

weed be applied to the nose, it causes bleeding. It is a very remarkable fact, when applied outwardly, it should stop epistaxes, and when put into the nose should cause it to bleed, and so produce two opposite effects.—(Loc. cit.)

**COLOCYNTH.**—Ehrenberg and Hemp-rich mention that the Arabs in the desert, to guard themselves against attacks of dysentery, are in the habit of drinking milk which has been kept standing a night in a colocynth scooped out for that purpose. Dr. L. Wolf has cured dysenteries at New York with this drug.—(Hecker's Literar. Annalen. vol. xx., p. 406.)

It has also been given with success in the "dry belly-ache" of the West Indies.

"In a fatal case communicated by D'Anney, which presented all the symptoms of dysentery, the abdominal viscera exhibited marks of violent inflammation, the intestines were reddened and thickly studded with black spots, most of them were either adherent or covered with adrentitious membranes."—(Orfila, Fox. Gen., tom. i., p. 696, edit. 3.)

"That colocynth produces colic is familiar to all. Dr. Fordyce mentions the case of a woman who was subject to colic for thirty years, in consequence of once taking an infusion of colocynth prepared with beer."—(Thomson's Mat. Med., p. 806.)

**OXALIC ACID.**—At the Scientific Meeting at Turin, in September last, M. Harde made known the results of his experiments on the therapeutic effects of oxalic acid; to which subject he has been devoting his attention for the last twelve years. It possesses the precious property of calming the violent pain which attends inflammation of the mucous membranes. He especially re-

commends its employment in all diseases where this membrane is implicated, as in angina, gastritis, gastro-enteritis, stomatitis, and aphthæ.—(Repertorio delle Scienze Fisica-Medesch. del Piemonte, Jan. 1841; also, Edin. & Surg. Journ., July, 1841.)

"The first symptoms (from oxalic acid) have been immediately burning pain in the stomach; when the dose was small, the pain has sometimes been slight or slow in commencing. In general, violent vomiting follows the accession of the pain. The tongue and mouth occasionally become inflamed if the case last long."—(Chris. on Poisons, p. 147.)

"In all the cases of recovery from poisoning by oxalic acid, great irritation and pain in the stomach, sometimes also in the throat, were constant and early symptoms; spontaneous vomiting is only mentioned in two instances; but in several more or less of gastric irritation remained."—(Beck. Medical Jurisprudence, edit. 6, p. 705.)

**MERCURY.**—In the modified form of croup, when it assumes somewhat of the aspect of angina maligna, the pharynx and fauces being covered with grey sloughy ulcers, calomel in full doses is the only resource to be depended upon."—(Thomson's Mat. Med., p. 277.)

"Dr. A. Thomson (Mat. Med. p. 271) says, It excites inflammation of the heart and lungs, and the salivary glands. At p. 280, in mentioning its excessive use, It produces much swelling of the tongue and inside of the cheeks, swelling and ulceration of the tonsils, the formation of sloughing ulcers, fever," &c.

It is unnecessary to quote authorities that mercury is given with great success, that it is by many considered the sheet anchor in dysentery.