

Tr. Myrrha.—Myrrh 2½ oz.; alcohol 20 fl. oz. (Dose 20 to 30 m.) The L. was 1½ oz. and 64 grs. to the 2½ oz. The E. 1½ oz. and 74 grs. to the 20 oz. And the D. 2 oz. to the 20 fl. oz. alcohol.

Tr. Nux Vomica.—Nux vomica 2 oz.; alcohol 20 fl. oz. Soften the nuts thoroughly by steaming, dry quickly, and pound to powder. (Dose of the tincture from half a drachm to a drachm or more.)

Tr. Opii.—Pulv. opium 1½ oz.; proof spirit 20 fl. oz. (15 m., or 25 drops, contain 1 gr. of opium.) This was the D. formula; the L. directed 63j grs. more to the 20 fl. oz.; whilst the E. ordered 1½ oz. and 63j grs. sliced opium, which not having been dried made it about equal to the present tincture.

Tr. Opii Ammonia; *Tr. Quassia;* and *Tr. Quinia Co.*—Have all been omitted from the new work.

Tr. Quinia Co.—Sulphate of quinine 100 grs.; tincture of orange peel 20 fl. oz. (Dose ʒj., containing 1 gr. of quinine.) This is the L. recipe unaltered.

Tr. Rhei.—Rhubarb 2 oz.; cardamoms ½ oz.; coriander ½ oz.; saffron ½ oz.; proof spirit 20 fl. oz. (Dose a half to one oz.) The L. was 1½ oz. and 53 grs.; the E. 1½ oz. and 74 grs.; and the D. but 1½ oz. to the 20 fl. oz.

Tr. Rhei Aloes; and *Tr. Rhei Gentiane.*—Have been omitted.

Tr. Sabine.—Dried savine leaves 2½ oz.; proof spirit 20 fl. oz. (Dose from one to two drachms.) This is a new addition to the tinctures.

Tr. Scilla.—Squills 2½ oz.; proof spirit 20 fl. oz. (Dose from ten to twenty minims.) This was the D. recipe; the L. and E. contained nearly ½ oz. more of the squills in the 20 oz.

Tr. Senega.—Bruised senega 2½ oz.; proof spirit 20 fl. oz. (Dose one to two drachms.) This is a new and valuable tincture in cases of pneumonia, &c.

Tr. Senna.—Senna 2½ oz.; raisins freed from seeds 2 oz.; caraway ½ oz.; coriander ½ oz.; proof spirit 20 fl. oz. (Dose from two to four drachms or more.) This is somewhat stronger than the compound tincture of the old pharmacopœias.

Tr. Serpentaria.—Serpentaria 2½ oz.; proof spirit 20 fl. oz. (Dose from one to two drachms.) The L. and E. were not quite 2 oz. to the 20 oz.

Tr. Stramonii.—Stramonium seed 2½ oz.; proof spirit 20 fl. oz. (Dose from fifteen to twenty-five m.) This is the D. formula unchanged.

Tr. Tolutana.—Tolu 2½ oz.; alcohol 20 fl. oz. (Dose from fifteen to thirty m.)—The L. was 1 oz. and 44 grs. to 20; E. 1½ oz. and 74 grs. to 20; and the D. 2 oz. to the 20 fl. oz. alcohol.

Tr. Valeriana.—Valerian 3½ oz.; proof spirit 20 fl. oz. (Dose from one to three drachms.) This is the D. recipe; the L. and E. were nearly 3½ oz. to the 20 fl. oz.

Tr. Valeriana Ammonia.—Valerian 2½ oz.; som. spts. ammonia 20 fl. oz. (Dose from one to two drachms, in syrup, milk, or mucilage.) The L. and E. were 2½ oz. to the 20 fl. oz.

Tr. Zingiberis.—Ginger 2½ oz.; alcohol 20 fl. oz. (Dose from a half to 1 drachm or more.) The L. and E. were 1½ oz. and 53 grs. to 20 oz.; and the D. 4 oz. and 60 grs. to the 20 fl. oz. alcohol.

Interesting Cases.

HEMORRHAGE FROM THE RECTUM—STEWART'S TREATMENT.—On the 13th December last, I was called a distance of 10 miles to see a respectable English woman, aged 49, the mother of a large family, the

youngest six years old, on account of "passing blood" from her bowels. She had been bleeding for two or three days, and was now quite weak and not able to sit up; had been troubled with piles a year or so previously, and supposed this to be from the same cause: the blood always came at the time of, and immediately after an evacuation of the rectum; no sickness of the stomach; or fever; the pulse quick and weak. I made a digital examination of the rectum, but did not find any hemorrhoids; examined the uterus and vagina, thinking the blood might come from there, but found nothing wrong. I should have stated the blood appeared quite fresh, as if it came from a wound. The woman was of a relaxed habit of body, so I concluded the hemorrhage resulted from a relaxed and weakened condition of the mucous membrane of the bowels. I prescribed alum and sulphuric acid three times a day; pulv. ipec. comp. at night; also tinct. ferri mur., &c. She seemed to be somewhat benefited by this, but still passed some blood at nearly every stool.

On the 30th of the same month, I was again called to her; had been bleeding more profusely than ever. I was convinced I had not struck the cause, and determined upon a more rigid examination. Examined the rectum and vagina as before, found every thing right, then the anus by the eye, and at the verge of the latter discovered three small projections of mucous membrane or skin the longest about half an inch when stretched, and the same in width, the other two were quite small; in fact, they were all so small I did not and could not have detected them by the finger alone. Remembering some cases reported in the *Canada Lancet* of such folds causing hemorrhage and the successful treatment of Dr. Syms, I pouched upon them as the offenders. I removed the largest by the scissors, and applied the argentic nitr. freely to them all. The next day, had an operation of the bowels without any blood; directed some of the lunar caustic to be applied if necessary, and to give me word in a few days. Hearing no more of my patient, supposed I had again failed, and that she had gone to another disciple of Esculapius.

Two months afterwards, being in her neighbourhood, I met her looking hale and hearty, and on being dubiously asked if she had been much troubled with the bleeding after my last visit, replied *she had not seen another drop of blood.*

For this unequivocal case of cure I have to thank your useful little journal. Yours truly,

Geo. D. Spooner, M.D.

Clarke, C. W., Feb. 29th, 1864

CURIOUS EFFECT OF SANTONIN.—On the 7th inst., J. G., a child of five years of age, having symptoms of worms, received four grains of santonin at bed-time, which seemed to have the effect of making him restless throughout the night, but particularly towards day-light. At seven in the morning another powder of four grains was given him, and an hour and a half afterwards he was seized with a fit, foaming slightly at the mouth. It was not severe, but having lasted for half an hour it greatly alarmed the parents, who were intelligent persons, and who administered frequent draughts of lukewarm water until vomiting was produced, which immediately caused the subsidence of all the symptoms. The child was very drowsy afterwards; his urine did not become of a deep yellow until evening (18 hours from the first dose). The next day