

getting worse, she commenced the extract on the 8th of September, and was quite cured by the 27th. 3. A child, æt. 7, very liable to scrofulous ophthalmia, and now reduced to the lowest point by diarrhœa supervening on hip-joint disease, continued the extract from the 8th to the 22nd of September, when he left the hospital cured as regards the immediate cause of exhaustion. 4. A child, æt. 4, suffering from hectic and manifesting bronchophony, had a *fistula ani* formed, and was reduced to a complete state of anæmia. He recovered by continuing the extract from the 1st to the 12th of September.—It is by no means a disagreeable remedy; and a child will take it when it will not take or rejects ordinary medicines. It does not appear in the stools, scarcely a trace is found in the urine, and it is never vomited. It is especially useful in what Dr. Manthner terms *exhaustio scrofulosa*, and the child will take it much better than the *ol. jecoris*. It is of no use in the acute marasmus and anæmia of young infants, due to bringing up by hand, who are brought to the hospital during the last few days of their wretched existence.—*Buchner's Report.*

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#### A FLUID RECOMMENDED AS A PRESEVATIVE FROM SYPHILIS.

M. Langlebert lately stated to the Academy of Medicine of Paris, that he had discovered a compound which, judging from the success of his experiments, would effectually preserve from syphilis. The following is the formula: Alcohol, one ounce and two and a half drachms; soft soap with stripes and prepared with potash, the same quantity; dissolve and strain, then add essential oil of lemon, five drachms. M. Langlebert mentioned the following experiment:—

He took purulent matter from a chancre with a hard base, and inoculated the left thigh of one of his pupils, who had volunteered his services. On the other thigh the inoculation was performed in a different manner: the lancet dipped in the same pus was made to scrape the skin and make it *raw*, so as fully to ensure absorption; after five or six minutes the preservative fluid was applied on this right side, and this was repeated three or four times. The usual effect was the next day perceived on the left thigh, but the right, where the prophylatic fluid had been applied, presented only a thin and dry crust. On the third day, the pustule on the left thigh was cauterized with strong nitric acid. A public experiment has since been made upon two other pupils, who had requested the *favour*, as well as upon M. Langlebert himself, and the success was complete. M. Ricord is to report upon this new prophylatic.

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#### ON FERRUGINOUS PREPARATIONS.

*By M. Martens.*

The following are the conclusions of an Essay recently read by M. Martens at the Belgian Academy of Medicine. 1. That as a general rule the *lactate of iron* is the best preparation. This conclusion, founded on the chemical fact of the conversion of the other preparations of iron into lactates in the stomach, was disputed as regards its therapeutical truth, by M. Lombard and other members, who denied that the lactate possessed any superiority. 2. It may be advantageously replaced by the carbonate given in water, or in pills made with honey, so that superoxidation be prevented. 3. All ferruginous pills in which the metal is