy wounds, and of destroying the parasites which are present in certain diseases, as septicæmia, typhoid forms of fever, etc. 3. The medical use of camphorated phenol is to be preferred to that of carbolic acid, as the former does not present the disadvantages of the latter. 4. Camphorated phenol, when applied to the wounds, does not irritate them, or act as a caustic, or disorganizing substance on them; and may be used in large doses without producing symptoms of poisoning.—*London Med. Record.*